Independent Ukraine

A Bibliographic Guide to English-Language Publications, 1989–1999

Bohdan S. Wynar

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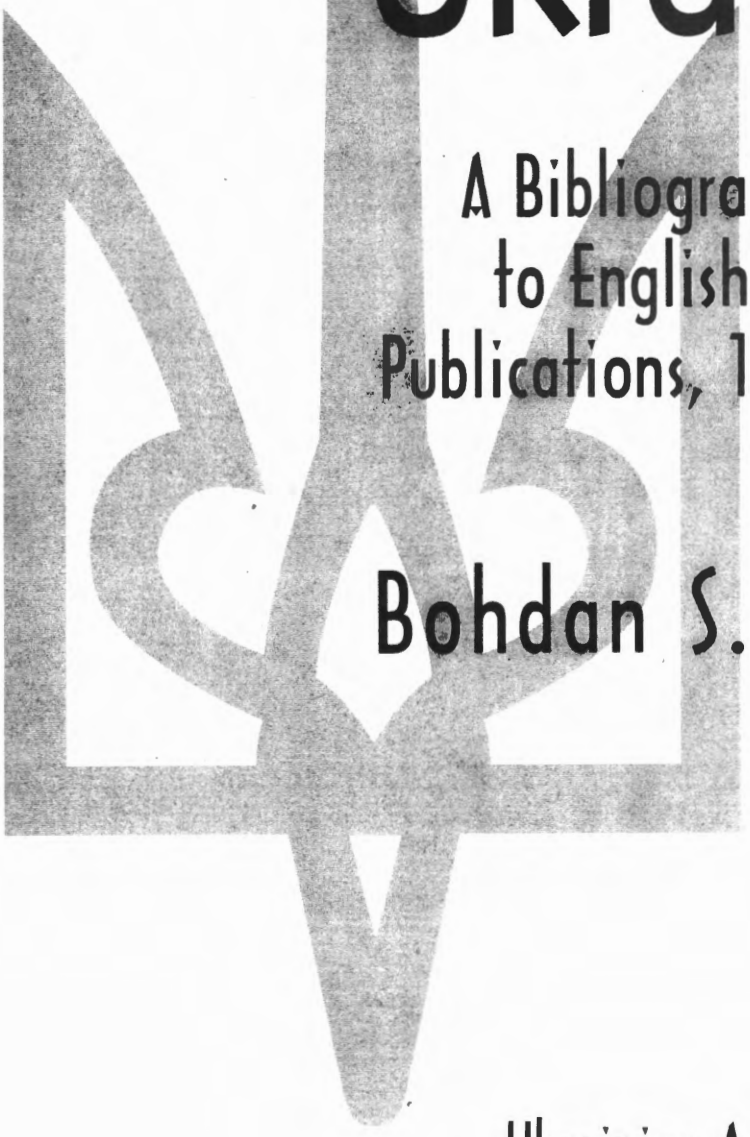

Bohdan S. Wynar

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To My Children,
Taras,
Misio,
and Roxolana

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Introduction

In 1990 *Ukraine: A Bibliographic Guide to English Language Publications* was published by Ukrainian Academic Press, a division of Libraries Unlimited. The book contained 1,084 critically annotated entries, and mentioned several thousand additional titles (published in several languages) in the annotations. Covering scholarly literature on all aspects of Ukrainian history and culture, the work focused on publications of the postwar years from the early 1950s to mid-1989. It included monographs, doctoral dissertations, symposia and selected articles that offered more substantial information. Reviews from scholarly journals indexed by *The Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies* were appended to most annotations of monographic literature and symposia.

The result of many years of investigation and research this bibliography, was welcomed by scholars and researchers. It received a substantial number of highly positive reviews in the professional Slavic literature, including the Ukrainian press. For nearly a decade, it has guided users in locating information about Ukraine during an important historical phase.

Responding to the need for coverage of more recent publications, the present volume is intended to complement and supplement the 1990 edition. It focuses on the past decade, 1990–1999, including the period of Ukrainian independence. The last ten years witnessed a substantial and practically unprecedented increase of information on all aspects of Ukrainian culture, history, and the present conditions. For this author who resides in Denver, it was next to impossible to cover all pertinent materials, especially hundreds of scholarly articles in journals that before Ukrainian independence showed little interest in Ukrainian affairs. There are also many publications sponsored by several organizations and scholarly institutions not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe. In addition; there are several serials and monographic publications published in Europe and in Ukraine, primarily by government agencies and institutions.

A few examples may illustrate the existing volume of literature published at the present time. The International Monetary Fund in Washington publishes *Economic Review* and the European Center for Microeconomic Analysis in Ukraine, *Ukrainian Economic Trends.* Interested in Ukrainian affairs is European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in London (*Working Papers*) as well as the German Institute for Economic Research (DIZ). The World Bank publishes *Policy Research Working Papers* and *Technical Papers.* Interest in Ukraine is shown by such organizations as the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) in Paris, Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIWF) in Berlin, Harvard Institute for International Development, International Energy Agency, Centre for Economic Performance (London School of Economics, *Working Papers*), Osteuropa Institut, Stockholm, Institute for East-European Economics (*Working Papers*), Washington's Institute of Finance (*Economic Reports*), and many others.

In Ukraine there are several organizations publishing in English, as, for example, *Monthly Bulletin* sponsored by the National Bank of Ukraine, *Statistical Yearbook* and *Statistics of Ukraine* (in Kyiv, governmental publications) and several periodicals, as for example, *Eastern Economist*, *Economic Review*, *The Ukrainian Economic Monitor*, and several others. There is, of course, the Government Printing Office (GPO) in Washington with many governmental publications (consult the *Monthly Catalog* and other reference aids). A total of 1,719 main entries are included in this volume plus several thousand of subsumed entries incorporated in our annotations.

In our bibliography we included only such publications that were examined de visu, for the rest, the reader has to consult appropriate bibliographies and indexes published in the U.S. and Europe, including *Litopys knyh*, published by the Book Chamber in Kyiv. Unfortunately, at the present time a significant time lag exists in the publication of the *American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies* currently published by M. E. Sharpe. Indeed, the latest volume published in 1999 covers the year 1994, and several additional years are available online and the coverage is far from complete. This annual used to provide good coverage of published reviews of books.

Indeed, with the tremendous increase in technology and information management, it is now possible to find additional information online, although its accuracy and usefulness are not always guaranteed. The following services can be mentioned; the Bowker family of *Books in Print* (described in some detail in the publisher's catalog), the data banks of H. W. Wilson, the Gale Group (the Infotrac family of databases), *EBSCO* databases, Academic Abstracts, the UMI/Proquest Digital Dissertations CD-ROM Database and others.

Occasionally there is a university affiliation provided for an author and occasionally several affiliations for the same author since this book covers a period of ten years. These are obviously not up to date. We also included some master's theses on a highly selective basis, specifically for topics where printed information was not available. Our coverage of doctoral dissertations has several gaps and is mostly limited to American, Canadian and some British universities.

For the sake of continuity between the two bibliographies, we have incorporated some references published in the previous volume into this volume. In such cases the user is referred to index numbers for related titles or works previously published by a given author. As always, there are problems with the transliteration from the cyrillic alphabet. An author's name may be spelled differently in two or three of his or her books. To help with this problem, several "see" references are given in the index of this volume, along with a number of variations of the name by the same author. For example: Cyževs'kyj (International transliteration) and Chyzhevsky (Modified Library of Congress).

In spite of the many challenges in assembling this bibliography, we have produced what we hope will be an important and reliable aid to anyone researching Ukrainian topics. We would like to thank everyone who has supported and contributed to this endeavor. Specifically, we acknowledge our gratitude to the many researchers who answered our questionnaire and sent us copies of their articles or bibliographic references to published works. Their assistance in this bibliographic project was invaluable. I would like to thank my son, Taras Wynar who assisted me with the index and Alison Auch who copyedited the manuscript. Our thanks also belongs to the staff of Libraries Unlimited, especially to Pamela J. Getchell, Erin Sprague, Barbara Ittner, Joan Garner, Susie Sigman, Cari Ringelheim, Jo Anne Ricca, Shannon Graff, and Cheryl Eckl. My special thanks goes to Eugene Petriwsky, Assistant Director of the University of Colorado Library, now retired, and to my assistant, Jan Adam.

February, 2000
Bohdan S. Wynar

Chapter 1

General Reference Sources

Introduction

Most reference books pertaining to Ukraine are published in Ukrainian, Russian, and occasionally in other languages, with relatively few titles in English. Brief comments about Ukrainian reference sources were provided in the volume published in 1990 (see Wynar, pp. 1–2). As we have indicated, under the Soviet regime, most bibliographic activities were concentrated in the Book Chamber of the Ukrainian SSR (Knyzhkova Palata Ukrain'skoi RSR), with several serial publications, as, for example, *Litopys knyh* (Book Annals). With the independence of Ukraine, the Book Chamber transferred from Kharkiv to Kyiv, and since 1996, in addition to bibliographies and other reference sources, it is publishing a monthly journal *Visnyk Knyzhkovoi Palaty* (Herald of Book Chamber), edited by Dr. Mykola Senchenko, director of the Book Chamber.

In *Visnyk*, the reader will find very useful information pertaining to bibliographic activities in Ukraine with numerous reviews of published materials in library and information science. Since 1993, another library journal has been published by the Ukrainian National Academy of Ukraine—The National Vernadsky Library—entitled *Bibliotechnyi Visnyk* (Library News) that contains information about this library, the largest in Ukraine. This journal contains a number of articles about library activities and several publications, for example, *The Ukrainian Journal of Abstracts*, published in Ukrainian.

The most important publication listed in this chapter is the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, vols. III–V edited by the now late Professor Danylo Husar Struk. This publication has a long history and for a number of years was published in Ukrainian and English under the editorship of Professor Volodymyr Kubijovyč (Wynar, nos. 36–38) by the Shevchenko Scientific Society. In our description of previously published volumes, we offer a number of comments about the unique importance of several sets of this Ukrainian encyclopedia.

The author of this volume published *Ukraine: A Bibliographic Guide to English-Language Publications* in 1990, covering 1,084 books, doctoral dissertations, and important journal articles, with several thousand additional titles mentioned in annotations. The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies reprinted three previously published bibliographies that still have some historical research interest and are mentioned in this chapter.

Former Soviet Union and the Newly Independent States of Eurasia

Atlases

1. Brawer, Moshe. **Atlas of Russia and the Independent Republics.** New York: Macmillan Publishing, 1995. 144p.

This is the first atlas to examine geographical features of the former Soviet Union and the changes introduced in 1991, since the collapse of the Soviet Union. It covers Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan. The coverage is region-by-region and describes national resources, climate, ethnic division, population density, economy, religious composition, industry, trade, agriculture, and similar topics, including brief descriptions of capitals. Maps are well integrated with the text, and there is an adequate index. Unfortunately, there are also some deficiencies. A list of sources consulted contains a number of rather obsolete books, and occasionally the information provided is not complete. For example, in an entry for "Kubiojovyc" (p. 132), the name is misspelled (correct spelling is Kubijovyč) and the compiler apparently used only the first volume of *The Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. This particular work was published in five volumes with volume five, which was issued in 1993, reflecting many changes in Ukraine. Again using Ukraine as an example, only very few major cities (and none of the rivers) indicate the Ukrainian spelling of their names, and this new "change" is limited only to the first map. The rest is in Russian. All in all, it is a well-executed atlas for popular consumption that has to be used with some caution.

2. Magosci, Paul Robert. **Historical Atlas of Eastern Central Europe.** Cartographic design by Geoffrey J. Mattheras. Toronto: University of Toronto Press (Seattle: University of Washington Press), 1993. 218p.

This atlas is a part of the multivolume *History of East Central Europe* published by the University of Washington Press under the general editorship of Peter F. Sugar and Donald W. Treadgold, professors emeriti of Russian and East European Studies at the University of Washington. This volume adheres to the chronological and geographical framework established for the whole series. Consequently, only part of the Ukrainian territory is included, namely the Western Ukrainian regions and the Right Bank. The 89 maps are divided among 50 chapters, and as it was done in Magosci's *Ukraine: A Historical Atlas* (Wynar, no. 306), the author emphasizes political-administrative, socioeconomic, cultural, and ecclesiastical history. The level of accuracy in the maps is very high, but in the text there are some possible deficiencies. As it was pointed out by Dr. Himka, "Most Ukrainian historians will have difficulties with the sharp distinction Magosci draws between Ukrainians and Carpatho-Rusyns (among whom he includes the Lemkos of Western Galicia). Although Magosci's distinction is fairly consistent throughout the atlas, it is particularly noticeable in the chapter and map on ethnolinguistic distribution, ca. 1900" (p. 101).

◆ **Reviews:** *Booklist* 90:8:777–78 (December 15, 1993). E. B. Cone. *Library Journal* 108:19:74 (1993). J. P. Himka. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 19:2:99–101 (Winter 1994).

3. Milner-Gulland, Robin, and Nikolai Dejevsky. **Cultural Atlas of Russia and the Former Soviet Union.** Rev. ed. New York: Checkmark Books/Facts on File, 1998. 240p.

The first edition of this atlas was published in 1989, and this revised edition supplements and complements some information covered previously, especially in such areas as religion (millennium of official conversion to Christianity that took place

in 988). There is an updated section on Stalin's regime, new information on independent republics, and new entries in the bibliography.

Part 3, "Regions and Countries of the Former Soviet Union" (pp. 185–224), briefly covers significant changes. In examining the section on Ukraine (pp. 189–91), we found, unfortunately, that the information is too brief to be of substantial assistance to the reader, and, occasionally, there are some errors. For example, the population of Ukraine is not "over 51 million" but over 52 million. There are several minorities in Ukraine but not "more than a hundred nationalities," and the information on Ukrainian industry and agriculture is not adequate. There is nothing about Ukrainian history or culture.

Bibliographies

4. Hogg, Gordon E. "Who Were the Soviet Peoples? A Guide to Materials on the Non-Russian Nationalities of the Former USSR." *Reference Sources Review* 21:1:25–35 (Spring 1993).

Gordon Hogg, a bibliographer of Slavic material at the University of Kentucky Libraries, compiled a mostly annotated list of books published in English starting with the 1970s. It may be of some limited help for the uninitiated. It seems that Mr. Hogg omits a number of important books on this subject, and some of his comments ("One may wonder where all these people, with their more than one hundred languages and varied ethnic backgrounds, came from" [p. 26]) are a little naïve. A more professional work was compiled by Murlin Croucher—*Slavic Studies: A Guide to Bibliographies, Encyclopedias, and Handbooks.* (Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 1993. 2 v.), reviewed in several journals.

◆**Reviews:** Z. V. David. *Slavic Review* 53:1:296–98 (Spring 1994). R. H. Scott. *College & Research Libraries* 55:3:251–52 (May 1994). R. Wallach. *Slavic and East European Journal* 39:3:485 (Fall 1995).

5. Sullivan, Helen F., and Robert H. Burger. **Russia and the Former Soviet Union: A Bibliographic Guide to English Language Publications, 1986–1991.** Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1994. 380p.

Both authors are subject specialists at the Slavic and East European Library, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and prepared a companion volume: *Eastern Europe: A Bibliographic Guide to English Language Publications, 1986–1993* (Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1995. 245p.). The present volume continues several bibliographies prepared by the late Professor Stephan Horak (Wynar, nos. 8–10) and Paul Horecky, *Russia and Eastern Europe* (Wynar, no. 11). It contains more than 1,400 titles with complete bibliographic descriptions and descriptive annotations, plus citations of major critical reviews, if available. The material on Ukraine is found on pp. 313–36 and is subdivided by the following categories: bibliographies; encyclopedias; general studies; history; government and politics; religion; architecture and art; language, literature, and folklore; and dissident movements. Annotations for books on Ukraine published from 1986 to 1990 were taken from Bohdan Wynar's *Ukraine: A Bibliographic Guide to English-Language Publications* (Englewood, Colo.: Ukrainian Academic Press, 1990. 406p.) with some editorial changes. The volume covering 1992–2000 is now in preparation. This bibliographic guide is more suitable in comparison to R. Pearson, *Russia and Eastern Europe, 1789–1985: A Bibliographic Guide* (New York: Manchester University Press, 1989. 210p.).

◆ **Reviews:** B. Beynen. *Choice* (April 24, 1995), pp. 1088–89. J. Rettig. *Wilson Library Bulletin* 69:2:85–86 (November 1, 1994). *Public Library Quarterly* 14:4 (1995). *Muslim World Book Review* 16:2 (1996). *College & Research Libraries* 56:5 (September 1995). *Ukrainian News* 68:23:5 (December 6–19, 1995). *The Ukrainian Weekly* 40:12 (October 1, 1995). *The Library Quarterly* 65:1 (January 1995). *Reference Book Review* 16:2 (January 1995). *Reference & Research*

Book News 9:6 (September 1994). *Eurospan* 3:1 (1995).

Biographies

6. Geron, Leonard, and Alex Pravda, eds. **Who's Who in Russia and the New States.** New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993. (unpaged).

This heavy, primarily biographical, reference book is of British origin and much of the information is now dated. This is especially true of the first part, "Government," and, for example, the listing on Ukraine is now obsolete. The table of transliteration of Cyrillic is somewhat misleading—there are some differences in transliteration of Ukrainian versus Russian, e.g., in Ukrainian the name is not Igor but Ihor. Biographical sketches are brief, and, in the case of Ukrainian officials, probably too brief to be meaningful, e.g., the biographical entry on Kuchma or Kravchuk. The emphasis is on Russian politicians, with only token coverage of non-Russians.

7. McCauley, Martin, ed. **Longman Biographical Directory of Decision-Makers in Russia and the Successor States.** London: Longman Group Limited, 1993. 726p.

A British directory distributed in the United States by Gale in Detroit. The objective of this directory is to provide biographical sketches on important figures in government, economy, military, media, political parties, religion, and other areas. It covers 650 individuals with emphasis on Russia, followed by Ukraine, Belarus, and other countries. Dr. Andrew Wilson is responsible for the Ukrainian section. There is a good biographical sketch on Leonid Kravchuk, President of Ukraine at the time this directory was compiled. Sketches are included on Leonid Kuchma, Ivan Drach, and many other prominent Ukrainian officials. The volume concludes with an index.

8. McCauley, Martin. **Who's Who in Russia Since 1900.** London: Routledge, 1997. 268p.

A brief, biographical dictionary for the former Soviet Union, Russia, and former Soviet republics. The coverage for non-Russians is rather poor, especially for the period before the 1990s. Several important Ukrainian names are not included for the period of the Revolution, e.g., Hrushevsky or Vynnychenko. Ukrainian dissidents are better represented, e.g., Chornovil or Pliushch. General Hryhorenko is listed as Grigorenko; this spelling is generally used in non-Ukrainian sources. Included is former President Kravchuk but not the present President Kuchma. Very few writers are covered, e.g., Korotich, etc. The chronology in this dictionary stops with the year 1993, and most information on Russian officials or intellectuals the reader can find in other, frequently better, sources.

9. Morozov, Vladimir, ed. **Who's Who in Russia and the CIS Republics.** New York: Holt, 1995. 328p.

Contains some 1,000 biographical sketches of important men and women from all professions covering the Commonwealth of Independent States. There are two appendixes—a listing by profession or occupation and a listing of organizations or government affiliation. We don't know how the editor selected 26 academicians from all former Soviet republics plus 19 coaches, but we are sure that there are more than three artists or two composers who are prominent, according to standards specified in the introduction. In the second appendix, there are some descriptors such as Don Stock-Exchange or Combined Hockey Team of the Commonwealth of Independent States. There is an introduction on "How to Use This Book," with such revealing statements as "not everyone who lives in the former Soviet Union is Russian, and not everyone who lives in the Russian Federation is of Russian ethnicity" (p. xv).

Indeed, most entries are for Russians; the President of Ukraine Kuchma is not included, and Kravchuk (former president) is in the book with somewhat obsolete information. At best, this has very uneven coverage, and this dictionary has to be used with caution.

10. Vronskaya, Jeanne, and Vladimir Chuguev, eds. **The Biographical Dictionary of the Former Soviet Union: Prominent People in all Fields from 1917 to the Present.** 2d ed. London: Bowker-Saur, 1992. 643p.

This is the second edition of a standard *Biographical Dictionary* created from both unofficial and official sources, featuring profiles of some 6,700 individuals, including several interviews with such prominent personalities as Boris Yeltsin. The index is by broad subject categories, e.g., aristocracy, artists, the ballet, economists, military, etc. There are two categories for politicians: communist and noncommunist. As was the case with many biographical sources covering the Soviet Union, Ukrainians are not well represented. For example, such politicians as former President of Ukraine Kravchuk or current President Kuchma are not listed. Included are such politicians as Kosior; Hrushevs'kyi is listed as "nationalist," along with Petliura and Lukianenko. These examples are sufficient to illustrate the fact that information on the few Ukrainian personalities who are listed is not very reliable.

Dictionaries

11. Olson, James S., Lee Briggance Pappas, and Nicholas C. J. Pappas, eds. **An Ethnohistorical Dictionary of the Russian and Soviet Empires.** Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1994. pp. 671–701.

This dictionary, in addition to the dictionary section, contains eight appendixes, a selected bibliography of titles in English, and an index. The dictionary entry about Ukraine is one of the best found in general dictionaries dealing with the former Soviet Union.

In addition to the usual geographic data, it includes a more balanced historical sketch of Ukraine, the role of Hrushevs'kyi, Heman Mazepa, poet Shevchenko and other prominent Ukrainians. There is a good description of events in the 1920s, the activities of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), and the after-war years, including Ukrainian independence. The article was written by Alexander Sydorenko.

Appendixes offer information about the ethnic relations, major political subdivisions, and a helpful chronology of the Russian and Soviet empires.

Directories

12. **A Directory of U.S. Resources on the Rule of Law for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union.** Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press, 1992. 271p.

Based on a questionnaire, this directory offers basic information on nonprofit organizations based in the United States that offer some assistance to newly formed states of the former Soviet Union. The range and types of assistance vary significantly. Some organizations offer a single program of assistance, others have a regional focus, still others have worldwide activities. There are separate listings of U.S. government agencies and law schools offering programs of study for foreign lawyers.

13. Karlowich, Robert A. **A Guide to Scholarly Resources on the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union in the New York Metropolitan Area.** Armonk, N.Y., and London: M. E. Sharpe for the Social Science Research Council, 1990. 312p.

In addition to Washington, D.C., the New York metropolitan area is very rich in resources on Eastern Europe. There are several older guides to Washington (*Scholars' Guide to Washington, DC for Russian/Soviet Studies*, Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1983), and we have brief description of such guides (Wynar, no. 30). This particular guide lists some 150 institutional and private collections, describes their holdings, etc. Information is based on a questionnaire and, unfortunately, with only 50% of returns. One of the richest Ukrainian collections is in the New York Public Library (NYPL), and Prof. Karlowich and Mr. Edward Kasinec, curator of NYPL, provide a useful resource for the researchers. ◆ **Reviews:** E. Beshenkovsky. *Slavic Review* 50:4:1062–68 (Winter 1991).

14. Ruffin, M. Holt, Joan McCarter, and Richard Upjohn, eds. **The Post-Soviet Handbook: A Guide to Grassroots Organizations and Internet Resources in the Newly Independent States.** Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1996. 393p.

The Post-Soviet Handbook provides extensive contact information for hundreds of associations and institutions and describes their principal programs and activities. The material is arranged in three sections: U.S.-based organizations, NIS-based organizations, and Internet resources. In the first section, there is a listing for several organizations dealing with Ukraine, e.g., Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund, Cincinnati-Kharkiv Sister City Project, Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine, etc. The second section has listings for such organizations as Sabre Foundation, Ukrainian-American Educational Exchange Association, Ukraine Congress Committee (very poor listing), Ukrainian National Association, and several others. The list for Ukraine is on pp. 269–99.

Encyclopedias and Handbooks

15. **All About Ukraine. Vse Pro Ukraine.** Editorial Board. Editor-in-Chief V. Smolii. Ukrainian text: S. Pavlovskyi; English text: V. Kosterina. Kyiv: Abternatyvy, 1998. 2 vols.

A comprehensive handbook of about 800 pages of concise information about Ukraine published in both languages: Ukrainian and English. The table of contents (vol. 1) includes: "The State and People," by M. F. Dmytrienko and O. Ye.Markova; "History," by S. V. Kulchytskyi and V. A. Smolii; "State System. Constitution and Law and Order," by V. M. Lytvyn; and "Ukraine in the World," by S. V. Vidnianskyi. Volume 2 includes: "Economy," by V. I. Naumenko; "Society," by V. M. Lytvyn; and "Education, Science, Culture," by V. M. Danylenko and L. M. Novokhatko.

The text, printed on high quality paper, is accompanied by numerous illustrations and photographs in color. Both volumes have significant reference value. For example, the chapter on history is written by well-known historians Dr. S. V. Kulchytskyi and Academician V. A. Smolii. Reproductions of illustrative material have a significant historical as well as an aesthetical value. Among the members of the editorial board are such well-known Ukrainian intellectuals as Ivan Diuba, Ivan Drach, Mykola Zhulynskyi, L. Mushketyk, Academician B. Paton, President of the Ukrainian National Academy, H. Udovenko, a former secretary of foreign affairs, and other well-known personalities. Indeed, this is a very good execution of a much needed reference book that one can use as a one-stop source about several aspects of Ukrainian life and culture.

15a. **Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States 1999.** 4th ed. London: Europa Publications, 1999. 1,004p.

Distributed in the United States by Gale, this well-known handbook provides essential information about 27 countries of Eastern Europe, including Ukraine. There are a number of essays covering such topics as political perspectives, organized crime in the former USSR, international relations, former Soviet economics, religion, and oil and politics. They are written by some 30 subject specialists.

Individual country chapters, including Ukraine, provide: a geographical profile, a chronology, history, politics, statistics and directory information on the constitution, government, legislative and political organizations, local government, diplomatic representation, judicial system, trade and industry, culture, education, social welfare, environment, defense, and other topics. Brief biographical sketches of leading personalities and a bibliography conclude the article. In general, the information on Ukraine is adequate, and the statistics are more up to date in comparison to other handbooks dealing with Commonwealth countries.

16. Batalden, Stephen K., and Sandra L. Batalden. **The Newly Independent States of Eurasia, Handbook of Former Soviet Republics.** Phoenix, Ariz.: Oryx Press, 1993. 205p.

One of many handbooks on the former Soviet Union. It covers the Russian Federation; Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine; Transcaucasia; and Central Asia. Information on Ukraine is on pp. 65–77, including a statistical profile, a little history with emphasis on Western Ukraine, economics, contemporary issues, religion, and the national question. No bibliography for further reading. Dr. Batalden is Associate Professor at Arizona State; his wife is former librarian.

More sophisticated information on Ukraine the reader will find in *Russia & Eurasia Facts and Figures Annual*, published by the Academic International Press in Gulf Breeze, Florida. It was formerly *USSR Facts and Figures Annual*, now renamed. It covers all former Soviet republics, providing a little more information about Ukraine and other republics. Still more comprehensive is *Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States* published by Europa in London and distributed in the United States by Gale in Detroit. The third edition, published in 1996, has 926 pages with the price tag of $425.00. There are several other publications, e.g., *Guide to the Republics of the Former Soviet Union* by David T. Twining (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1993. 213p.). The author is Director of Eurasian and Commonwealth Studies at the U.S. Army War College and wrote two books about the former Soviet Union. If we had to select our choice, it would be *Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States*, edited by Zbigniew Brzezinski and Paige Sullivan (Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1997). It is comprehensive and authoritative. It will, obviously, not substitute for annuals.

17. Blaney, John W., ed. **The Successor States to the USSR.** Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1995. 333p.

Prepared by a professional diplomat, this volume contains 22 articles written by scholars, government officials, and representatives from the private sector covering security issues, economic issues, regions and nationalities, and key international relations. Ukrainian problems are discussed in most chapters, and three chapters by R. Szporluk, O. Subtelny, and I. Prizel we mention separately.

18. Brown, Archie, et al., eds. **The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Russia and the Former Soviet Union.** Cambridge, Mass., and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1994. 604p.

The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Russia and the Soviet Union was first published in 1982. The present edition contains new material on Soviet life during Gorbachev's regime, and the information is brought up to the summer of 1992. Unfortunately,

there is no separate section on Ukraine or any other non-Russian republic, and the reader needs to consult general sections on history, religion, the economy, the arts, etc. Much of this material is directly related to the Russian matters, and in this respect, it is not very hard to trace here an old Russian imperial approach to Ukraine. There is a confusion in terminology (use of "Russia" and "Russian") and, for example, the Kyivan state is consistently considered as "Kievan Russia." There are some factual errors, and Serhii Plokhy of The University of Alberta is providing a helpful overview of this matter. There are several other handbooks covering the former Soviet Union, for example, M. Holt Ruffin, et al. *The Post-Soviet Handbook: A Guide to Grassroots Organizations and Internet Resources in the Newly Independent States* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1996. 360p.)

◆ **Reviews:** S. Plokhy. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:342–45 (Summer–Winter 1996).

19. CIS Committee for Statistics, comp. **The Statistical Handbook of Social and Economic Indicators for the Former Soviet Union.** New York: Norman Ross Publishing, 1996. 307p.

According to the preface, this work is part of an ongoing series of books and microfilm publications issued since 1991 that attempt to open Russian resources to Western scholars and, in many cases, to Russians as well. Most statistical tables provide data for 1990–1992 and, for the purpose of comparison, for 1985. Statistical tables cover areas such as population and labor resources, living conditions, education, health, culture, crime, and environmental control. Most of the information has been culled from official statistics of the eleven republics of the former Soviet Union that comprise the Commonwealth of Independent States.

20. Minahan, James. **Miniature Empires: A Historical Dictionary of the Newly Independent States.** Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1998. 340p.

The editor of this publication is the author of *Nations Without States: A Historical Dictionary of Contemporary National Movements* (1996), a book that probably was more successful than this volume. It seems to us that the title is a misnomer. What is meant by "miniature" empire? Some 25 states are covered, including not only states created after the collapse of the Soviet Union, but also non-Soviet states, such as Ethiopia and Namibia. We do not understand what is "miniature" about Russia or Ukraine, and if one is including Ethiopia, a dozen other African countries could also be included. In other words, the criteria for inclusion are not clear, and the introduction by Mr. Minahan explains very little. In general, the information on individual countries is hardly adequate. For example, the information on Ukraine (pp. 273–85) contains a very brief bibliography (five books) of rather uneven quality. It provides information on the population (including national minorities—with rather unreliable statistics), a little on history and geography, but nothing on economy, national resources, government, etc.

21. **The OMRI Annual Survey of Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union. 1996: Forging Ahead, Falling Behind.** With an Introduction by J. F. Brown. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1997. 428p.

This survey features individual chapters on the countries of the region, covering essential historical background as well as current political developments and domestic and foreign issues. There are five articles about Ukraine in this issue: "Ukraine's Continuing Evolution," by Chrystyna Lapychak and Ustina Markus; "Pavlo Lazarenko: Caution Is the Key," by Oleg Varfolomeyev; "Assassination Lifts Lid on Ukrainian Clan Politics," by Oleg Varfolomeyev; "Ukraine's Economic Program—More Muddling Through?," by Ben Slay; and "Tenth Anniversary of the Chornobyl Accident," by Ustina Markus.

22. **Russia & Eurasia: Facts & Figures Annual.** (Formerly **USSR Facts and Figures Annual**). Gulf Breeze, Fla.: Academic International Press, 1997. 468p.

Academic International Press in Florida publishes a number of reference works and annuals. They have The Central and East European Series that includes *The Modern Encyclopedia of Russian and Soviet History* (now entitled *The Modern Encyclopedia of Russian, Soviet & Eurasian History* [MERSH] with several supplements); *The Modern Encyclopedia of East Slavic, Baltic and Eurasian Literatures* (formerly *The Modern Encyclopedia of Russian & Soviet Literatures*) now in progress, with more than 10 volumes published; *The Modern Encyclopedia of Religions in Russia and Eurasia* (formerly *Modern Encyclopedia of Religions in Russia and the Soviet Union*, 30 vols.), in progress; and *Military Encyclopedia of Russia and Eurasia*, 50 vols. In all the above-mentioned encyclopedias, the reader will find a number of articles about Ukraine contributed by Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian scholars.

This publisher also sponsors a number of annuals: *Soviet Armed Forces Review Annual*, *Russia & Eurasia Documents Annual*, and *Russia and Eurasia Annual*, a title we will describe in this annotation. The volume for 1997 was edited by Lawrence R. Robertson and consists of 16 parts. Part 1 is entitled "Commonwealth of Independent States," and in this section, basic information is provided for all former republics of the Soviet Union, e.g., chronology of events; economy; industry and agriculture (with statistics); energy and environment; and foreign trade and aid. The subsequent parts or sections deal with individual countries, the section for Russia being the most comprehensive. Section 15 is devoted to Ukraine (pp. 406–51), but there is no indication who the author of this compilation is. It contains several subsections: basic or general information (population, economy, energy, agriculture, etc.), chronology for 1995; information about government; political parties; military matters; health and welfare; economy; industry and agriculture; energy and environment; and foreign trade investment and aid. There is no bibliography, but some statistical information contains references to sources used in such a compilation.

23. Thomson, Clifford, ed. **Russia and Eastern Europe.** New York: H. W. Wilson, 1998. 180p. (The Reference Shelf, vol. 70, no. 2).

The books in this well-known series contain reprints of articles, excerpts from books, information on current issues, and similar material. The article on Ukraine (pp. 91–98) is written by John Edwin Mroz and Oleksandr Pawliuk and is entitled "Ukraine: Europe's Linchpin." It is brief and well written. Mr. Mroz is president of the Institute for East West Studies and Oleksandr Pawliuk published this article in *Foreign Affairs* (75:52–62 May–June 1996).

24. Twining, David T. **Guide to the Republics of the Former Soviet Union.** Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1993. 213p.

This guidebook consists of eight chapters. The first covers basic data of the former Soviet Union, followed by the Russian Federation, the Baltic States, the Western Region, the Caucasus, Central Asia, "The Debris of the Soviet Union," and a selected bibliography. The information about Ukraine is on pp. 96–113, providing information on territory, population, region, structure of government, economy, and history—all this information is very short and rather basic. It is followed by a narrative part—the road to independence, Ukraine at the crossroads, and separatist/dissident movements, plus some bibliographic notes, primarily containing newspaper articles. Several guidebooks plus historical and political narratives were published during 1992–1993 that now are somewhat dated. One of the best in terms of its structure is *Russia and the Independent States*, expanded reference edition, edited by Daniel C. Diller (Washington,

D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1993. 481p.). It provides substantially better historical coverage, but less emphasis on individual republics.

25. White, Stephen, ed. **Political and Economic Encyclopedia of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.** Chicago: St. James Press, 1989. 328p.

This encyclopedia outlines material prepared before 1989, rather unfortunate timing. There is a long list of articles on glasnost and the nationality question in the USSR, which includes inadequate material about Ukrainian affairs. Only one paragraph is devoted to Ukraine, with a little more information on Ukrainian churches. All in all, this encyclopedia will be of marginal interest to students of Ukrainian affairs.

26. **The World Factbook 1999.** Prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency. Dulles, Va.: Brassey's, 1999. 639p.

This standard source of important unclassified CIA data includes all the nations of the world; covering each country's geographical information, natural resources, environment, population, agriculture, industry, trade, government, military, communication, and other aspects. The information about Ukraine is on pp. 483–85. It is quite reliable including the years 1997 and 1998 in statistical compilations.

Holdings of Individual Libraries

27. Kneely, Richard J., and Edward Kasinec. "The Slovanská knihovna in Prague and its RZIA Collection." *Slavic Review* 51:1:122–30 (Spring 1992).

Prague is one of the world's most important centers for Slavic studies. According to both authors, its literary resources have not received the sort of attention that the Helsinki collection has, particularly when one considers the size of its holdings, its chronological breadth (from the medieval period to the present), and the quality of the catalogs that constitute the keys to materials. As of 1990, it holds 700,000 volumes, the largest portion of which are in Russian, followed by Polish, Ukrainian, Serbo-Croation, Bulgarian, Belorussian, etc. Of special interest is the Smirdin collection and the library of the *Russkii zagranichnyi istoicheskii arkhiv* (RZIA). Both authors name a number of additional sources that describe this collection, e.g., Richard Lewanski, *Eastern Europe and Russia/Soviet Union: A Handbook of West European Archival and Library Resources* (New York: K. G. Saur, 1980) or Marc Raeff, *Russia Abroad: A Cultural History of Russian Emigration, 1919–1938* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1990). The first survey of materials held by RZIA was compiled in September 1990 by E. Kasynec. Later that year Norman Ross, publisher of Norman Ross Publishing in New York, accompanied both authors to arrange the publication on microfiche of the catalog of *Slovanská knihovna*. See also Library of Congress, *New Soviet and Baltic Independent Serials at the Library of Congress: A Holding List.* Compiled by Eric A. Johnson, Michael E. Neubert, and Bohdan Yasinsky (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1991. 369p.).

Ukraine

General Works

28. Kardash, Peter. **Ukraine: Its History and Its Arts.** Foreword by Prof. Michael L. Lawriwsky. Melbourne: Fortuna, 1991. 271p.

Kardash's *Ukraine and Ukrainians* was published in Australia in 1988 (Wynar, no. 35), and at that time we indicated that the best part of this handbook was its well-executed illustrations. The text was too brief to be meaningful, even for a picture book. Unfortunately, the present volume is no different. It has excellent illustrations

printed on good paper, and the table of contents provides a kind of "subject" index. Most illustrations about individual regions of Ukraine or on the Founding Congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine (Rukh in September 8–10, 1989) are very good. The attached bibliography (one page) is very poor and not only from a bibliographical point of view. The text is again brief, and it reads poorly, e.g., the information on the Chornobyl nuclear tragedy. All in all, a professional editor is needed for such a project.

29. Koscharsky, Halyna, ed. **Ukraine Today: Perspectives for the Future: Proceedings of the Conference "Ukraine Today—Perspectives for the Future" 19–21 June 1992.** Commack, N.Y.: Nova Science Publishers, 1995. 174p.

This collection of papers, edited by Dr. Halyna Koscharsky, is based on proceedings of a conference organized by the Ukrainian Studies Centre at Macquarie University in Sydney. It contains 15 papers arranged under six major subject categories: "Historical Development Towards an Independent Sovereign State" (six papers, two in Ukrainian); "Public Health Since Chornobyl" (two papers, one in Ukrainian); "Emigration and Immigration of Ukrainians" (one paper); "Religious Renaissance" (one paper in Ukrainian); "Education in Ukraine" (two papers in Ukrainian); and "Cultural Revival" (three papers in Ukrainian). Most speakers were from Australia and Ukraine, and some papers we will mention separately.

30. Otfinoski, Steven. **Ukraine.** New York: Facts on File, 1999. 122p. (Nations in Transition).

The Nations in Transition series explores countries in Eastern Europe that broke from the Soviet bloc, including former Soviet republics. Previous volumes include Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Poland and are written for students, grades seven through twelve. The author of this slim volume on Ukraine is Steven Otfinoski, author of several titles for children and young adults. It seems that this handbook is somewhat disappointing. Occasionally information is not accurate, especially on chapters dealing with the government, culture, and economy. There are some misspellings (see p. 72: Kvita-Kosach should be Kvitka-Kosach), Leonid Brezhnev is not Ukrainian, and Paulo Lazarenko is no longer prime minister. (Actually, he is in serious trouble because of some alleged embezzlements.) The section "Further Reading" is also disappointing (only seven books). Kuropas, an author of very popular books on Ukraine is not mentioned; instead we have a listing for Chekhov and Gogol. There is not a single book on Ukrainian history or culture mentioned. There are some illustrations and an adequate index.

Archives

31. Momryk, Myron. "Visit to Ukrainian Archives in Lviv, Ukraine, August/ September 1993." *Generations* 19:1:14–16 (March 1994).

Myron Momryk, Head of the Multicultural Archives Program, Manuscript Division, at the National Archives of Canada, attended the Second International Congress of Ukrainian Studies in Lviv and used this opportunity to visit the Ukrainian Archives in that city. The author was interested in discovering some information about his ancestors and relates his experience in this brief article. According to the author, it is possible to locate, in the Lviv archives, information that will date back to 1891, the arrival date of the first Ukrainian to Canada, and even before, for the years prior to 1872, that is, before the Polish partitions. The large amount of records are in good physical condition. Myron Momryk is author of several other publications, e.g., "For Your Freedom and Ours: Konstantine (Mike) Olynyk, a Ukrainian Volunteer from Canada in the International Brigades" (*Canadian Ethnic*

Studies 20:2:124–34 1989) or "V. J. Kaye (Kysilewsky): Ukrainian Canadian Family Historian" (*East European Genealogist* 3:1:6–7 1994).

Bibliographies

32. Boyko, Maksym. "915 Years of Ukrainian Bibliography in Eastern Europe (1073–1980)." *Ukrainian Quarterly* 46:1:59–73 (Spring 1990).

A popularly written outline of the history of Ukrainian (and Slavic) bibliography, beginning with Izbornik of Sviatoslav (1073); books compiled in Volhynia, Western Ukraine; the role of Ivan Fedorov-Fedorovish; etc. There are two papers on Ukrainian bibliography after World War I that mention two previously published works by this author: *A Historical Outline of Ukrainian Bibliography, 1073–1919* published in 1988 and *Ukrainian Bibliography of Native Land and Diaspora*, published in 1989. Both volumes are the result of a rather popular approach to this important subject and offer very little, even to the uninitiated.

33. Buchynsky, Dmytro. **Ukrainian Bibliography 1945–1961.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1996. 311p. (Research Report, no. 59).

First published in Madrid in 1962 (*Bibliografia ucraniana 1945–1961*), this is a reprint of the original edition, omitting most of the introductory historical survey. The material is in subject arrangement, with the first chapter on Shevchenko, followed by subject chapters, e.g., history, social sciences, religion, etc. Chapter headings and translations of book titles are in Spanish, with somewhat arbitrary forms of transliteration. Buchynsky's work is more comprehensive in comparison to Bohdan Romanenchuk's *Bibliohrafiia vydan' ukrains'koi khudozhnoi literatury za 1945–1970* (Philadelphia, Vydavnytstvo Kyiv, 1974), but with more numerous typographical and factual errors in comparison to Romanenchuk's bibliography. For other bibliographies published before 1990, see Wynar, nos. 836–840.

34. Kuzio, Taras. "Bibliography of Secondary Sources on Contemporary Ukraine." Cambridge, Mass.: Ukrainian Research Institute, 1998. 54p. (Working Papers 3).

Taras Kuzio, a Research Fellow at the Centre for Russian and East European Studies (CREES) at the University of Birmingham, prepared a very useful bibliography of recent writings in English that cover Ukrainian affairs. This listing includes primarily articles in journals and newspapers published in the 1990s, as well as books, with separate articles for chapters in composite works. A brief introduction entitled "Preface: Contemporary Ukrainian Studies in the (English-speaking) West" describes the current state of Ukrainian studies and briefly mentions individual centers and scholars with their area of scholarly interest.

34a. Muraško, Pavlo. **Bibliography of Ukrainian and Slavic Studies Serials Located in the Slavonic Library, Prague.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. 127p. (Research Report, no. 36).

The extensive holdings of the Slavonic Library in Prague make it one of the richest collections in Europe. In addition to Ukrainian and Ukrainian-related material, this bibliography also covers serials published in several territories settled by Ukrainians (e.g., the Prešov region) and periodicals in such other languages as Russian, Polish, and German that include some information about Ukraine. In most cases the bibliographic descriptions are adequate, frequently indicating editions of given publications.

35. Pelenskyj, Eugene J. **Ucrainica: Selected Bibliography on Ukraine in Western-European Languages.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of

Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1990. 112p. (Research Report, no. 40).

This is a reprint of the classical bibliography originally published in 1948 (see Wynar, no. 17, for a description). The reprint has a one-page introduction by Edward Kasinec, Chief, Slavic and Baltic Division of New York Public Library.

35a. Wynar, Bohdan S. **Ukraine: A Bibliographic Guide to English-Language Publications.** Englewood, Colo.: Ukrainian Academic Press, a division of Libraries Unlimited, 1990. 406p.

The result of many years of investigation and research, this bibliographic guide contains more than 1,000 entries, with several thousand additional entries incorporated into the annotations. It covers materials primarily published from the close of World War II up to 1989. Books of scholarly interest, published and unpublished doctoral dissertations, and scholarly articles are included. The material is arranged in 13 subject-based chapters, the most substantial being those on history and political science, followed by literature, ethnic studies, and religion. Each chapter opens with a brief introduction outlining the most important authors and their works.

In general, this book has received positive reviews in the professional literature. In his article published in *Slavic Review,* Dr. Krawchenko writes of the guide: "Each major work is exhaustively annotated with a critical commentary which summarizes the main arguments of the author and relates the given work to other studies in the field, whether monographs or journal articles. Published reviews are also listed. Each annotation is thus a small survey of a given topic. The reader is well served by the exhaustive 41-page analytical index.

"This ambitious survey of all fields and all major English-language works in Ukrainian studies succeeds because of the balanced judgments of the author, who appears to have read thousands of the items he has annotated. He also personally contacted some 200 scholars with requests to provide and to furnish bibliographies of their published works and brief curricula vitae. There is no ax grinding and the tone is reserved. The bibliography is in a real sense an intelligent guide to Ukrainian studies. The structuring of the work is a model for other bibliographers" (*Slavic Review* 51:1: 184–85 Spring 1992).

◆ **Reviews:** S. M. Kirzhaev. *Ukrainian Archeographic Yearbook*, vol. 5 (1993) (in Ukrainian). B. Krawchenko. *Slavic Review* 51:1:184–85 (Spring 1992). P. R. Magosci. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 19:42:196–97. G. Melver. *Australian Library Review* 8:2:159–60 (May 1991). J. Rettig. *Wilson Library Bulletin* 65:4:150–51 (December 1990). D. Saunders. *Slavonic and East European Review* 70:1:159–60 (January 1992). M. Tarnawsky. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 16:42:184–91 (June 1992). S. C. Sumner. *Choice* 28:5:765 (January 1991). C. Drewer. *Australian Library Review* 11:1:107–8 (February 1994).

36. Zlenko, Petro. **A Bibliographic Guide to Scholarly Work of the Ukrainian Emigration, 1920–1931.** Edmonton: Ukrainian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1990. 154p. (Research Report, no. 39).

This is a reprint of a 1932 publication that appeared in the Ukrainian language in Prague. It is accompanied by a brief introduction in English prepared by Edward Kasinec. Zlenko's bibliography includes monographs, series, and offprints of articles from journals. The material is arranged under several major subject classes according to UDC: generalia; philosophy, psychology, ethics; religion, social sciences; linguistics; science; applied science; arts, literature; and history, geography, and biography. There is a total of 798 entries, with an index of personal names. The production is of rather poor quality, and it was done from a typescript. Nevertheless, it is an essential bibliographic guide to research materials published primarily in Czechoslovakia.

Biographies

37. Petro Mohyla Academic Society of Kyiv. **Who's Who in the Ukrainian Political Elite.** Kyiv: Kyiv Information Service, 1997. 88p.

This is the second edition of a small handbook first published in 1996. It contains brief biographies of important political figures in Ukraine—the president, the chairs of parliamentary committees and party caucuses, government ministers, leaders of political parties, heads of regional administration—a total of some 200 persons. Entries contain the name of the person, present position, date and place of birth, ethnic origin, education, and a brief description of the person's professional career. Appendixes include listings of people employed in the Office of the President, information on the Supreme Rada of Ukraine, heads of parliament committees, and similar information. Hopefully, this slim handbook will be published annually; it needs to be substantially expanded. There is very little biographical information about Ukraine in English. Petro Mohyla, Academic Society of Kyiv, published in 1997 a 607-page volume, *Khto je khto v Ukraini* (Who Is Who in Ukraine), covering politicians, business leaders, military personnel, scholars, cultural activists, and sport figures. This biographical dictionary contains some 3,000 names, and a similar publication should be published in English.

Encyclopedias and Dictionaries

38. Fedynsky, Peter, et al., compilers. **English-Ukrainian Computer Glossary and Short Glossary of Audio-Visual Technology.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1990. 30p. (Research Report, no. 37).

This is one of the first attempts to produce a brief technical vocabulary of Ukrainian-English and English-Ukrainian terminology of computer terms. Compiled by Peter Fedynsky, Tamara Horodysky, Teresa Kilena, and Richard Robin. A short glossary of audio-visual technology starts on p. 26.

39. Kossak, O. **English-Ukrainian Dictionary of Computer Science: Over 15,000 Terms.** Lviv: BAK Ltd., 1995. 304p.

This dictionary of some 15,000 terms continues the production of fine translations in Ukraine. In 1973 in Kyiv, an *Entsyklopediia Kibernetyky* (Encyclopedia of Cybernetics) was published in two volumes in the Ukrainian language, the first encyclopedia of its kind in the Soviet Union. In 1991, a dictionary of English, Ukrainian, and Russian terminology was published, and now we have a worthy vocabulary of computer science terminology in Ukrainian, with English equivalents. It is simply too bad that there is no introduction in English to this dictionary. Hopefully, this can be corrected in the second edition.

40. Kossak, O., and R. Krawec. **English-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-English Dictionary of Telecommunications.** Ukrainian language ed., O. Mykytiuk. Lviv: BAK Ltd., 1996. 245p.

This dictionary contains over 4,000 terms relating to telecommunications. The dictionary covers fixed and mobile voice, data and video communication services, over-line transmission, and terrestrial radio and satellite-based systems. In this dictionary, American English spelling has been used, with occasional explanations of differences between American English and British English spelling of some words.

41. Struk, Danylo Husar, ed. **Encyclopedia of Ukraine. Vol. III, L–Pf; Vol. IV, Ph–Sr; Vol. V, St–Z.** Toronto: University of Toronto Press under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (University of

Alberta), the Shevchenko Scientific Society (Sarcelles, France), and the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies, 1993. 3 vols. (Vol. III, 872p.; Vol. IV, 864p.; Vol. V, 886p.)

In our book *Ukraine: A Bibliographic Guide to English-Language Publications*, published in 1990, we reviewed the first two volumes edited by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. At that time we provided a brief history of this important project, indicating that it was initiated some 40 years ago by Professor Kubijovyč and the Shevchenko Scientific Society as a complementary volume for English-speaking readers of *Entsyklopediia Ukrainoznavstva*, a multivolume Ukrainian encyclopedia. At that time we also provided a background to several component parts of this project, including *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia*, also edited by Kubijovyč and published by the University of Toronto Press in 1963–1971 in two volumes (Wynar, nos. 36–38).

The late Volodymyr Kubijovyč (1900–1985) was an eminent geographer, demographer, and author of over 400 publications, including the monumental *Atlas of Ukraine* and *Geography of Ukraine*, published in Ukrainian. Professor Danylo Struk (University of Toronto), a known literary scholar, assumed the position of Editor-in-Chief beginning with the third volume, and the editorial board was enlarged to include some younger scholars and more Canadians.

The undersigned is not only a contributor to this encyclopedia, starting with volume I of the Ukrainian edition, but also reviewed this important project in *American Reference Books Annual* (*ARBA 1985*, entry 110; *ARBA 1989*, entry 123; and *ARBA 1994*, entry 138). Our reviews were later used by Kenneth F. Kister to evaluate the encyclopedia in his *Best Encyclopedias: A Comparative Guide to General and Specialized Encyclopedias* (2d ed., Oryx Press, 1994). The first two volumes were reviewed in many scholarly publications and the press, among whom were such known scholars as L. R. Tillet in *Slavic Review*, Y. Bilinsky in *Russian Review*, R. Szporluk in *Canadian Slavonic Papers*, and several others. Good reviews, some listed here, also appeared for the remaining three volumes of this set.

There is no question as to the historical significance of this set, and the high level of scholarship continues in the pages of these volumes. Among over 100 contributors are a number of nationally or even internationally known scholars of the older generation, such as O. Archimovych, B. R. Bociurkiv, E. Borschak, D. Čyzhevs'kyi, E. Glowinsky, E. Hordynsky, V. Holubnychy, O. Horbach, S. Hordynsky, P. Isaiv, K. Kononeko, B. Kravtsiv, Z. Kuzelia, I. Koropeckyj, I. Koshelivets, V. Markus, G. Luckyj, O. Ohloblyn, V. Revutzky, Y. Pasternak, O. Pritsak, I. Reshetar, G. Shevelov, Y. Starosolsky, I. Vytanovych, V. Yaniv, A. Zukovsky, and many others. Several scholars of the younger generation participated in this project as well, such as B. Balan, J. Bilocerkovych, S. Bilokin (from Ukraine), J. P. Himka, J. Jaworsky, B. Klid, B. Kravchenko, T. Kuzio, O. Naiden, R. Senkus, M. Shkandrij, Z. Sochor, T. Zakydalsky, D. Zelska-Darevych, and others. In the preface, Dr. Struk rightly indicates that scholarly excellence, which guided the editors and staff of volumes I and II, has remained the goal in the writing of the last three volumes.

Since the publication of volume II, monumental changes have taken place in Ukraine, with that country becoming an independent state and undergoing many political, economic, and cultural transformations. The new volumes contain a number of complete and well-executed articles, such as those on Ukrainian language, linguistics, Lviv, mathematics, and many others. In general, all three volumes contain approximately 15,800 entries, about 4,000 entries short of the original Kubijovyč projection.

However, as is the case with all projects of this magnitude and importance, *Encyclopedia* has a number of minor and some possibly major problems. Some longer articles are rather dated (see "Cybernetics") and others are not sufficiently updated. This

seems to be true of some materials originally written by the late Professor Ohloblyn (a former member of the editorial board and author of several hundred articles), as for example, "The Post-War Period" in his "Historiography." In addition, there are some unpleasant errors in articles originally written by scholars of international reputation. For example, Čyževs'kyi wrote that *Istoria Rusov* had many elements of legend, and this was changed to indicate that this classical and well-known work could be considered a "historical legend." An old and authoritative article by Čyzevs'kyi and Hordynsky on the Renaissance is now replaced by a new entry by Zelska-Darevych, who not only rewrote the article but also omitted some important aspects of this topic.

It seems there was no need to add names of unknown younger people to articles of known older scholars, even in cases of minor updating. In some cases this was done even by the editor—see the article on MUR (a literary group in Germany after 1945), originally written by Shevelov. The name of C. Frieland was added to an article on land use originally written by Kubijovyč. The same "updating" was done on several occasions to articles by other scholars. And, actually, what happened to the name of George Luckyj, one of the most authoritative literary scholars who made important contributions, especially for the English edition, and who initiated the first contacts with University of Toronto Press? His name is not even listed with contributors in the fifth volume. George Luckyj was Editor of Literature in the first volume of this encyclopedia (along with Ivan Koshelivets). There are certain professional courtesies that should be observed, in spite of personal animosities.

These critical comments should not belittle the overall excellence of this monumental work. Indeed, the late Professor Struk did outstanding editorial work, and, in general, these volumes show high editorial standards. The encyclopedia, as was indicated by Dr. Shkandrij, a representative of the younger generation of Ukrainian scholars, "reshapes the interpretive context, and by doing so it challenges readers to see the world from anti-imperial perspective. '*Facts on the ground,*' as Professor Kubijovyč's generation realized when they initiated this project, are related to '*facts in print*' " (p. 229).

◆ **Reviews:** M. Jenkala. *Slavic and East European Review* 74:4:66–78 (January 1996). B. Klid. *Encyclopedia of Ukraine Published:. CIUS Newsletter* pp. 13–15 (Fall 1993). O. W. Gerus. *Canadian Journal of History* 29:2:446–49 (August 1994). M. Shkandrij. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 18:1/2:225–29 (Summer–Winter 1993). B. Wynar. *American Reference Books Annual* vol. 25, 1994. pp. 58–59. L. R. Wynar. *Ethnic Forum* 14:2:59–69 (1994).

Indexes

42. Anastazievsky, Walter, and Roman Stepchuk, eds. **A Select Index to Svoboda. Offical Publication of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. Vol. 1, 1893–1899; Vol. 2, 1900–1907; Vol. 3, Jan. 1908–July 1914; Vol. 4, Aug. 1914–Dec. 1918.** Saint Paul, Minn.: Immigration History Research Center, 1990–1994. 4 vols.

This is a very important index to the oldest Ukrainian daily newspaper published by the Ukrainian fraternal association. Indexing is by broad subject headings, names of prominent authors and clergy, and many headings of geographical locations. "See" and "see also" references are provided, as well as brief abstracts in English to more important articles. Edited by Walter Anastazievsky and Roman Stepchuk, this is a professionally prepared index that hopefully will continue in the not-too-distant future.

◆ **Reviews:** S. S. Pec. *Forum* 12:1:84–85 (1992).

43. Taylor, Kathryn Dodgson, and Zoia Borysiuk. **Harvard Ukrainian Studies Index to Volumes 1–15 (1977–1991).** Cambridge, Mass.: Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, 1992. 175p.

This is a second index to articles published in *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*. In 1987, the first volume of this index was published, covering the years 1977–1986, vols. 1–10. This very useful index consists of two parts: articles, bibliographical reports, documents, and review articles; and in the second part, reviews and material incorporated from the first index. There is a brief introduction, in Ukrainian, written by Prof. G. Grabowicz discussing the work of the Harvard Ukrainian Institute and the accomplishments of *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, which will be very useful to the audience in Ukraine. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* is the most important scholarly journal published abroad covering Ukrainian history and culture. Hopefully, the editorial staff will prepare the index for subsequent years.

Library Resources

44. Magosci, Paul Robert. "Ucrainica Collections and Bibliography in North America: Their Current Status." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 12:2:77–91 (Winter 1987).

A report prepared by the Bibliographic and Documentation Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies surveys the status and goals of the largest Ucrainica collections and describes some bibliographic projects done before 1987. According to the author's survey, the largest collection is the Library of Congress (61,500 holdings), followed by Harvard University (60,000), the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (45,000), and the University of Manitoba (30,000). Dr. Magosci mentions the Shevchenko Scientific Society Library (30,000), omitting the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences Library, which has a larger collection in comparison to the Shevchenko Library. There is also a very significant collection of Ucrainica at Stamford at the Library of Ukrainian Catholic Center, a smaller collection at the Ukrainian Orthodox Church at South Bound Brook, N.J., as well as some other collections at private Ukrainian libraries and museums (Detroit, Chicago, etc.), all of them significantly larger than some mentioned by the author, such as university collections at the Hoover Institution, Michigan, Princeton, Ohio State, and others. Possibly some of these institutions failed to respond to the questionnaire administered by the author, not realizing that his report is a significant documentation for Ukrainian collections in the United States and Canada.

45. Myroniuk, Halyna. "Ukrainian Collections and Archives in the U.S." In: *The Ukrainian Heritage in America.* Ed. by Walter Dushnyck and Nicolas L. Fr.-Chirovsky. New York: Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 1991. pp. 287–98.

Halyna Myroniuk of the Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, is the author (with Christine Worobec) of a bibliography, *Ukrainians in North America: A Select Bibliography* (Wynar, no. 249). In this essay, the author discusses in some detail the most important libraries and museums that have significant material about Ukraine. She starts with a brief historical sketch about early libraries and museums in the U.S., describing in more detail the Immigration History Research Center, Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, Shevchenko Scientific Society, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, Ukrainian National Museum in Chicago, Ukrainian Museum Archives in Cleveland, Ukrainian Institute of America in New York, Memorial Church Museum at South Bound Brook, N.J. and Ukrainian National Archives and Museum in Detroit. The author also briefly mentions the Slavonic divisions of the New York Public Library, University of Illinois, Library of Congress, and others.

46. Sochocky, Christine M. "Glasnost in Soviet Librarianship: Lviv, Case Study." Ph.D. diss., University of Pittsburgh, 1994. 161p.

The years of glasnost, 1985–1991, were a time of unprecedented change in Soviet cultural life. This study examines how libraries in the city of Lviv, Ukraine, reacted to this change. A case study was used to measure the perception of librarians as to changes in the operation of their libraries.

47. Wynar, B. "Libraries." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. III. pp. 115–19.

Information concerning the earliest libraries in Ukraine can be found in chronicles from the eleventh century. The author outlines the history of numerous collections of manuscripts in the sixteenth century, development of private collections during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the role of Kyivan Mohyla-Academy in the eighteenth century, and the beginnings of university libraries in the following period. The role of libraries in the Soviet regime, during developments in Western Ukraine, and during the after-war period conclude the article.

48. Wynar, Lubomyr R. "Preservation of the Cultural Heritage: Ukrainian Archives, Libraries and Museums in the United States." *Ethnic Forum* 15:1/2: 1–34 (1995).

Dr. Lubomyr R. Wynar, a noted historian and bibliographer, compiled, with Lois Buttlar, the *Guide to Ethnic Museums, Libraries, and Archives in the United States* (Wynar, no. 255) and *Slavic Ethnic Libraries, Museums and Archives in the United States: A Guide and Directory* (Wynar, no. 256). This article is the result of a survey conducted by the Center for the Study of Ethnic Publications and Cultural Institutions at Kent State University. At present, there are about 30 ethnic libraries, museums, and archives in the United States, and the author offers brief descriptions based on results of a questionnaire administered at the Center.

Individual Collections

49. Cipko, Serge. **The Michael Luchkovich Collection.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. (unpaged). (Research Report, no. 49).

This archival collection consists of four volumes, together measuring 110 cm. of files. The collection contains materials testifying to Luchkovich's frequent interventions on behalf of Ukrainians in Europe and Canada. In 1965, he wrote his autobiography *A Ukrainian Canadian in Parliament* (Toronto: Ukrainian Canadian Research Foundation, 1965).

50. Iwanus, Jaroslaw, and Wolodymyr Senchuk. **The Iwan Boberskyj Collection.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1988. 9p. (Research Report, no. 23).

Boberskyj (1873–1947) was president of the Ukrainian Sokol Athletic Association in Ukraine, and in 1920 he came to Canada and resided in Winnipeg. His papers are arranged in a generally chronological order to reflect Boberskyj's career in Canada. They are housed at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre in Winnipeg.

51. Jaworsky, John S., and Olga S. A. Szkabarnicki, prep. Ed. by Jeremy Palin. **The Batchinsky Collection. Carleton University Library. Finding Aid.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1995. 101p. (Research Report, no. 47).

Evhen Batchinsky (1885–1978) participated in several diplomatic and political activities in France and, beginning in 1915, in Switzerland. Apart from the earlier

Drahomanov materials, the collection covers chiefly the period 1908–1955, totaling 115 linear meters, including 67 meters of manuscripts and about 1,500 serial and monographic publications. As one of the richest collections dealing with several aspects of Ukrainian émigré life, it also includes many publications by Drahomanov and other émigré socialists in Switzerland. Of interest to historians of UNR is the personal correspondence of Pavlo Chyzhevsky (1919–1925) who headed several high posts in Ukrainian émigré government, as well as materials concerning the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine (SVU) and Batchinsky's contacts and activities with the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

52. Sroka, Marek. "The Ukrainian Collection at the University of Illinois Library: Past, Present, and Future Development." *Ethnic Forum* 15:1/2:190–97 (1995).

The beginning of the Ukrainian collection at Urbana-Champaign may be traced to 1909, when the University library established contact with the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv, Ukraine. The author traces the historical development of this collection, which—thanks to several librarians employed there, notably Dr. D. Shtohryn—grew to become probably the fourth largest collection of Ucrainica in the United States.

Special Topics

53. Kopystians'kyi, Andrii, et al. **Handbook for the Beginner: Understanding the Internet.** Cambridge, Mass.: Sabre Foundation, 1997. 85p.

This handbook was a collaborative effort of five individuals of the State University "Lvivska Politechnika" in Lviv, Ukraine. It provides information for the beginner, with some details on how to use the World Wide Web (WWW), lists a number of helpful addresses with e-mail and telephone numbers, and other useful information. The text is in Ukrainian, with several headings and instructions in English. Hopefully, a more sophisticated workbook in English will be produced by the Sabre Foundation. There are several universities in Ukraine that have similar publications for internal use.

54. Kravtsiv, B., and R. Senkus. "Pres." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. IV. pp. 196–213.

One of the longest articles in the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, this encyclopedic survey provides a condensed treatment of the historical development of the Ukrainian press on all territories of Ukraine and in Ukrainian settlements abroad. The first periodical was published in 1776 in Lviv (*Gazette de Leopol*). The first Ukrainian-language newspaper was published during the Revolution, 1848–1849, and with the introduction of the 1860 Austrian Constitution, the Western Ukrainian press was able to develop much more freely. The article traces the developments of several press organs, indicating that in late 1870, under the influence of M. Drahomanov, the Galician populists split into moderates and socialists. Nevertheless, only after the creation of the Ukrainian Radical Party (1890), a truly viable Ukrainian radical and socialist press appeared in Galicia and Bukovyna. Ukrainian academic periodicals started in Lviv, first by the *Halytsko-Ruska Matytsia* (*Naukovyi Sbornik* [1865–1868]) and later *Zapysky Naukovoho Tovarystva im. Shevchenka* (est. 1892), known in the West as *Memoirs of Shevchenko Scientific Society.*

The first periodicals in Russian-ruled Ukraine were published in Russian—the Kharkiv weekly magazine (*Kharkovskii ezhenedelnik*, 1812), followed by several other periodicals. Nearly half a century passed before Ukrainian materials reappeared in periodicals in the Russian Empire, for example, the literary and scholarly monthly *Osnova* (1861–1862) in St. Petersburg. Scholars and scientists were able to contribute

to several Russian-language periodicals published in Ukraine. During the Russian Revolution of 1905–1906, restrictions and censorship were relaxed and the Ukrainian-language press flourished. Plagued with financial difficulties and subjected to official bans, restrictions, and new strict censorship laws, most periodicals were short-lived, with the exception of *Rada* (1906–1914), *Zapysky Ukrains'koho Naukovoho Tovarystva in Kyievi* (1908–1913), and a few others.

Outside Ukraine, the first Ukrainian-language periodicals were published in Vienna, and at the turn of the twentieth century, Ukrainians published in Vienna two German-language periodicals to inform the West about the Ukrainian question.

There is a good separate section on the immigrant press in the New World, with the first major paper *Svoboda*, in 1893, *Ameryka* (est. 1912), and several others. In 1913, 141 Ukrainian-language periodicals were published throughout the world, and only 14 of them were in the Russian Empire. Eighty Ukrainian periodicals were published in Austria-Hungary: 66 in Galicia, 8 in Bukovyna, 2 in Transcarpathia, and 4 in Vienna or Budapest.

The February Revolution in Russia, the collapse of Austria-Hungary, and the establishment of Ukrainian statehood created favorable conditions for the development of the Ukrainian press, and these developments are described in a separate section for the years 1917–1920. This is followed by discussion of Soviet Ukraine, 1919–1941, and Western Ukraine, 1918–1939. Next are several pages discussing the émigré press in Europe, 1920–1940, the Second World War, Soviet Ukraine since 1945, the postwar émigrés, and refugees. There are several other articles in the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* that discuss related topics, e.g., agricultural periodicals, bibliographic journals, economic press, children's magazines, legal press, music journals, and several other subject-oriented categories. The article ends with a good bibliography pertaining to this topic.

55. Kravtisiv, B., and A. Turchyn. "Book Publishing." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Volodomyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984. Vol. I. pp. 267–72.

This entry covers the varied prose from the end of the eighteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth century. The sections provide information for the periods between 1920 and 1945, after 1945, and outside Ukraine. Much of the content of this article is based on updated Ukrainian text prepared by Bohdan Kravtisiv for the Ukrainian edition of the encyclopedia (*Entsyklopediia ukraïnoznavstva*, vol. 3, 1959). There is also a statistical table of number and titles of books published in 1978 by subject and topics. Yet the article has rather inadequate coverage of émigré book production in more recent periods. Unfortunately, the appended bibliography is somewhat brief, omitting works published even in English, e.g., L. Wynar's *History of Early Ukrainian Printing* (University of Denver, 1962), or such material as "Ukraine, Book Printing and Publishing" (In: *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science*. New York: Marcel Dekker, 1981. vol. 31. pp. 281–329), which provides a comprehensive bibliography on this topic.

Chapter 2

Art, Folklore, and Ethnography

Introduction

This chapter has been somewhat restructured from the chapter on "Art and Architecture" in the first edition of *Ukraine*. In that volume, more than 30 books and articles were listed, and the brief introduction offered some historical background, which mentioned the names of several important Ukrainian artists. In this edition, the chapter covers folklore, ethnography as well as fine and applied arts, and seven dissertations are reviewed. Among these is an interesting study, "The Bread of Life: Symbols of Abundance in Ukraine," prepared by Marta Korduba at Columbia University in 1995.

It is worth noting that works by the late S. Hordynsky, Myroslav Shkandrij, and Daria Darevych continue to be published in this area and that Robert Klymasz, Natalie Kononenko, and Bohdan Medwidsky are authors of several studies on Ukrainian folklore.

It should also be mentioned that some years ago, the Huculak Chair of Ukrainian Culture and Ethnography was established at the University of Alberta, headed by Dr. Andriy Nahachewsky. Hopefully, a little more will be published in this neglected area in the not-too-distant future.

Although English-language material in this subject area is still lacking, this does not reflect historical or contemporary developments in art. In general, this chapter includes nearly 70 works, with several additional titles mentioned in annotations. As we indicated in the first volume, only the consultation of some encyclopedia articles and, obviously, materials written in Ukrainian can reveal to the reader the current status of research and notable accomplishments in this important area. Some articles from *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, starting with the first volume, we included in this chapter and all other chapters of our bibliography. For a more historical perspective, readers are encouraged to consult the first edition.

Art

General Works

56. Bilokin, S. "Museums." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. III. pp. 487–90.

Written by a prominent scholar from Ukraine, this article is simply too brief on an important topic that has very little written about it in English. The article covers Ukraine "before Soviet rule" (one page), Ukraine under Soviet rule, interwar Western Ukraine and the émigré community (most disappointing), postwar Soviet Ukraine, and the West. There are other articles on specific topics or subjects in the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, e.g., "Museum of Folk Architecture and Folkways," by M. Mushynka (*ibid.*, pp. 490–92), "Museum of Slobidska Ukraine," "Museum of Kiev History," and others.

57. Darewych, Daria. "Glasnost in Soviet Ukrainian Art." In: *Echoes of Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine*. Ed. by R. M. Bahry. North York, Ont.: Captus University Publications, 1989. pp. 208–17.

The best proof of glasnost in the art of the Soviet Ukraine are the Humeniuk paintings on display at the Zacks Gallery of Strong College, and the presence of the artist at this symposium. Dr. Darewych provides a brief chronology of some of the changes in Soviet Ukrainian art, particularly in painting. See also Gerald Needham's "Ukrainian Unofficial Art and Postmodernism" (*ibid.*, pp. 198–207) and Feodosii Humeniuk's "My Rediscovery of Ukraine Through Visual Art" (*ibid.*, pp. 218–22). Of interest is also Alla Rogers' "Out of Isolation: Ukrainian Artists Pioneer Contact with the West." *World & I* 9:8:221–31 (August 1994).

58. Hordynsky, S. "Art." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: Toronto University Press, 1988. Vol. I. pp. 119–21.

A well-balanced encyclopedia article about the historical development of art in Ukraine, starting with the medieval period. A brief bibliography concludes the article. The *Encyclopedia* has several articles about art in several volumes. In the first volume there is an article, "Art Education" (pp. 121–23) by S. Hordynsky and V. Pavlovsky and another article, "Art Studies and Research" (pp. 123–25), by S. Hordynsky.

59. Janecek, Gerald, and Toshiharu Omuka, eds. **Crisis in the Arts: The History of Dada, Vol. 4: The Eastern Dada Orbit: Russia, Georgia, Ukraine, Central Europe, and Japan.** New York: G. K. Hall, 1998. 355p.

Started in Zurich during World War I, the Dada movement originated with expatriate artists and writers who were horrified by war, overwhelmed by technology, and suffocated by the current aesthetic. They began to create a kind of "anti" art, and called it "Dada." *The Eastern Dada Orbit* is composed of two distinct parts—the first, *Dada in Central and Eastern Europe* (including the former Soviet Union) and the second *Dada—Dada* for the stage: *The Japanese Dada Movement 1920–1925*. Myroslava M. Mudrak contributed an essay "Ukrainian Dada? Or Tradition Revisited: A Preliminary Study" (pp. 190–221). There is a brief historical introduction, indicating that Byzantine canons established the conventions of high art in Ukraine but underwent a rapid transformation over the period of centuries, moving from religious didactic intent as revealed in Orthodox icons, to rampant secularism introduced by the population at large in specific and innovative genres of artistic expression. The author provides the following chapters: "Semenko and Panfuturism," "Kotliarevskyi's Eneïda," "Diderot's *Jacques le Fataliste*," "Panfuturists and 'Cablepoem' Abroad," "Ukrainian Dada Travelogue," "The Mamai Tradition," "Anatol Petrytskyi," "The Burliuk

Brothers: Vladimir and David," "Panfuturists as Guardians of Temperance," "Panfuturists and a New System of Transcription," and "Channeling Communication Through New Means." In conclusion the author states, "Inasmuch as Dada is a state of contradictions, of tensions, or immediate action—in deed and gesture—its presence in the early-twentieth century is merely a symptom of occurrences that are not new in terms of cultural expression" (p. 215).

60. Klymasz, Robert B. **Art and Ethnicity: The Ukrainian Tradition in Canada.** Hull, Que.: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1991. 80p.

A well-illustrated album that grew out of the exhibition "Art and Ethnicity: The Ukrainian Tradition in Canada" to salute the Ukrainian-Canadian centenary (1891–1991), with several essays that explain several topics, e.g., Dmytro Stepovyk on "The Ukrainian Icon in Canada" or Wsevolod Isajiw on "Ethnic Art and the Ukrainian-Canadian Experience." See also Robert B. Klymasz's "Framing the Heritage: Towards an Understanding of the Ukrainian Arts in Canada" (In: *Millenium of Christianity in Ukraine, 988–1988.* Oleh W. Gerus and Alexander Baran, eds. Winnipeg: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 1989. pp. 293–95).

61. **Ukrainian Museums, Galleries and Collections in the Western Diaspora.** Toronto: World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, 1996. 44p.

Published in English and Ukrainian, this directory was sponsored by WFUWO. It lists museums and galleries in Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, England, France, Poland, Slovakia and the U.S. Each entry provides a full name and address, contact person, visiting hours, and, occasionally, a brief description of the collection.

Architecture

62. Cracraft, James. "The Mask of Culture: Baroque Art in Russia and Ukraine, 1600–1750." In: *Ukraine and Russia in Their Historical Encounter.* Ed. by Peter Potichnyj, et al. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 210–31.

Dr. Cracraft, Professor of History at the University of Illinois at Chicago, provides some observations concerning Russian and Ukrainian developments such as "Ukrainian Baroque" and "Moscow Baroque," culminating in the architecture of Rastrelli in "St. Petersburg Baroque."

63. Deneka, Victor. "Ukrainian Church Architecture of Canada: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow." In: *Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine 988–1988.* Winnipeg, Man.: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 1989. pp. 275–92.

After a brief discussion of general historical background, the author outlines general trends in Ukrainian church architecture in Canada, starting with the beginnings of Ukrainian settlements.

64. Hewryk, Titus D. "Planning of the Capital in Kharkiv." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 16:3/4:325–59 (December 1992).

During the late 1920s and early 1930s, the eastern Ukrainian city of Kharkiv was being planned and developed as the capital of Ukraine. This article attempts to record, insofar as the available evidence permits, the actual processes and vicissitudes by which physical changes in the city were brought about, and the nature, in architectural terms, of those changes. In this study, the author uses a variety of secondary sources (articles and books) published in

Ukraine and Russia, including several works published abroad: W. C. Brumfield's *The Origins of Modernism in Russian Architecture* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1991); M. Bliznakov's "Soviet Housing During the Experimental Years, 1918 to 1933" (In: *Russian Housing in the Modern Age.* W. C. Brumfield and B. A. Ruble, eds. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1933). Numerous bibliographic notes on pp. 353–58 will assist the reader to consult additional materials published in several languages.

65. Hodys, V. V. Pavlovsky, and V. Sichynsky. "Architecture." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984. Vol. I. pp. 101–7.

This entry is a chronological, historical outline of the development of Ukrainian architecture. Starting with the prehistoric and early period, the article also explores architecture during the Princely Era, the period after the Mongol-Tatar Invasion, the Renaissance, the Baroque period, Rococo, Classicism, and finally, the revival of a Ukrainian style (Ukrainian Modernism). The editors have included several reproductions of churches and examples of Soviet architecture. A brief bibliography complements this article written by three prominent scholars. Readers may also be interested in a good article about art collection (*ibid.*, pp. 121–23) and another on art studies and research (*ibid.*, pp. 123–25), both written by S. Hordynsky and V. Pavlovsky.

65a. **Masterpieces of Ukrainian Architecture in the Artwork of Yuri Khymych.** Produced by Natalie Jaresko and Ihor Figlus. Kyiv: A-BA-BA-HA-LA-MA-HA Publishing, 1999. 209p.

Contains some 100 paintings describing Ukraine's architectural masterpieces—primarily churches, monasteries, and monuments. The text is in English and Ukrainian with biographical information about Yuri Khymych, one of the contemporary Ukrainian artists. There is a longer review of this book in *The Ukrainian Weekly* (November 21, 1999, p. 11) written by William Green Miller, a former ambassador of the United States to Ukraine from 1993–1998 who personally knew the artist and his wife.

66. Pevny, Olenka. "The Kyrylivs'ka Tserkva: The Appropriation of Byzantine Art and Architecture in Kiev." Ph.D. diss., New York University, 1995. 611p.

The Kyrylivs'ka Tserkva (ca. 1160), a Princely foundation, is the only surviving twelfth-century church in Kyiv. The monument clearly manifests contemporary as well as forward-looking developments in Byzantine art and architecture. This dissertation exposes the misconceptions regarding the patronage and dedication of the Kyrylivs'ka Tserkva, and explores the imperatives that contributed to the unique aspects of the architecture and fresco decoration.

67. Shostak, Natalia. "Domestication of Space: Symbolic Aspects of the Traditional Peasant Home in Northern Boryspil' Region (The Beginning of the 20th Century)." M.A. thesis, University of Alberta (Canada), 1994. 152p.

On the basis of five specific examples, this thesis conceptualizes the process of domestication involved in the construction of houses in the Boryspil' region of Central Ukraine at the beginning of the twentieth century. An important contribution in cultural anthropology done in Canada.

68. Khymych, Yuri. **Masterpieces of Ukrainian Architecture in the Artwork of Yuri Khymych.** Carol Stream, Ill.: Ukraine Today, 1999. 208p.

With text in Ukrainian and English, this photo album provides descriptions of architectural sights in Ukraine, including such cities as Kyiv, Lviv, Chernihiv, Crimea region, and others, with architectural

photographs from several smaller villages and towns. This album was produced by Natalie Jaresko and Ihor Figlus in Kyiv and briefly reviewed in the *Ukrainian Weekly* (November 21, 1999. p. 11).

68a. Tretyak, Kyrylo. "Kyiv's Architectural Monuments: An Uncertain Future." *The Ukrainian Review* 45:2:78–88 (Summer 1998).

The twentieth century was the most tragic in the long history of Kyiv. From 1917 onwards, the city suffered wide-scale destruction of its notable monuments of architecture and sculpture. Kyrylo Tretyak, of the Department of Ethnography and Social Anthropology at Kyiv University, describes the destruction of the most important Ukrainian architectural jewels with black-and-white photographs. At the present, the historical heritage of the city is still in grave danger and political changes of recent years have not put an end to the destruction of the architectural monuments of the past centuries.

Graphics and Book Design

69. Hordynsky, S. "Graphic Art." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988. Vol. II. pp. 82–85.

There is very little in English on this form of pictorial art. In Ukraine, from the eleventh to the sixteenth century, the manuscript books were ornamented with headpieces, initials, and illuminations. Lviv became the first center of printing and graphic arts and beginning with the second half of the seventeenth century, in addition to religious themes, secular and everyday subjects, portraits, town plans, etc. were depicted in graphic form. The turn of the eighteenth century saw the emergence of the first engraved landscapes, and in the second half of the nineteenth century, Russian prohibitions against Ukrainian-language publications delayed the further development of graphic arts in Ukraine. Conditions improved at the beginning of the twentieth century, and Hordynsky mentions several graphic artists active in this period, including Yurii Narbut. In the Soviet Ukraine, all graphic art had to conform to the official style of Socialist Realism and after the Second World War several artists emigrated to the West. There is a brief bibliography of major works published primarily in Ukrainian.

70. Jerabek, Blanka. "Books, Printing, and the First Printing Houses in Ukraine." *The Ukrainian Review* 37:4:23–31 (Winter 1989); 38:1:21–25 (Spring 1990); 38:2:26–32 (Summer 1990).

A brief, popularly written outline of the history of Ukrainian printing. The author covers incunabula which, obviously, belongs to the early period of publishing (not printing) in Ukraine and cites secondary sources that are very well known to scholars interested in this subject.

71. Strumińsky, Bohdan A. "Ukrainian Illustrations and Notations Added to Two Seventeenth Century Books Held in the Helsinki University Library." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 11:1/2:225–33 (June 1997).

The first religious cards offered for sale or distributed freely among worshipers appeared in Kyiv in 1627. They were made in the Kyiv Monastery of the Caves and the Počajiv Monastery by monks. The two engravings appeared on the endpapers of a Peter Mohyla book, now held in the Slavonic Library of the Helsinki University.

Paintings

72. Bilash, Radomir. "On the Iconography of St. Onuphrius Church." In: *The Icon in Canada: Recent Findings from the Canadian Museum of Civilization.* Ed. by Robert B. Klymasz. Hull, Que.: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1996. pp. 65–71.

In 1996, St. Onuphrius Ukrainian Catholic Church was relocated to the Canadian Museum of Civilization from a rural community once called Barich in Alberta. Radomir Bilash, a historian with Historic Sites and Service, Alberta Community Development in Edmonton, provides a brief history of the church, with several illustrations.

73. Flier, Michael S. "Ukrainian Medieval Painting: The State of the Art." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2:160–66 (June 1990).

The author offers comments about Ukrainian icons (two editions of Sviatoslav Hordynskyj) and the work of Hryhorij Lohvyn and associates, both published originally in Ukrainian. Hordynskyj's work was later translated into German and English (Wynar, no. 60). Prof. Flier's brief discussion about the most important Ukrainian studies dealing with the medieval period may assist the reader not familiar with the Ukrainian language. See also Telehin, Dmytro and J. P. Mallory. "The Anthropomorphic Stelae of the Ukraine: The Early Iconography of the Indo-Europeans." Washington, D.C.: Institute for the Study of Man, 1994. 129p. (*Journal of Indo-European Studies*. Monograph, no. 11).

74. **Freedom.** Art Exhibit Commemorating the 5th Anniversary of Ukraine's Independence. Detroit: Biegas Gallery, 1996. 64p.

1996 marked two five-year anniversaries: the proclamation of Ukraine's independence of August 24, 1991, and the confirmation of this event by popular vote on December 1, 1991. This catalog of an exhibit, published in English and Ukrainian, describes works of Ukrainian artists on exhibit in Detroit, including a number of artists born in Canada and the United States, as well as in Ukraine. In general, there is brief biographical information about each artist and a photographic reproduction of one work in black and white.

75. Granger, Lesya. "Notes on the Ukrainian Icon Tradition in Canada." In: *The Icon in Canada: Recent Findings from the Canadian Museum of Civilization.* Ed. by Robert B. Klymasz. Hull, Que.: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1996. pp. 72–79.

The author, an artist based in Ottawa, provides a brief historical background of the Ukrainian icon, discussing materials and ornamentation, with several references to published works on this topic. A more comprehensive treatment, not limited to Ukrainian traditions, is provided by Michael Owens Jones, Professor of History and Folklore at the University of California in Los Angeles, entitled "Icon Painters in Western Canada and the Conundrums of Classification: Who Creates Folk Art, When, and Why?" (In: *The Icon in Canada: Recent Findings from the Canadian Museum of Civilization.* Robert B. Klymasz, ed. Hull, Que.: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1996. pp. 7–34) with a comprehensive bibliography.

76. Klymasz, Robert B., ed. **The Icon in Canada: Recent Findings from the Canadian Museum of Civilization.** Hull, Que.: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1996. 172p.

This collection of "findings," prepared by a noted scholar of Ukrainian dissent, presents the iconography of the Eastern Christian Church. The iconography is rooted in the legacy of Byzantium Church iconography and has profoundly influenced the nature of sacred art among large segments of Canada's population. Although the volume gives prominence to ethnocultural, visual, and religious dimensions, museological and technical concerns are also mentioned. There are 10 articles, several documents, and a comprehensive bibliography. Fourteen authors contributed articles to this well-edited volume by the curator of the East European Programme of the Canadian Centre for Folk Culture Studies at the Canadian Museum of Civilization. This

volume also contains "East Christian Iconography in Canada: An Annotated Bibliography" (pp. 135–56) by the editor.

77. Marko, Olya, et al., eds. **Spirit of Ukraine: 500 Years of Painting, Selections from the State Museum of Ukrainian Art, Kiev. An Exhibition Organized by the Winnipeg Art Gallery in Honour of the Centenary of Ukrainian Settlement in Canada.** Winnipeg, Man.: Winnipeg Art Gallery, 1991. 333p.

This is a very well-illustrated catalog with 142 plates of an exhibition of Ukrainian art from the fifteenth century to the 1930s. Daria Zelska-Darewych examines in her article "The Development of Ukrainian Painting," the result of the mutual influence of several cultural trends on Ukrainian art. There are several other articles and many illustrations.

78. Mudrak, Myroslava M. "Lost in the Widening Cracks and Now Resurfaced: Dissidence in Ukrainian Paintings." In: *Nonconformist Art: The Soviet Experience 1956–1986.* Ed. by Alla Rosenfeld and Norton T. Dodge. London: Thames and Hudson, 1995. pp. 135–59.

The history of Ukrainian painting in the period from relaxation of the enforcement of Socialist Realism in the late 1950s, through the more repressive Brezhnev regime and up to perestroika, is a story of many, mostly unknown, artists, several distinct geographical centers, and a variety of aesthetic directions. Myroslava M. Mudrak, Associate Professor of Art History, Ohio State University, provides in this article a brief overview of the period, with several illustrations of individual works of such artists as Valentyn Khrushch, Volodymyr Makarenko, Ihor Kopystiansky, Feodosii Humeniuk, S. Sherstiuk, Valerii Sazonov, Yevhen Petrenko, and others. There are several footnotes discussing works of other artists, e.g., Alla Horska, Opanas Zalyvakha, and others. See also Richard Lytle's *Contemporary Art from Ukraine: An American Perspective* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University School of Art, 1992) and Daria Darewych "Soviet Ukrainian Painting ca. 1955–1970: New Currents and Undercurrents" (Ph.D. diss., University College [England], 1990).

79. Shkandrij, Myroslav. "The Boichuk School—Theoretical Underpinnings." In: *Spirit of Ukraine: 500 Years of Painting.* Selections from the State Museum of Ukrainian Art, Kiev. Co-ed. by M. Shkandrij. Winnipeg, Man.: Winnipeg Art Gallery, 1992. pp. 57–111.

According to the author, Boichuk's highly original blend of Marxism and nationalism, avant-gardism, and traditionalism challenges other leading innovators, such as futurists and constructivists, on several issues. They were: his recognition of the importance of social demand in shaping the nature of any art and, hence, the need to educate the aesthetic understanding of the public; his belief that any art had to be rooted in the national psychology that had developed over the preceding centuries; and his search for a synthetic national style, the clues of which were scattered in various art forms developed by the Ukrainian people over the centuries.

Dr. Shkandrij is preparing a monograph, *Mykhailo Boichuk and His School of Monumentalism*, to be published by University of Alberta in 2000. See also "Mykhailo Boichuk's Lectures on Monumental Art" by Viacheslav Shved. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 19:2:59–68 (Winter 1994).

80. Shkandrij, Myroslav. "Modernism, the Avant-Garde, and Mykhailo Boichuk's Aesthetic." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 19:2:59–68 (Winter 1994).

Mykhailo Boichuk (1882–1937) was one of the most important Ukrainian artists of this century. His school of monumental painting gained international recognition in the 1920s, but any serious investigation of the school's work became impossible after

the arrest of its leading members in the terror of the mid-1930s. In 1991, the first retrospective exhibition was organized at the Lviv Painting Gallery. Today, Boichuk has reacquired the preeminence he enjoyed in Lviv in the pre-Revolutionary years and in Kyiv in the 1920s. Dr. Shkandrij discusses general principles of Boichuk's aesthetics, including his lectures on monumental art as reconstructed by his students.

81. Zelska-Darewych, D. "Painting." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. III. pp. 750–53.

A brief article about the history of Ukrainian painting, starting with information found in the *Primary Chronicle* about icons painted in the tenth and eleventh centuries. The author discusses activities in Kyivan Rus´, in the principality of Galicia-Volhynia, and subsequent periods, notably the Galician school of icon painting in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Portrait painting as a separate genre emerged during the Renaissance, and portraits not used for religious purposes did not emerge until the seventeenth century. The similar themes that the Baroque brought from Western Europe remained strong in Ukrainian art until the imposition of Socialist Realism in the 1930s.

Dr. Zelska discusses, in some detail, the romantic idealism as related to Ukrainian paintings, adoption of European trends in Austrian-ruled Western Ukraine, and the Soviet period. Special attention is given to Ukrainian artists living abroad and the most recent period. The article ends with a brief bibliography of books primarily in the Ukrainian language.

Sculpture

82. Zelska-Darewych, D. "Sculpture." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. IV. pp. 563–66.

Sculptural definitions in Ukraine date back to the Paleolithic period, but only a few sculptures from the period of Kyivan Rus´ (tenth and twelfth centuries) have been preserved. The author, Dr. Zelska-Darewych, is a noted art historian, and in this brief historical overview she discusses all important trends and historical periods, including the postwar years and several émigré sculptures. There is an appended bibliography of the more important studies on this topic written in several languages.

Individual Artists

83. Ewanchuk, Michael. **William Kurelek: The Suffering Genius.** Steinbach, Man.: Derksen Printers and Michael Ewanchuk Publishing, 1996. 124p.

An autobiography of a noted Ukrainian-Canadian artist, *Someone with Me: An Autobiography*, was published in 1980 (Wynar, no. 71). There are, of course, other books and albums about this painter who had over 30 one-man shows. A remarkable series of paintings devoted to Ukrainian life in Canada was published by Mykola Kolankiwsky and titled *William Kurelek: The Ukrainian Painter* (Niagara Falls Art Gallery, 1980). Many other works are mentioned in our annotation. Dr. Ewanchuk makes clear, in this new biography, that Kurelek did not have a happy childhood, but, in general, adds very little to our knowledge about this unusual man. Some of the best features in this book are numerous photographs and a selected bibliography; unfortunately, it is not very professionally prepared.

84. Iwanec, Parasia. **Ukrainian Churches in Alberta: Retracing the Foot Paths of the Ukrainian Pioneers of Alberta.** Published to Commemorate the Centennial of the First Ukrainian Settlers in Alberta. n.p. 1991. 192p.

Apparently, this album of oil paintings of Parasia Iwanec was privately financed and printed by the author. There is a brief introduction by the late Ivan Keywan, with a short biographical sketch of the artist and description of her paintings. Mrs. Iwanec tried to present a wide selection of Ukrainian churches starting from the most primitive forms up to those demanding architectural training. There are a total of 160 reproductions, all in color, with Ukrainian and English names and brief descriptions as to when the church was built, by whom, who completed renovations, if any, and other details. There is a brief introduction by the artist (in Ukrainian and English).

85. Moroz, Irene, comp. **Mychajlo Moroz: A Monography.** Philadelphia: Art Museum of LaSalle University, 1995. 360p.

A professionally prepared album of a noted Ukrainian artist (1904–1992) compiled by Irene Moroz, wife of the artist, and cosponsored by the Art Museum of LaSalle University. It contains 224 color plates, 49 black-and-white reproductions, and a hard linen cover by Bohdan Tytla. There are a number of well-known contributing authors: Swiatoslav Hordynsky, Bohdan Stebelsky, and Mychajlo Ostrowercha. The introduction was written by Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Director of the Art Museum. Of special interest is the contribution of Dr. Owsijchuk, a noted Ukrainian historian and critic, who describes Moroz's coloristic approach and how it is reminiscent of his native Ukraine. Landscapes are most characteristic of Moroz's creations. Moroz is also known as a good portraitist. There are a number of photographs of Oleksa Nowakiwsky and his family and students. As it is known, most of Nowakiwsky's works were destroyed by the Soviets. All in all, this professionally produced work offers a number of important insights into Moroz's paintings and his personality.

86. Nahachewsky, Andriy. "Bridging Conventions: Ukrainian Objects Painted by Ann Harbuz." In: *Ann Harbuz: Inside Community, Outside Convention.* Ed. by J. Borsa. Regina, Sask.: Dunlap Art Gallery, 1998. pp. 60–69.

One important way in which Ann Harbuz's work is identifiable as Ukrainian is through the culturally specific objects that she depicts in her paintings. The article is illustrated with reproductions of several paintings.

Folklore

87. Hong, Sogu. "Mykola Kostomarov and Ukrainian Folklore." M.A. thesis, University of Alberta (Canada), 1998. 117p.

Mykola Kostomarov (1817–1885) was the first critical folklorist who shifted the focus of Ukrainian folklore study away from the collection of old documents or rare folksongs toward the search for a pure national foundation from the past on which to build the society of contemporary Ukraine.

88. Medwidsky, B. "Folklore." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984. Vol. I. pp. 909–11.

Pre-Christian Ukrainian folk customs and rites have been described in Arabic and Byzantine sources. The largest organized folklore collection on Ukrainian territories under Russia during the nineteenth century took place under the leadership of P. Chubynsky. Chubynsky published a seven-volume collection of texts of various aspects of folklore and folkways, such as tales, proverbs, songs, beliefs, and folk rituals, between 1872 and 1878. Two other philologists, M. Sumtsov and B. Hrinchenko, contributed greatly to the study and publication of Ukrainian folklore material. The turn of the century saw an impressive

number of folklore collections and studies from Western Ukraine, especially conducted by the Shevchenko Scientific Society. In the years after World War II, folklore studies were renewed in the Soviet Ukraine.

Very few articles are being published in English dealing with several aspects of Ukrainian folklore. Two examples of such articles: Alla Rogers, "Sworn in Soil: Ukraine's Living Folk Traditions" (*World & I* 10:4:246–59 April 1995). Serhy Yekelchyk, "The Body and National Myth: Motifs from the Ukrainian National Revival in the Nineteenth Century" (*Australian Slavonic and East European Studies* 7:2:31–59 1993).

88a. Pavliuk, N., V. Sichynsky, S. Vincenz. "Hutsul Region." In: *Encylopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988. Vol. II, pp. 285-90.

A region in the southeasternmost part of the Carpathian Mountains of Galicia. The Hutsul's rich folklore is presented in encyclopedic treatment, with a number of illustrations and a brief bibliography.

89. Starosolska, Ulana, ed. **Land of the Hutsuls. Jewel of the Carpathian Mountains. Photographic Survey.** Philadelphia: "Cheremosh," Ukrainian-Hutsul Society, 1998. 500p.

Published primarily in the Ukrainian language, this album has a brief English introduction and a sketch about the Carpathian Mountain Hutsuls by Roman Kobrynsky, translated into English by Ivanna Ratych. It presents a brief history, culture, and folklore of the Hutsuls, a mountain people inhabiting the Ukrainian portion of the Carpathian Mountains. All photographs, mostly in black-and-white, have Ukrainian and English captions. Their execution is not all of the same quality; many photos were taken from secondary sources and are not very clear.

Folk Art

90. Bandera, Mark Jaroslav. **The Tsymbaly Maker and His Craft: The Ukrainian Hammer Dulcimer in Alberta.** Ed. by Bohdan Medwidsky and Andrii Nahachewsky. Edmonton, Alt.: Huculak Chair of Ukrainian Culture and Ethnography, and Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 1991. 74p.

A brief study of one instrument, the *tsymbaly*, a hammer dulcimer, very well known in Europe, throughout West Asia, in India, and other parts of the world. The author discusses this instrument only in the context of Europe and North America, primarily among Ukrainians.

◆ **Reviews:** W. Noll. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 34:1/2:177–78 (1992).

91. Elyjiw, Zenon. **Sixty Score of Easter Eggs: A Comprehensive Album of Ukrainian Easter Eggs.** Rochester, N.Y.: The Author, 1994. 31p. + 75 color plates.

Text in this professionally executed album is in Ukrainian and English. It contains 1,200 color photos of "pysanky" and is a great tribute to the late Zenon Elyjiw who collected and photographed Easter eggs from all regions of Ukraine, including the intricate Hutsul, Bukovynian, and Pokuttia designs, as well as the simpler Lemko and Boyko designs of Western Ukraine and the Pryashiv region in Slovakia. There are also examples of Easter eggs from Kyiv, Odesa, and other regions of Ukraine. The Ukrainian "pysanka" (Easter egg) has developed traditional designs over thousands of years, and this book is one of the best resources to describe individual designs.

92. Granger, Lesya Alexandra. "The Icon Painting Tradition Among Canadians of Ukrainian Descent." M.A. thesis, Carleton University (Canada), 1996. 259p.

In Canada, the new sociocultural context provides artists and iconographers with an opportunity to preserve, maintain, and develop their icon painting tradition. This thesis also identifies artists who are currently working with the icon tradition, as well as those who preceded them during the early stages of Ukrainian immigration to Canada.

93. Hryniuk, Stella, and Jeff Picknicki. **The Land They Left Behind: Canada's Ukrainians in the Homeland.** Introduction by Nadia Valaskova. Photography by Frantisek Rehor. Winnipeg, Man.: Watson & Dwyer, 1995. 107p.

A richly illustrated narrative about the picturesque life in villages and small towns in Western Ukraine. The real treasury is the photographs by Czech enthnographer and folklorist Frantisek Rehor (1857–1899), who fell in love with Ukrainian folk art and craft. The book contains eleven chapters. Dr. Hryniuk in the first chapter discusses "The Land of the Photographs," and chapters two through eleven are written by Mr. Picknicki, providing the necessary and very detailed background to the collection of photographs. The book constitutes a rich source of Ukrainian folk art as practiced in Galicia at the turn of the century.

94. Korduba, Marta Anna. "The Bread of Life: Symbols of Abundance in Ukraine." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1995. 366p.

This dissertation examines symbols derived from Ukraine's centuries-long agrarian tradition: the earth, the sun, and the egg. The significance of these symbols is studied in the context of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century rituals and ritual-related objects. The earth, sun, and egg were symbols of abundance, as they represented nature's life-giving powers. Ukrainians' spiritual relationship with nature is traced to pre-Christian myths and ideas. The study concludes that symbols, rituals, and ritual objects acted in concert to represent and provide both spiritual and physical sustenance to a people whose lives were ultimately connected to the earth.

95. Kozholianko, Yaroslava. **Traditional Dress of Bukovyna.** Saskatoon, Sask.: Saskatoon Bakovyna Association, 1994. 260p.

The author graduated from Chernivtsi State University in Ukraine and is an expert ethnographer, specializing in Bukovyna's Ukrainian costume. This well-executed book, with English and Ukrainian texts and printed on glossy paper, will be of interest to the Ukrainian ethnic community in Canada and the United States because many Ukrainian Canadians and Americans trace their roots to Western Ukraine: Galicia (Halychyna) and Bukovyna.

96. Kulynych-Stakhurska, Olena. **The Art of Ukrainian Embroidery: Techniques and Technology.** Lviv: Misioner, 1996. 163p.

Several books on folk art were published in America or Australia, such as *Ukrainian Embroidery* by Ann Kmit (Wynar, no. 54) or Maria Kutsenko's *Ukrainian Embroideries* (Wynar, no. 55). In our annotation we discuss other related works in English, and most of them are well illustrated and contain helpful texts. This volume is probably one of the first published as a bilingual edition in Ukraine. It is based on the study of specimens of national garments from the collection of the author and Lviv museums. Close to 150 different techniques of many stitches are described with accompanying illustrations. Of special interest are archaic embroidery patterns of Podillia and the Carpathian mountains.

97. Nahachewsky, Andriy. "Removing the Bride's Veil: Structure and Style in a Ukrainian Wedding Ceremony." In: *Dance, Style, Youth, Identities. Proceedings of the 19th Symposium of the International Council for Traditional Music Study Group on Ethnochoreology.* Ed. by T. Buckland and G. Gore.

Straznice, Czech Republic: Institute of Folk Culture and International Council for Traditional Music, 1998. pp. 71–79.

The author describes the general structure of the ceremony, reflecting social relationships, erotic motifs, and the bride's appearance. A brief bibliography is appended.

98. Perchyshyn, Luba, Johanna Luciow, Natalie Perchyshyn, and Ann Kmit. **Ukrainian Easter Egg, Design Books 1, 2, 3.** Minneapolis: Ukrainian Gift Shop, 1984–1995. 3 vols.

There are several reprintings of these three volumes by the authors of *Ukrainian Embroidery* (Wynar, nos. 54, 56). They offer a brief description of the step-by-step process of decorating Ukrainian Easter eggs, with very good illustrations. The names of authors vary from volume to volume, but, in general, the text offers an adequate description of working area, essential materials, basic pencil divisions, how to make eggs, and finishing the eggs. Color plates and black-and-white illustrations accompany the text.

99. **The Preservation of a Heritage: The Village of Uhryniv of the Sokal Region.** Curated by Iryna Kashubynsky and Lubow Wolynetz. New York: The Ukrainian Museum, 1997. 64p.

Published in Ukrainian and English, this is a professionally prepared catalog of the exhibition of a village of the Sokal district. A wide range of folk art is presented, including folk costumes, embroideries, and textiles. This collection is on loan from Iryna Kashubynsky, a private collector. An informative text is written by Lubow Wolynetz, with accompanying black-and-white photographs (most of historical value) and a number of color plates showing a woman's bridesmaid costume, a man's costume, and embroidery of several types. There are several other exhibition catalogs published by the museum, and we list here only those catalogs available in English: *Traditional Designs in Ukrainian Textiles* (1977, 36p.); *Ukrainian Ritual Cloths* (1981, 24p.); *The Lost Architecture of Kiev* (1982, 64p.); *To Preserve a Heritage: The Story of the Ukrainian Immigration in the U.S.* (1984, 99p.); *The World of William Kurelek* (1987, 84p.); *Treasures of Early Ukrainian Art: Religious Art of the 16th–18th Centuries* (1989, 44p.); *Valerij Hnatenko* (1990, 44p.); *Mychajlo Moroz, Retrospective Exhibition* (1990, 6p.); *Ukrainian Folk Art—New Acquisitions* (1990, 48p.); *Mykhailo Chereshnovsky, Retrospective Exhibition* (1991, 88p.); *Lubomyr Medvid: Exhibition of Paintings* (1992, 15p.); *Works of Oleksa Novakivsky: From the Collection of Mykola Mushynka from Czechoslovakia* (1992, 20p.); and *Orest Hladky: Exhibition of Painting and Watercolors* (1994, 12p.).

100. Wolynetz, Lubow, curator. **The Changeless Carpathians: Living Traditions of the Hutsul People.** With essays by Helene Cincebeaux and others. New York: The Ukrainian Museum, 1995. 38p.

This well-executed album is in two languages: English and Ukrainian. There is a general introduction by Lubow Wolynetz and three articles describing the Hutsul region in the Carpathian mountains and the Hutsul embroidery, one of the most favored and popular examples of folk art in Ukraine. Lubow Wolynetz earlier prepared another album, *Ukrainian Folk Art* (New York: Ukrainian Museum, 1984. 35p.), offering descriptions of 88 items in the exhibit, including weaving, embroidery, wood carving, pottery, and Easter eggs (pysanky).

Folk Medicine

100a. Hanchuk, Rena Jeanne. **The Word and Wax. A Medical Folk Ritual Among Ukrainians in Alberta.** Edmonton, Alta.: Huculak Chair of Ukrainian Culture and Ethnography

and Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1999. 107p. (Canadian Series in Ukrainian Ethnology, Vol. 2, 1999).

The Word and Wax explores the fascinating medical folk ritual of wax pouring used by some members of the Alberta Ukrainian community as a means of driving away fear and curing minor ailments. This small book explains most of the basic elements of the wax ceremony.

101. Klymasz, Andrea Karen. "Folk Medicine: A Ukrainian Canadian Experience." M.A. thesis, University of Manitoba (Canada), 1991. 129p.

This study is an ethnographic description of contemporary Ukrainian-Canadian folk medicine. The focus is on healing techniques of Canadian-born Ukrainians, primarily in Manitoba.

Folk Rituals

102. Kligman, Gail. **The Wedding of the Dead: Rituals, Poetics, and Popular Culture in Transylvania.** Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1988. 410p. (Studies on the History of Society and Culture, no. 4).

The author has written a detailed account of the life-cycle rituals practiced by the inhabitants of a Maramures village in Transylvania. There are many parallels in the life-cycle rituals in both Ukrainian and Rumanian rural family life as described in a review by Dr. Medwidsky.

◆ **Reviews:** B. Medwidsky. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:1/2:232–34 (June 1991).

103. Klymasz, Robert B. **Sviéto: Celebrating Ukrainian-Canadian Ritual in East Central Alberta Through the Generations.** Ed. by Radomir B. Bilash. Edmonton, Alta.: Culture and Multiculturalism, 1992. 255p. (Historic Sites and Archives Service, Occasional Paper, no. 21).

This report presents, to some extent, an inventory, collection, and outline of Ukrainian folk customs, beliefs, and rituals in East Central Canada. By 1930, the Ukrainian population in East Central Alberta was several generations old. The boundaries between daily and special events that were distinctly Ukrainian or Canadian in origin were progressively less distinct. Yet, in the area of ritual celebrations, the Ukrainians of Alberta continued to maintain certain values and methods that were unknown in other parts of Canada. The author offers in his field case studies a number of commentaries on this subject.

There are a number of other volumes in this series pertaining to Ukrainian topics: *Hlus' Church: A Narrative History of the Ukrainian Catholic Church at Buczacz, Alberta*, by Andrij Makuch (1989, 140p.); *Galicia and Bukovina: A Research Handbook About Western Ukraine, Late 19th–20th Centuries*, by John-Paul Himka (1990, 215p.).

104. Marechko-Sochan, Anne. "Continuity and Change: An Inter-Generational Examination of Ukrainian Christmas Observances in East Central Alberta." M.A. thesis, University of Alberta (Canada), 1992. 437p.

This study focuses on the domestic and community observances of the Ukrainian winter calendar customs associated with Advent, or "Pylypivka," Christmas, or "Rizdvo," New Year's, or "Novyi Rik," and the Feast of Jordan, or "Iordan" as they occurred within five families whose oldest surviving members were part of the first wave of Ukrainian immigration, arriving in this area prior to the outbreak of the First World War.

105. Plokhii, Olena. "Ukrainian Christmas in Canada: Food, Tradition, Customs." M.A. thesis, University of Alberta (Canada), 1996. 121p.

This thesis examines the changes that occurred in the tradition of Ukrainian Christmas in Canada during the last century.

The study was conducted in Edmonton in 1994–1995. See also Marta Pisetska Farley, *Festive Ukrainian Cooking* (Pittsburgh, Penn.: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1990. 217p.).

Folk Songs

106. Boychuk, Volodymyr. "Vivady: Wedding Songs of Ukrainians from Bosnia." M.A. thesis, University of Alberta (Canada), 1997. 235p.

The focus of this study is wedding songs, called Vivady, which are sung by Ukrainians from Bosnia during the wedding gift-giving ceremony.

107. Iotova, Raina Stilianova. "A Study on Similarities and Differences Between Bulgarian and Ukrainian Everyday-Life Folk Song Motifs." M.A. thesis, University of Alberta (Canada), 1996. 113p.

The everyday-life folk songs of two Slavic folk groups, Bulgarian and Ukrainian, have a considerable number of similar motifs, although differences also appear.

108. Klymash, Robert B. **Ukrainian Folksongs from the Prairies.** Comp. under the direction of the collector with the participation of Andrej Hornjatkevyč, Bohdan Medwidsky, and Paula Prociuk. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. 161p. (Research Report, no. 52).

Sixty-one songs included in the present collection are being published for the first time and represent a cross-section of the Ukrainian folk-song tradition as it has survived in Western Canada since the first Ukrainian pioneer settlements took root on the prairies at the turn of the century. In addition to the original language, each song appears with an English translation. The addendum includes a list of singers and their songs and several black-and-white photographs.

109. Kononenko, Natalie. "Baida Molodets'kyi Versus Baida Vyshnevets'kyi: Franko on the Historicity of Folklore Texts." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 48:1:28–35 (Spring 1992).

The question of historicity of the folklore texts has been important since the beginning of folklore studies. For Ukrainian scholarship, the "historical" folklore constitutes a large corpus of historical material—mostly narrative songs and epic songs (*dumy*), which describe events from the period of the Turko-Tatar conflicts (starting in the seventeenth century) to the period of Bohdan Khmel'nyts'kyi in the seventeenth century and on to events of the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries. Franko's folklore studies are quite extensive, and the author analyzes his study of historical song "Baida" (Molodets'kyi), written at the end of 1914, beginning of 1915. Franko's study of Baida offers a good example of a turn-of-the-century scholarship with a modern understanding of the relationship between folklore and history. The article is well documented, and Professor Kononenko was in Ukraine in 1987 doing some archival work there.

110. Kononenko, Natalie O. "The Influence of the Orthodox Church on Ukrainian *Dumy*," *Slavic Review* 50:3:566–75 (Fall 1991).

Dumy, the oral epic songs of Ukraine, are similar to other heroic poetries and usually have a military subject matter. The connection between the Church and *dumy* has been dated since the second half of the nineteenth century, and Dr. Kononenko provides in this article a brief overview of this relationship. There is an extensive bibliography of books and articles published in several languages. One of the best studies on this subject is Kateryna Hrushevs'ka's *Ukrains'ki narodni dumy* (Ukrainian National *Dumy*), 2 vols. Kyiv: Derzhavne V-vo Literatury, 1927, 1931.

111. Kononenko, Natalie. **Ukrainian Minstrels: And the Blind Shall Sing.** Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1998. 360p. (Folklores and Folk Cultures of Eastern Europe).

Dr. Kononenko teaches folklore and East Slavic languages at the University of Virginia and is author or editor of several books, e.g., *The Turkish Minstrel Tale Tradition*, co-editor of *Ukrainian Dumy* (Wynar, no. 983), and editor of *The Magic Egg and Other Ukrainian Stories* (Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1997. 222p.). The present volume is the first in M. E. Sharpe's series Folklores and Folk Cultures of Eastern Europe, which will offer the English-speaking reader a wide range of primary texts and scholarly works on many subjects of East European folklore and folk culture. The book has two parts: "Ukrainian Minstrels" and "Minstrel Rites and Songs." In the first part, the author offers an overview of traditional repertory, discussing topics such as learning minstrel songs, the influences of religion, *kobzari* or *lirnyky*, and other topics. The second part covers texts and songs. As is indicated by Linda Ivanits, series editor, Kononenko's book should be the standard work on this subject for years to come.

◆ **Reviews:** *The Ukrainian Review* 45:2:93–96 (Summer 1998).

112. Kononenko, Natalie. "Widows and Sons: Heroism in Ukrainian Epic." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:388–414 (December 1990).

Dumy are the heroic epics of Ukraine. Dr. Kononenko discusses interesting features of the *dumy* in contrast to similar genres in Western literature. The dominance of civilian subject matter in Ukrainian epics, by comparison to the traditions which form our Western literary consciousness, may be a matter of cultural difference. *Dumy* songs by blind *kobzari* at first contained only military subject matter; everyday life topics were later added by *lirnyky*, including various moralizing songs, religious verses, etc. The author describes the historical development, with many examples quoted in English and Ukrainian.

113. Medwidsky, Bohdan. "Between Poetry and Oral Folklore: Early Ukrainian Immigrant Verses in Canada." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 34:3:225–44 (September 1992).

In 1908, the first edition of one of the most popular collections of Ukrainian-Canadian verse texts was published in Winnipeg. The author, a known specialist in this area, provides a chronological overview of all important authors and published works. This well-documented article complements other works on this subject: M. I. Mandryka, *History of Ukrainian Literature in Canada* (1968), R. B. Klymash, *A Bibliography of Ukrainian Folklore in Canada, 1902–64*, and other works (Wynar, nos. 279, 281, 284, 876, 877, 879).

114. Osborn, Laurel. "Lullabies of Ukraine in the Context of Ukrainian Folksong Tradition: A Textual and Musical Analysis of the Repertory from the Zinoviy Lys'ko Published Collection, 'Ukrainian Folk Melodies,' 1967–." Ph.D. diss., University of Saskatchewan (Canada), 1995. 355p.

A close examination of the texts of 64 Ukrainian lullabies from the Zinoviy Lys'ko corpus "Ukrainian Folk Melodies" reveals that this genre serves functions beyond those of quieting the child. The "Ukrainian Lullaby" contains vestiges of ancient incantations whose purpose was to protect the infant from malevolent forces. Another function of the lullaby was to introduce an infant to its family and its culture.

Folktales

115. Karpuk, Paul A. "Gogol's Research on Ukrainian Customs for Dikan'ka Tales." *The Russian Review* 56:209–32 (April 1997).

The degree of ethnographic accuracy in *Vechera na khutore bliz Dikan'ki* has been the subject of disagreement since the appearance of the first volume of the collection in 1831. The author traces several sources published at that time. In conclusion, Dr. Karpuk indicates that Gogol showed a profusely greater knowledge of the archaeological particulars of Ukrainian culture, as well as a growing tendency to creatively use factual material.

116. Lintur, Petro. **A Survey of Ukrainian Folk Tales.** Transl. and with an introduction by Bohdan Medwidsky. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1994. 34p. (Research Report, no. 56).

The original publication was realized in Germany as part of an international folktale series by the Zentralinstitut für Geschichte under the title *Ukrainische Volksmärchen*, edited by P. V. Lintur (Berlin, 1972). Lintur was a well-known collector of Transcarpathian folktales, and Dr. Medwidsky has provided a brief biography of this noted scholar. This translation of Lintur's survey is an adequate introduction for the uninitiated, but his bibliography has a number of important omissions, with several well-known authors, such as Marie Bloch-Halun, not included.

117. Rapport, Philippa Ellen. "Doll Folktales of the East Slavs: Invocations of Women from the Boundary of Space and Time." Ph.D. diss., University of Virginia, 1998. 299p.

Doll folktales were published in collections from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Poland from the 1830s through at least the 1970s. This dissertation interprets the tales and their origins, and places them within the cultural context using data from life-cycle and agrarian ritual, as well as related artifacts, such as traditional icons, ritual embroideries, and nesting dolls.

118. Suwyn, Barbara. **The Magic Egg and Other Tales from Ukraine.** Ed. and with an introduction by Natalie O. Kononenko. Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1997. 222p.

This collection of 33 stories includes animal tales, how and why stories, moral stories, legends, and fairy tales. They offer "a fascinating glimpse into the long history, rich folk literature, and deep cultural roots of Ukraine" (*The Midwest Book Review,* Reviewer's Choice no. 3, 1998). The book contains a very readable "Introduction to Ukrainian Folktales," prepared by Natalie Kononenko, on the faculty of the University of Virginia, where she teaches folklore courses. Barbara Suwyn is a professional copywriter and published poet. *The Magic Egg* also contains bibliographical listings of published folktale collections and historical, language, and cultural information sources. Listings of bookstores, publishers, and research organizations, and a well-constructed general index conclude this book.

◆ **Reviews:** L. Brown. *Appleseed Quarterly* 7:4:32–33 (Winter 1997). M. MacFarland. *Bloomsbury Review* (May/June 1998). R. Rodriquez. *Come-All-Ye* 18:4:8 (Winter 1997). J. Spuhler. *Colorado Libraries* 21:3:74–75 (Fall 1998). C. L. Vallar. *The Book Report* 16:5:51 (March–April 1998).

119. **Ukrainian Folk Tales.** Trans. by Marie Halun Bloch from the original collections of Ivan Rudchenko and Maria Lukiyanenko. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1999. 76p.

This is a reprint of *Ukrainian Folk Tales* (Wynar, no. 277) translated and edited by the late Marie Halun Bloch, a noted children's writer who for many years resided in Denver, Colorado. The original edition was published in 1964 in New York by Coward-McCann. See also Chrystina Oparenko's *Ukrainian Folk Tales* (Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 1990).

120. Worobec, Christine D. "Witchcraft Beliefs and Practices in Prerevolutionary Russian and Ukrainian Villages." *The Russian Review* 54:165–87 (April 1995).

Russian and Ukrainian peasants living within the Russian Empire in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries shared beliefs in witches and sorcerers and the ability of humans to cross "the boundaries of the moral community" by injuring others with the aid of evil spirits and black magic. The article is well documented.

See also Serhyi Yekelchyk, "The Body and the National Myth: Motifs from the Ukrainian National Revival in the Nineteenth Century" (*Australian Slavonic and East European Studies* 7:2:31–59 1993).

Ethnography

121. Chernetsky, Vitaly Alexandrovich. "Towards a Soviet Postmodern: Paradigms of Post-Soviet Culture (Russia, Ukraine)." Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1996. 297p.

The last two decades of the Soviet Union's existence witnessed the emergence of new art forms, characterized by the critical investigation of totalitarian culture. Although these changes occurred largely autonomously from the West, this new art shares many of the concerns expressed in the works of what is known in the West as postmodernist culture. The present dissertation suggests that this trend is indeed productive.

122. Clay, Catherine B. "From Savage Ukrainian Steppe to Quiet Russian Field: Ukrainian Ethnographers and Imperial Russia in the Reform Era." In: *Ukrainian Past, Ukrainian Present*. Ed. by Bohdan Krawchenko. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993. pp. 18–34.

Dr. Catherine B. Clay, Assistant Professor in 1993 at Gettysburg College in Pennsylvania, discusses the work of two well-known ethnographers, G. P. Danilevskii (Hryhorii Danylevsky, 1829–1890) and A. S. Afanasiev-Chuzhbinskii (Oleksander Afanasiev-Chuzhbynsky, 1816–1875). The fact that two Ukrainians were commissioned by the Russian government illustrates the astonishing degree of change in the political climate represented by the reform era. This is only six years after the breakup of the Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood. The author discusses the accomplishments of both scholars, using various sources in several languages. See also the doctoral dissertations mentioned by the author: O. Pelech, "Towards a Historical Sociology of the Ukrainian Ideologues in the Russian Empire of the 1830s and 1840s" (Ph.D. dissertation, Princeton University, 1976) and the author's "Ethos and Empire: The Ethnographic Expedition of the Imperial Russian Naval Ministry, 1855–62" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Oregon, 1989).

123. Halussler, Alice Marie Frances. "Dental Anthropology of Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Central Asia: Evaluation of Five Hypotheses for Paleo-Indian Origins." Ph.D. diss., Arizona State University, 1996. 757p.

Dental morphological traits from 1,316 dentitions from 240 Paleolithic and recent sites in European and Siberian Russia, Ukraine, and Georgia have been compared with published data for 33 presumed Paleo-Indian origins. No prehistoric Russian or Ukrainian people west of the Ural Mountains exhibit frequencies of dental morphological traits similar to those of Paleo-Indians. This study failed to detect dental traits in frequencies like those of Paleo-Indians in any Upper Paleolithic Old World site. No Mesolithic skeletal materials from east of the Ural Mountains were located.

124. Odarchenko, P. "Ethnography." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Volodomyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984. Vol. I. pp. 839–42.

The first ethnographic information about Ukraine dates back to the Princely era and is found in Byzantine and Arabic works, the Rus´ chronicles, and literary works of the eleventh through the thirteenth centuries. The beginning of Ukrainian ethnography started with studies of several Polish and Russian ethnographers and the first large systematic collection of "Little Russian Songs" published in 1827 by M. Maksymovych. The author also enumerates the works of important ethnographic collections and their authors in Western Ukraine. In the 1840s and 1850s, M. Kostomarov and P. Kulish made important contributions to the analysis of ethnographic materials. The new period in the history of Ukrainian ethnography began with the founding of the Southwestern Branch of the Imperial Russian Geographic Society in Kyiv in 1873. In addition, the section discusses in some detail the period of 1870–1917 and subsequently the Soviet period. Discussions of studies in Western Ukraine and outside Ukraine conclude the article.

125. Prymak, Thomas. "Mykola Kostomarov and East Slavic Ethnography in the Nineteenth Century." *Russian History-Histoire Russe* 18:2:163–86 (Summer 1991).

The author offers a brief biography of Mykola Kostomarov (1817–1885), an outstanding intellectual and historian in his time. Judgments are varied as to the significance of Kostomarov's general contributions to East Slavic ethnography. He was a true pioneer in the analysis and interpretation of Russian and Ukrainian folk materials. Kostomarov examined ethnography in a scholarly way at a time when few men in Russia took the subject seriously.

Chapter 3

Economics

Introduction

The chapter on economics in this volume contains over 130 separate entries as compared to approximately 50 published entries in 1990, and it covers approximately ten years. The existence of Ukraine as an independent state has stimulated an increased interest in Ukrainian economic activities among Ukrainian scholars and a number of non-Ukrainian economists who are now studying economic trends in Ukraine.

The material in this chapter is arranged under several sections: "General Works," "Economic Periodicals," "Reference Works," "Historical Studies," "Economic Policies," "Agriculture," "Industry and Transportation," "National Income," "Finances and Capital Formation," "Labor," "Trade," "Economic Reforms," "Living Standards," "Regional Development," and "Scholars and Scholarship."

In 1994, the *Eastern Economist*, Ukraine's business and investments weekly, began its publication in Kyiv, along with a number of other periodicals and serial publications. In 1995, the International Ukrainian Economic Association started *The Ukrainian Economic Review*, edited by Prof. I. Koropeckyj. Ivan Koropeckyj is one of the most prolific Ukrainian scholars and is author or editor of several books listed in this section. In addition to such well-known Ukrainian scholars as Bohdan Krawchenko, Bohdan Havrylyshyn, and (from the younger generation) Taras Kuzio, there are a number of American and British scholars interested in Ukrainian economic developments (e.g., Gertrude Schroeder, Professor of Economics emeritus at the University of Virginia, and historians T. Noonan, C. Wynn, Andrew Wilson, and others). The energy problem in Ukraine is studied by Oles Smolansky; Volodymyr Bandera and F. I. Kushnirsky continue their interest in national income; A. Pivovarsky in finances; G. Krasnov in trade; S. Rapavy and S. Crowley in labor; and I. Lukinov and R. Shen in economics reform. In addition, the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, published in five volumes, contains a number of articles about the Ukrainian economy prepared by Bohdan Wynar, Ivan Koropeckyj, Volodymyr Bandera, and others. Some of these articles are included in this chapter.

General Works

126. Chuchman, George, and Mykola Herasymchuk, eds. **Ukraine in the World Economic Space: Proceedings of the Second Congress, International Ukrainian Economic Association, Part 2.** Kyiv: National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Economics, 1995. 83p.

The second part of the *Proceedings of the Second Congress* contains English-language materials on the general topic "Ukraine in the World Economic Space." The First Congress, with the theme "Ukrainian Economy: The Past, the Present and the Prospects," was held in Kyiv in 1992, and selected papers were published in 1993. Part 1 contains Ukrainian and Russian-language articles, and the present volume has the following articles: "Implications of Multiple Cultures on Organization System Development: The Case of Ukraine," by Roman Lanis, Grant Richardson, Frank L. Clarke, and Igor V. Sucov; "Tugan-Baranovsky's Relevance Today," by Nicholas W. Balabkins; "The Ruble Zone: A Case of Irrationality?" by Anders Bornefalk; "The Economies of the Soviet Break-up," by Gijsbertus van Selm; and "The Development of Indigenous Entrepreneurship during the Transitional Period," by L. Haddad.

127. Koropeckyj, I. S. **Development in the Shadow: Studies in Ukrainian Economics.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. 291p.

The essays in this collection are arranged into three parts: "Ukrainian Economy Prior to World War I and at Present" (four chapters), "Economic Prerogatives" (one chapter), and "Studies in History of Economics" (four chapters). Since 1917, Ukraine was a part of two different economic and political systems. The author questions if there was any difference in the treatment of its economy by these two systems. Koropeckyj discusses here the process of integration of the Ukrainian economy into Russia/USSR, continuity of national income transfers, and national income per capita. According to the author, no significant difference can be discerned. Part 2 deals with economic development during 1950–1975, discussing the legal framework and prerogatives of the Ukrainian government. The author rightly observes that "the disparity between Ukraine's constitutional rights and its practical domination by Moscow, as well as between the economic powers as specified by law and those actually exercised by the Ukrainian government, is so great that Western observers are often unable to perceive it" (pp. 149–50). In the third part, Professor Koropeckyj discusses academic economics in nineteenth-century Ukraine, the contributions of Ivan Vernadsky, and the writings of Reverend T. Voinarovsky. Under the Russian Empire, achievements of Ukrainian economists and scholars were ascribed to the Russian nation, and after the Revolution, the label was changed from "Russian" to "Soviet." The overall conclusion in this scholarly study is that Moscow's administration of the Ukrainian economy, regardless of the system in place, has been detrimental to its performance and to the population's welfare, and dangerous to the survival of the Ukrainian nation itself.

128. Koropeckyj, I. S., ed. **The Ukrainian Economy: Achievements, Problems, Challenges.** Cambridge: Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1992. 436p. (Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies).

This is the fourth book produced by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and is edited by Professor Ivan Koropeckyj (Wynar, nos. 84, 88, 102, 104). As indicated in *Slavic Review*, Koropeckyj has done more than any other Western scholar to encourage interest in Ukrainian economics. This current volume consists of contributions by well-known specialists as shown in

the table of contents. These include Elizabeth Clayton's "Ukrainian Agriculture," Holland Hunter's "Discussion," Gertrude E. Schroeder's "Living Standards in Ukraine: Retrospect and Prospect," Mariian Dolishnii's "Regional Aspects of Ukraine's Economic Development," Craig ZumBrunnen's "Environmental Conditions," Alan Abouchar's "Discussion," Tetiana Pakhomova and Serhii Mischenko's "Ukraine's External Trade," Volodimir N. Bandera's "Income Transfers and Macroeconomic Accountability from the Republic Standpoint," and I. S. Koropeckyj's "Discussion."

◆ **Reviews:** V. Samonis. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:233–34 (Summer–Winter 1996). M. C. Spechler. *Slavic Review* 52:4:896–98 (Winter 1993).

129. Nelson, Joan M., et al., eds. **Transforming Post-Communist Political Economies.** Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1997. 514p.

Covers several aspects of post-Communist economies in the former Soviet republics, discussing institutional changes, labor, production, social trends, and other topics. The material was prepared by the Task Force on Economics in Transition, National Research Council. Several scholars contributed to this volume, including Oleg Ustenko of Kyiv State Economic University.

130. Pond, Elizabeth. "Poland Is Not Yugoslavia. Neither Is Ukraine." *Harriman Review* 8:2:1–4 (July 1995).

Poland, the first post-Communist country to come out of economic tailspin, posted a four percent growth in 1993, five percent in 1994. Ukraine, after three years of the most disastrous economic plunge of any of the Soviet successor states, has suddenly gotten serious about economic reform. Unfortunately, Yugoslavia with constant civil and ethnic problems, is in an entirely different category.

131. Schindler, Debra Lee. "The Political Economy of Ethnic Discourse in the Soviet Union." Ph.D. diss., University of Massachusetts, 1990. 245p.

This dissertation examines and describes Soviet theoretical and methodological perspectives on ethnicity: the impact of political and economic policies on the study of ethnicity in nationalities of the Soviet Union. The emphasis is on the Soviet Far North; Ukraine is treated only marginally.

132. Schroeder, Gertrude E. "Reflections on Economic Sovietology." *Post-Soviet Affairs* 11:3:197–234 (1995).

A noted specialist on the Soviet economy presents a detailed overview and evaluation of the history of Western studies of the Soviet economy. A special emphasis is on the burden of defense expenditures that is now so typical in the structure of the Ukrainian economy.

133. Stent, Angela. "Ukraine's Fate." *World Policy Journal* 13:3:83–87 (Fall 1994).

The high degree of interdependence between the Russian and Ukrainian economies, and Ukraine's almost total dependence on Russian energy, have made it extremely difficult to create a new economic system. After all, the Soviet economy operated in such a way that no individual republic could function on its own. Ukraine remains Russia's largest gas customer, but, although the Russians have raised their prices and demanded payment in hard currency, leading Ukrainians to complain of exploitation, and Ukraine in fact still pays $50 per 1000 cubic meter for Russian gas, compared to the world price of $70. Since 1991, the CIS has functioned only intermittently, while Russia and Ukraine have been engaged in a constant struggle to redefine their ties. Ukrainians by and large view Russia as the main threat to their existence.

The author is Associate Professor of Government at Georgetown University and is writing a book on German-Russian-Ukrainian relations.

134. Wynar, B. "Economic Studies." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984. Vol. I. pp. 790–93.

Economic studies in Ukraine developed at the end of the eighteenth century. The author evaluates early scholarly works and leading economists of the early period, including Western Ukraine. After the 1917 Revolution and during the 1920s, the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Economics conducted several economic studies. In Western Ukraine and abroad, the centers of economic studies were the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Research Institutes in Warsaw and Berlin, the Ukrainian Free University in Prague, and other establishments of higher learning in Czechoslovakia. After 1945, the study of Ukraine economics can be divided into three periods. The first is from the end of World War II to J. Stalin's death (1945–1953). In the second period, beginning with N. Khrushchev's decentralization, research on Ukrainian economic problems significantly increased, and several specialized encyclopedias were published in fields such as the Ukrainian national economy, agriculture, and history. The third period in the development of the economic studies is connected with the Russification of most of the scientific institutions in Ukraine and a considerable reorientation of economic research in the 1970s. This entry also includes a brief section about economic studies abroad and a selective bibliography. Readers may also want to see B. Wynar's, "Economic Regionalization" (*ibid.*, pp. 788–90), which mentions several important studies and economists specializing in this topic.

Periodicals

135. **Eastern Economist. Ukraine's First Business and Investments Weekly.** Kyiv: Eastern Economist, 1994–.

This weekly newspaper serves the business community in Ukraine and abroad, publishing financial reports, investment news, political news, evaluations of specific governmental decrees as they pertain to business activities, and similar topics. In 1997, the Editor-in-Chief was L. A. Wolanskyj.

There are a number of specialized serials and annuals, not always published regularly. For example, *RFE/RL Research Reports* stopped publication in August 1994, and this periodical publication is mentioned in our annotations on several occasions. An interesting British publication is *Country Profile. Ukraine*, published since 1995 as an annual by the Economist Intelligence Unit in London. *TACIS. Ukrainian Economic Trends* is published monthly by the Technical Assistance Mission of the European Union. Two serial publications are published in Ukraine: *Ukrainian Business Law* (Kyiv: Ukrainian Legal Group, 1996–monthly) and *Welcome to Business Ukraine: Products and Services Directory* (Kyiv: Monetary Globe Ukraine, 1996–annual).

136. Koropeckyj, I. S., ed. **Ukrainian Economic Review, vol. 1, no. 1–2.** Kyiv: International Ukrainian Economic Association, 1995. 155p.

The purpose of this periodical—cosponsored by the Institute of Economics, National Academy of Sciences in Ukraine, and Department of Economics, Temple University in Philadelphia—is to offer an English-language forum for the publications of theoretical and applied research on topics related to all aspects of Ukrainian economy in the past and the present. It is published on an irregular basis.

The first volume contains the following articles: "Ukraine's Economy Today," by Serhii Pyrozhkov and Valerii Popovkin; "Understanding the Inflation Tax," by Ben P. Klotz; "External Shocks and Performance Responses During Systemic Transition: The Case of Ukraine," by F. Desmond McCarthy, Chandra Pant, Kangbin Zheng, and Giovannie Zanalda; "Microeconomic Foundations of Inflation in Ukraine," by F. I. Kushnirsky; "A Case Study of Work-Related Values in Ukraine: Implication for Designing Effective Organization," by Roman Lanis and Chris Patel; "The Economics of the Soviet Breakup," by Gijsbertus van Selm; "The Ruble Zone: A Case of Irrationality?" by Anders Bornefalk; "The Development of Indigenous Entrepreneurship during the Transitional Period," by L. Haddad; "Modes of Entering Markets in Post-Communist Countries: The Case of Ukraine," by Alla Starostyna and Valda Samonis.

The volume concludes with a section of book reviews, including a report on the Second International Congress of the Ukrainian Economists. Three more volumes of this journal were published by the end of 1998.

137. Wynar, B. "Economic Press." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984. Vol. I. pp. 786–88.

Ukraine has a significant volume of periodical and serial publications devoted to economic theory and practice, as well as to particular areas of economic activities. The first popular Ukrainian periodicals devoted to economics appeared at the end of the nineteenth century in Western Ukraine. In the Soviet Ukraine, the economic press reached its highest level of growth in the 1920s with a number of scholarly serials sponsored by the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. This author covers the most important periodicals, devoting some space to economic serials appearing abroad, in particular where the larger settlements of immigrants were present. This section also provides statistical information and a pertinent bibliography. There is a related article by the same author on "Economic Education" (*ibid.*, pp. 782–83), with some statistical information and a selected bibliography.

Reference Works

138. Dobchansky, Jurij. "Ukrainian Economic Literature 1992–1995: A Library of Congress Checklist." *Ukrainian Economic Review* 2:3:73–102 (1996).

This list covers the period of 1992–1995 and includes monographs fully cataloged by the Library of Congress. Bibliographic listings are under the following subject headings: economic theory, general, directories, statistics, demography, economic history, economic conditions and policy, banking, finance and investments, regional development, environmental conditions and policy, agricultural economics, industrial management and entrepreneurship, labor and social policy, business and commercial law, privatization labor and Social Security, and law (miscellaneous).

139. Dobchansky, Jurij. "Ukrainian Economic Literature in the Library of Congress, 1992–1998: A Selected Bibliography." *Ukrainian Economic Review* 3:4/5:183–202 (1997–1998).

The author continues his listing of monographic literature, covering over 150 items. The previous bibliography, published in *Ukrainian Economic Review* (vol. 2, no. 3, 1996) included 240 books. In his introduction, the author explains the basis of his selection criteria, mentioning also space limitation in the journal.

140. Krouglov, Alexander, Katya Kurylko, and Dmytro Kostenko. **English-Ukrainian Dictionary of Business.** Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 1997. 119p.

This dictionary contains some 1,700 entries of words used in current English terminology. Each entry contains various translations of a word or word combination. There are also examples of the applications for each entry. The dictionary is designed for Ukrainian businesspeople, but its value extends also to professional interpreters and trade consultants. It should be noted, however, that there is a general *English-Ukrainian Dictionary* prepared by M. I. Balla, published in two volumes by Osvita Publishing in Kyiv in 1996. It contains some 120,000 words and can be used by business professionals.

◆ **Reviews:** L. N. Ilynh. *American Reference Book Annual 1998*, entry 155.

141. **Ukraine Top 100 Exporters.** Dnepropetrovsk: Sistema-Reserve, 1991. 87p.

Apparently edited by Sergei Dascalu, Director of Sistema-Reserve, this handbook is a nongovernmental directory of some 100 industrial corporations involved in exporting their products abroad. In most cases, the information includes the address of the corporation, names of the chief executive officer and chief engineer, main products, ruble value of sales, value of export in foreign currency, and size of labor force. There is also a listing of acquisitions planned by a given enterprise for 1991. This directory is now only of historical value. Similar publications sponsored by government and nongovernment bodies were published on a nearly annual basis. The reader will find information (probably not complete) about such publications in *Litopys knyh* published by the Book Chamber (Knyzhkova Palata) in Kyiv.

Ukraine is also covered by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Central and Eastern Europe Trade and Technical Assistance Center. *Directory of Contacts for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States* (Washington, D.C.: The Center, 1992. 155p.). Consult the Chamber of Commerce for more recent publications.

142. Upjohn, Richard, and Holt Ruffin. **Internet Resources for Economic Educators.** Seattle: National Council on Economic Education Center for Civil Society International, 1997. 83p.

Includes Web sites and electronic mailing lists with information on banking and finance, commerce issues, economic news, government data, and similar topics. On pages 42 to 44, a list of Ukrainian sites is given, including several entities outside Ukraine, e.g., the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard and the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association. See also *An Industrial Atlas of the Soviet Successor States* (Houston, Tex.: Industrial Information Resources, 1994. 1v.).

Historical Studies

143. Balan, Boris P. "Urbanization and the Ukrainian Economy in the Mid-Nineteenth Century." In: *Ukrainian Economic History*. Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1991. pp. 277–309.

The author explores some aspects of the Ukrainian economy in the mid-nineteenth century on the eve of the emancipation of the peasantry and the start of rapid economic transformation. Patterns of Ukrainian urbanization are briefly discussed, with some references to existing literature on this subject.

144. Ben-Joseph, Marc. "Bank Krajowy Królestwa Galicyi i Lodomeryi and the Economic Problems of Galicia, 1880–1913." M.A. thesis, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, 1996. 177p.

The autonomy, obtained in the 1867 Ausgleich, obliged Galicia's Polish society to reexamine the economic problems caused by its unique geopolitic and ethnic

situation. A major financial institution, Bank Krajowy, a for-profit institution capitalized with public funds, was organized in 1883. Its implied aims were financing land acquisition by peasants.

145. Friesen, Leonard G. "Toward a Market Economy: Fruit and Vegetable Production by the Peasants of New Russia, 1850–1900." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 40:1/2:27–42 (March–June 1998).

The author, Assistant Professor of History at Wilfrid Laurier University, describes orchards of Southern Ukraine referred to in literature as "New Russia" (Novorosiia). Some attention is also paid to the role of *zemstvo* schools in agricultural development.

146. Golden, Peter B. "Aspects of the Nomadic Factor in the Economic Development of Kievan Rus´." In: *Ukrainian Economic History*. Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1991. pp. 58–101.

Professor Golden, of the Department of History at Rutgers University, starts with a discussion of the ruin of the Rus´ lands by nomads, a topic that has been well represented in the writing of many historians. Quoting a number of scholars who are specialists on this topic, he discusses in some detail the Rus´ nomadic relations that cover a broad spectrum of interaction in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres. The author concludes that the nomads were an annoyance, but hardly a scourge, to the Rus´, and that inadequacies or problems in the Rus´ economy were primarily the result of internal Rus´ forces and larger, international economic forces.

147. Holubnychy, V., and I. Vytanovych. "Co-operative Movement." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984. Vol. 1. pp. 582–87.

Co-operative associations are based on the economic idea of economic co-operation and mutualism. By participating in a co-operative enterprise, the members seek either to minimize their costs or to maximize their profits. The Ukrainians attributed greater importance to the movement than did most nations. Under the political conditions of the time, it served as a means of social and economic self-defense and became an integral part of the struggle for national independence. The sections cover Central and Eastern Ukraine where the co-operative movement began in the 1860s; co-operatives under the Soviets; and co-operatives in Western Ukraine. There is also a brief discussion of the co-operative movement abroad and activities of Ukrainian immigrants. A good bibliography of this subject is also included. The encyclopedia also features an article on "Co-operative Press" by A. Zhuk (*ibid.*, p. 587).

148. Jones, Robert E. "Ukrainian Grain and the Russian Market in the Late Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries." In: *Ukrainian Economic History*. Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1991. pp. 210–79.

Associated with the University of Massachusetts, Department of History in 1991, Dr. Jones indicates that although the political and administrative integration of Ukraine was complete by the late eighteenth century, the Ukrainian economy remained separate and distinct in a number of important ways. The most important was the continuing absence of an integrated market for grain, an absence that persisted in spite of a growing demand for grain in Central and Northern Russia and a permanent and troublesome oversupply of grain in Ukraine. The author examines this problem in some detail. It should be noted that the doctoral dissertation

of Patricia Herlihy was related to this topic: "Russian Grain and Mediterranean Markets, 1774–1861." Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1963. See also the author's "The Dnieper Trade Route in the Late Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries: A Note" (*International History Review* 11:2:303–12 May 1989).

149. Kaiser, Daniel H. "The Economy of Kievan Rus': Evidence from the *Pravda Rus'skaia*." In: *Ukrainian Economic History*. Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1991. pp. 37–57.

Daniel H. Kaiser, at Grinnell College in Iowa in 1991, discusses the important legal document *Pravda Rus'skaia* as a source for the analysis of the economy of Kyivan Rus'. He proposes that this document (published in several editions) alone does not completely depict the various operations of the Kyivan economy.

150. Kool, Leslie H. "Economic Development of the Periphery: A Case Study of East Galicia (Ukraine)." Ph.D. diss., Temple University, 1994. 378p.

The author makes an assumption that the relative economic backwardness of East Galicia continued to increase throughout the pre-World War I period from 1841 to 1913. Dr. Kool reviews works that claim that backwardness persisted as well as material that claims that certain economic development took place. There are several theoretical chapters (how to measure the economic growth of regions within countries). According to the author, East Galicia appeared to have a somewhat higher GRP per capita than West Galicia. Both regions relied heavily on agriculture, and the relative economic backwardness of East Galicia (the author's hypothesis) cannot be proven.

151. Koropeckyj, I. S. "Periodization of Ukrainian Economic History." In: *Ukrainian Economic History*. Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1991. pp. 1–32.

The author first discusses two available schemes for the periodization of Ukrainian economic history by Konstantyn Voblyi dating from 1919, and a periodization proposal presented in 1983 by T. I. Dereviankin in a collective work written by a team of specialists. The author disagrees with both proposals and suggests his own in a tentative form.

152. Koropeckyj, I. S., ed. **Ukrainian Economic History: Interpretive Essays.** Cambridge: Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1991. 390p. (Sources and Documents Series).

This volume contains the papers presented at the Third Quinquennial Conference on Ukrainian Economics held at the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, in 1985. The fourteen contributions are divided chronologically into three parts covering the periods of Kyivan Rus' (three papers), the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (four papers), and the nineteenth century (six papers). The authors, with the exception of Leonid Melnyk of Kyiv State University, are from North American institutions. In the first essay, Professor Koropeckyj analyzes the millennium-long history of the "Periodization of Ukrainian Economic History" in which he rejects previously imposed divisions in favor of one that recognizes the separate chronological and geopolitical divisions found in this history. Equally interesting are observations of Thomas S. Noonan indicating that, contrary to ideas of other scholars who describe Kyivan Rus' in the state of rapid decline, economic life of Kyivan Rus' was strongest after 1100. Carol B. Stevens, Bohdan Krawchenko, and Robert E. Jones discuss the relationship between Ukraine and Russia, and Stephen Velychenko discusses Cossack Ukraine

and Baltic Trade, 1600–1648. In Part 3, there is an interesting paper by Ralph S. Clem on the population change in Ukraine in the nineteenth century, with an equally provoking contribution from Boris P. Balan entitled "Urbanization and the Ukrainian Economy in the Mid-Nineteenth Century." As was indicated in *Journal of Ukrainian Studies*, "this volume provides a valuable introduction to that new scholarship. Overall, it is a useful work full of insights, and it suggests the future promise to be reseized in an examination of the Ukrainian economic past." Of scholarly interest is a collection of articles by Professor Koropeckyj published in Ukrainian, *Ukrains'ki ekonomisty XIX stolittia ta zachidna nauka* (Kyiv: Lybid, 1993. 183p.).

◆ **Reviews:** L. Friesen. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 19:2:87–89 (Winter 1994). S. Hryniuk. *Russian Review* 52:1:121–22 (January 1993).

153. Krawchenko, Bohdan. "Petrine Mercantilist Economic Policies Toward Ukraine." In: *Ukrainian Economic History*. Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1991. pp. 186–209.

The objective of this paper is to examine the mercantilist economic policies of Peter I (1672–1725) toward Ukraine. Peter used mercantilist techniques to exploit the Ukrainian economy while his fiscal objectives were met, and the Russian treasury increased its reserves at Ukraine's expense. In the long term, however, the Ukrainian economy declined sharply. One hopes that further research in this much-neglected field will supply some quantitative data to measure this downturn in the Ukrainian economy. Petrine economic policies also began the transformation of Ukrainian social formation into the Russian pattern of a state-suffocated society.

154. McCaffrey, Susan P. **The Politics of Industrialization in Tsarist Russia: The Association of Southern Coal and Steel Producers, 1874–1914.** DeKalb: Northern Illinois University Press, 1996. 299p.

Another study about the Ukrainian industrial region. The author traces the origin and development of the Association of Southern Coal and Steel Producers (founded in 1874), indicating that before the 1900s people who prospected for and extracted coal were predominantly natives. Local mines were primitive in their operation, and later this industry was taken over by foreigners. Nevertheless, Donbass pioneers continued to advance the idea of industrializing the region. At the Thirty-eighth Congress in 1913, 51 percent of the delegates were Russian subjects. They accepted the legitimacy of capitalist profit but were also concerned about workers' welfare and education.

◆ **Reviews:** O. Crisp. *Slavic Review* 56:3:568–69 (Fall 1997).

155. Melnyk, Leonid. "Industrial Development and the Expansion of Free Labor in the Ukraine During the First Half of the Nineteenth Century." In: *Ukrainian Economic History*. Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1991. pp. 246–60.

In 1990, Professor Leonid Melnyk was associated with the Kyiv State University. He has produced several publications on Ukrainian economics. In this paper, the author discusses the structure of Ukrainian industry, indicating that unlike Central Russia, textile industries were not well developed in Ukraine. During the 1840s, commercial capital began to penetrate in the sugar industry, which, until then, had been virtually monopolized by landlords. The starting point in the process of creating an industrial workforce in Ukraine has to be sought in the income and social stratification

of the peasantry. In the 1840s and 1850s, workers in Ukraine could be divided into two main groups: free laborers and serfs. The majority of workers could be found in the woolen textile, alcohol distilling, sugar, linen, paper, and glass industries. In enterprises owned by merchants (e.g., leather working, candle making, soap making, tobacco, etc.), town labor was utilized.

156. Noonan, Thomas S. "The Flourishing of Kiev's International and Domestic Trade, ca. 1100–ca. 1240." In: *Ukrainian Economic History*. Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1991. pp. 102–46.

Dr. Thomas S. Noonan, a well-known medievalist, contributed a paper on international and domestic trade in Kyivan Rus´. In his conclusions, the author observes that the handicraft production of Rus´ and Kyiv is well known and that Soviet scholars have done an excellent job in examining this craft production in some depth. The author feels that the traditional pre-Revolutionary and Western view of Kyiv trade has been inaccurate because Kyiv's real trade started in the eleventh century, sparked by a growing local demand for a variety of sophisticated goods. The twelfth-century era of expanded artisan production and trade in Kyiv was also characterized by large-scale technology transfer within Rus´. This picture of Kyiv's flourishing trade after ca. 1100 casts new light on the city's political history. All too often, scholars have emphasized the political decline of Kyiv after the reign of Volodimer Monomakh (1113–1125). See also Volodymyr Mezentsev's "The Territorial and Demographic Development of Medieval Kiev and Other Major Cities of Rus´: A Comparative Analysis Based on Recent Archeological Research" (*Russian Review* 48:2:145–70 April 1989).

157. Rudolph, Richard L. "The East European Peasant Household and the Beginnings of Industry: East Galicia, 1786–1914." In: *Ukrainian Economic History*. Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1991. pp. 339–82.

Professor Rudolph, of the Department of History at the University of Minnesota in 1990, examines historiography pertaining to the economic development of East Galicia, followed by his analysis of agriculture, industry, and population during 1786–1914. Of interest is the author's examination of the peasant family in its complex interaction between custom and economic reality.

158. Spechler, Martin C. "Development of the Ukrainian Economy, 1854–1979: The Imperial View." In: *Ukrainian Economic History*. Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1991. pp. 261–76.

Martin Spechler of Purdue University in Indiana recognizes the national view of Ukrainian economic development that emphasizes the disadvantages of association with the Russian Empire and the outside capitalist world during early industrialization. Russian economic policy from Catherine (1762–1796), or even before, saw Ukraine as a field of enrichment for Russians and sought to discriminate against indigenous enterprise. According to the national view, in the late nineteenth century Ukraine could not protect its own industry and was thus condemned to produce wheat, coal, and other primary goods for the outside. The author of this paper wants to introduce an "imperial view" of Ukrainian economic developments that draws on newer theories in political economy as well as on findings of economic historians from countries comparable to nineteenth-century Ukraine.

159. Stevens, Carol B. "Trade and Muscovite Economic Policy Toward the Ukraine: The Movement of Cereal Grains During the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century." In: *Ukrainian Economic History*. Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1991. pp. 172–85.

In this paper, the author explores the movement of grain over the border between Muscovy and its western neighbor, the Ukrainian Hetmanate, during the second half of the seventeenth century. During this period, the Muscovite government made a series of changes in its regulation of both internal and external trade. Changes in import tariffs on goods carried by foreigners started in 1646, and further alterations led to a mild protectionism. Internal customs duties were also reformed, which eased both the difficulty and expense of long-distance trade inside of Muscovy. During the second half of the century, a number of commodities traded very actively (e. g., cattle, cloth, furs, glass, etc.). According to the author, the limited character of Muscovite-Ukrainian trade in cereal grains can be attributed partially to Muscovite policies vis-à-vis the Hetmanate.

160. Woroby, Peter. "Socio-Economic Changes in the USSR and Their Impact on Ukrainians and Russians." In: *Ukraine and Russia in Their Historical Encounter*. Ed. by Peter Potichnyj, et al. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 296–325.

Dr. Woroby is Professor of Economics emeritus at the University of Regina (Wynar, no. 1017). In this article, he investigates the demographic and economic relationships between Russians and Ukrainians that cover a period of 50 years. The author discusses demographic changes (1897–1979), Russian gains and Ukrainian losses, Russification of Ukraine, structural effects, and economic growth.

161. Wynn, Charters. **Workers, Strikes and Pogroms: The Donbass-Dnepr Bend in Late Imperial Russia, 1870–1905.** Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1992. 289p.

This study describes the sudden massive industrial development in the Donbas-Dnepr Bend and the economic, social, ethnic, political, and cultural impact that development produced on the region. As an introduction to the historical background (discovery of vast deposits of coal and iron ore), the author provides a detailed description of measures aimed at attracting foreign investments; the rapid growth of mining, steel, metal working, machine building, and the chemical industry; and the influx of Russians and some non-Russians into the region. There is an analysis of the labor force and a description of daily life of the working class. Chapters 4–8 examine the growth of labor and revolutionary movements. In Chapter 4 there is a great deal of information on riots, arson, and attacks on administrative offices and on Jewish shops and homes. As indicated, the author "rightly states that the principal component of this violent pogromist crowd consisted of young, unskilled, recently-arrived peasants from the Russian heartland. This disclosure is important because there is general perception that since this violence occurred in Ukraine, the Ukrainians were the chief perpetrators." Wynn documents that while, for a variety of reasons, some Ukrainians resented Jews (as have many West Europeans and Americans), the Russians were the principal proponents of the anti-Jewish sentiment in the Donbass-Dnepr Bend (p. 469).

Chapter 6 analyzes the revolutionary surge from 1903 to 1905. The next chapter deals with the reactionary backlash between 1903 and 1905 and cites instances of violence, rampage, and pogroms perpetrated by Russian workers, occasionally with the blessings of

the Russian Orthodox Church. The Russian-led rampage subsided only when Jews organized self-defense squads and when, to prevent the development of major chaos, Russian authorities deployed military units in the region. The last chapter describes the general strike in December 1905.

The volume has a comprehensive bibliography and a good index.

◆ **Reviews:** B. Dmytryshyn. *Nationalities Papers* 23:2:468–70 (June 1995). J. L. Feldman. *Slavic Review* 52:1:169–71 (Spring 1993).

Economic Policies

162. Bohayevsky, Yuri. "Some Aspects of Perebudova and Hlasnist in the USSR and in Soviet Ukraine." In: *Echoes of Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine.* Ed. by R. Bahry. North York, Ont.: Captus University Publications, 1989. pp. 12–17.

Ukrainian diplomat Yuri Bohayevsky is the author of several papers published mostly in Ukraine. In this article, the author outlines the socioeconomic situation in Ukraine, indicating that there is a time to change the old-fashioned and outdated concepts and utilize the opportunities offered by *perebudova* and *hlasnist* (the Ukrainian equivalents of the Russian glasnost and perestroika). See also William Easterly and Stanley Fischer, *The Soviet Economic Decline: Historical and Republican Data* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1994. 56p.).

163. Chirovsky, Nicholas L. "The Soviet Economy at the Time of Perestroika." *The Ukrainian Review* 37:3:3–10 (Autumn 1989); 37:4:3–12 (Winter 1989); 38:1:13–20 (Spring 1990).

For many years, professor emeritus Nicholas L. Chirovsky taught economics at Seton-Hall University. He is also a prolific writer on Ukrainian economics (Wynar, nos. 86, 90, 293, 304, 583, 649, 1021). In this survey article, he provides some historical background for Soviet economic planning following World War II with emphasis on the period of Gorbachev's perestroika and discusses economic reforms from a nationalist perspective. The author cites many Soviet sources and provides numerous statistical tables describing national income and industrial production

164. Dienes, Leslie. "Energy, Minerals, and Economic Policy." In: *The Ukrainian Economy.* Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1992. pp. 123–47.

Historically, Ukraine has been the best resource endowed and, in an all-around sense, the most viable of all the Soviet regions. Based on its pre-Revolutionary foundation, a massive complex of interlocking heavy manufacturing was built up in Ukraine, specifically in its eastern parts, even as the republic continued its agricultural specialization and interregional "export" of food. By the 1960s, the sheer bulk of the coal-metallurgy heavy machinery complex in Ukraine exceeded anything found in Western Europe. In spite of this, thanks to Soviet economic policy, Ukraine did not capitalize on its resource endowment, and now, for example, mining operations in Ukraine are threatened by rapidly worsening geological conditions. The delayed structure shift away from capital-intensive primary industries has retarded the geographical spread of manufacturing in Ukraine, and the energy shortfalls, with the burden of the resource-intensive sectors and their worn-out, wasteful plants, have led to crisis in the Ukrainian economy. The author believes that a successful economy will be possible only when regions can capitalize on shared values and exercise political control over resources and social arrangements.

165. Hare, Paul, Mohammed Ishaq, and Saul Estrin. "Ukraine: The Legacies of Central Planning and the Transition to a Market Economy." In: *Contemporary*

Ukraine: Dynamics of Post-Soviet Transformation. Ed. by T. Kuzio. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1998. pp. 181–200.

The principal areas for economic reform in Ukraine were macroeconomic stabilization; price liberalization; liberalization of foreign trade and domestic supply arrangements; privatization and enterprise restructuring; the creation of a stable financial, fiscal, and legal environment in order to attract the foreign private investment essential to modernize and restructure Ukrainian industry; and the creation of private financial institutions such as commercial banks, as well as a wide range of financial markets.

Since independence, Ukraine has experienced numerous economic problems, and the authors outline existing difficulties and failures to achieve needed results. They discuss, in some detail, privatization, Ukrainian legal norms, etc. To sum up, the contradictory nature of the Ukrainian experience of transition so far can be accounted for by conflict between the different institutions in the political system due to contrasting interests and ideologies, the exercise of influence by dominant interest and lobby groups, and the lack of understanding of the principles of transition.

See also John Tedstrom's "Ukraine: A Crash Course in Economic Transition" (*Comparative Economic Studies* 37:4:49–67 Winter 1995); H. Boss and Peter Havlik's "Slavic Union: Consequences for Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine" (*Economics of Transition* 2:2:233–54 June 1994); H. Boss's "Economic Reforms on Course Despite Poor Showing in Industry" (*Ukraine Business Review* 3:10/11:5–12 July–August 1995); Andrea Chandler's "State Building and Social Obligations in Post-Communist Systems: Assessing Change in Russia and Ukraine" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 38:1/2:1–21 March–June 1996); Marek Dąmbrowski's "The Ukrainian Way to Hyperinflation" (*Communist Economics and Economic Transformation* 6:2:115–37 June 1994); O. Havrylyshyn, Marcus Miller, and William Perrandin's "Deficits, Inflation, and the Political Economy of Ukraine" (*Economic Policy* 19:354–402 December 1994); *Commonwealth of Independent States* "Treaty on Creation of Economic Union" (*International Legal Materials* 34:5:1298–1310 September 1995); and John Tedstrom's "The Economic Costs and Benefits of Independence for Ukraine" (*Report on the USSR* 2:49:11–17 December 7, 1990).

166. Havrylyshyn, Bohdan. "Ukraine 1991–1996: Changes in the Economic System and Structure." In: *Towards a New Ukraine I: Ukraine and the New World Order, 1991–1996*. Ed. by T. Kis, I. Makaryk, T. Weretelnyk. Ottawa: Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Ottawa, Ont., 1997. pp. 95–102.

According to Dr. Havrylyshyn, a noted Ukrainian scholar of international reputation, there are three commandments for the economic salvation of countries in transition: (1) starting conditions, (2) progress made in changing the economic system and structure, and (3) the tasks ahead. The author analyzes all three points, indicating that Ukraine needs at least two more decades to create the type of political, economic, and legal institutions that the U.S. did in two centuries.

167. Havrylyshyn, Oleh, and John Williamson. **From Soviet disUnion to Eastern Economic Community?** Washington, D.C.: Institute for International Economics, 1991. 78p. (Policy Analyses in International Economics, vol. 35).

The birth of new nation-states in the former Soviet Union raises an additional obstacle to the already difficult transition to a market economy: disruption of interrepublic trade. The authors therefore evaluate various possible monetary arrangements from the standpoint of simultaneously promoting monetary stabilization and maintaining trade through currency boards, independent

central banks, a Russian version of Bretton Woods, and an Eastern Payments Union. A native of Ukraine, Oleh Havrylyshyn is Professor of Economics at George Washington University and has been a consultant to the Ukrainian government. John Williamson is Senior Fellow at the Institute for International Economics. See also Volodymyr Cherniak's "Economic Reform in Ukraine," a paper presented to the Harvard University Conference on Ukraine (Cambridge, Mass.: 1990), and Bohdan Havrylyshyn's *Road Maps to the Future* (New York: Pergamon Press, 1982).

168. Huntwork, James R. "Legal Reform and Economic Freedom in Ukraine." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:2:184–94 (Summer 1993).

The economy of Ukraine was trapped in the middle ground between the authoritarian past and the democratic future. The author, who was on Ukraine's "international election observer" in 1991, talks about the pitfalls of privatization and provides general outlines of commercial law. In August 1992, he had a meeting with two prominent Ukrainian economists, Dr. V. Pylypchuk and Dr. V. Pynzenyk, both then in President Kravchuk's Committee on Economic Reform working on the Commercial Law Project. A modern system of commercial law is needed to set free the power and energy of the Ukrainian people.

169. Kaminski, Bartolomiej, ed. **Economic Transition in Russia and the New States of Eurasia.** Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1996. 430p. (International Politics of Eurasia, vol. 8).

This collection of articles projects a rather optimistic future for the former Soviet Union. Getrude Schroeder provides an overview of economic transformation in the post-Soviet republics, and Marek Dambrowski and Rafaz Antczak provide a comparative analysis of the economic transition in Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus.

There are a number of publications dealing with the economy in Ukraine. One of the earliest discussions is that found in *Ukraine: An Economic Profile* (Washington, D.C.: State Dept., 1992. 41p.) or in Richard N. Dean's *The Implications of Economic and Legal Reforms on Doing a Deal in Russia and Ukraine* (New York: Practicing Law Institute, 1993. 584p.). The same topic is covered by Denis J. B. Shaw and Michael J. Bradshaw in "Problems of Ukrainian Independence" (*Post-Soviet Geography* 33:1:10–20 January 1992).

◆ **Reviews:** S. Rosenfielde. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2:190–93 (Summer–Winter 1997).

170. Klimina, Anna. "Western Influence on the Formation of Ukraine's Economic System." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 52:1:47–58 (Spring 1996).

Professor Klimina, a Research Associate of the Institute of Economics in Kyiv, outlines historical development of a market economy in Ukraine, discussing contributions of Ukrainian economists M. I. Tuhan-Baranovsky, E. Slutsky, L. Yasnopolsky, and others. In the second part of her essay, the author concentrates on the contradictory character of Ukraine's economic thought in the 1990s citing, for example, L. Lanovey, V. Naumenko, V. Pynzenyk and others.

171. Kubicek, Paul James. "Corporatism as a Post-Communist Phoenix? Ukraine in Comparative Perspective." Ph.D. diss., University of Michigan, 1995. 315p.

This study examines corporatism in Ukraine. The foci of this study are key economic interest groups—trade unions, nascent business confederations, and agricultural associations. This study finds strong evidence for "residual corporatism," meaning that corporatist features of the Soviet period have not vanished. This is particularly marked among trade unions that have yet to break free of the state and enterprise administration. All groups, however, have

extensive ties to the state apparat. Autonomous groups—the hallmark of a pluralist, civil society—face substantial obstacles. Much still hinges on the outcome of privatization, which has yet to be embraced fully.

172. Kushnirsky, Fyodor. "Free Economic Zones in Ukraine: The Case of Odessa." *Ukrainian Economic Review* 2:3:117–24 (1996).

Building of free economic zones is not necessarily the answer to a country's economic problems, and the world experience with FEZs demonstrates mixed results. The author discusses Ukrainian regional economics and plans for free economic zones in Odesa.

173. Marples, David R. "The Ukrainian Economy in the Autumn of 1994: Status Report." *Post-Soviet Geography* 35:8:484–91 (1994).

Of all Ukrainian economic dilemmas, that of energy appears to be most pressing, particularly with the virtual collapse of electricity production at thermal power stations and the summer drought that forced hydroelectric stations to operate well below capacity.

174. Patterson, Perry L. "Searching for Macroeconomic Stability in Ukraine." *Ukrainian Economic Review* 3:4/5: 42–64 (1997–1998).

Several problems continue to have the potential to send Ukraine into a period of increased macroeconomic instability. Ukraine's payments for imported energy have often been delayed and banking and financial crises, with considerable pressures for inflationary bailouts, all constitute negative economic factors. On the other hand, Ukraine has had considerable success in establishing positive political relations with the West. There are many articles on this problem published in English, e.g., John Tedstrom, "Ukraine: A Crash Course in Economic Transition" (*Comparative Economic Studies* 27:4:49–67 Winter 1995). Several other articles are cited in this section on economics.

175. Schroeder, Gertrude. "The Economic Transformation Process in the Post-Soviet States: The Role of Outside Factors." In: *The International Dimension of Post-Communist Transitions in Russia and the New States of Eurasia.* Ed. by Karen Dawisha. Armonk, N.Y., and London: M. E. Sharpe, 1997. pp. 243–76. (The International Politics of Eurasia, vol. 10).

Dr. Gertrude Schroeder is Professor emeritus of Economics at the University of Virginia and author of numerous publications on the economy of the former Soviet Union. In her article on the economic transformation process, the author rightly indicates that "lack of in-depth understanding of monetary and financial phenomena and market behavior was a great handicap of would-be builders of a market economy. By and large, the general public seemed to be supportive of a market economy with privately owned property, but after many decades of living under communism its understanding of what those terms implied was superficial at best" (p. 244).

Dr. Schroeder discusses how Western expertise, broadly defined, has been actively sought by the new states, and in this respect the author offers a number of interesting statistical observations based primarily on such sources as U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Government Assistance to and Cooperative Activities with the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union* (Fiscal Year 1995 Annual Report. Washington, D.C.: Dept. of State, 1996).

For example, discussing disbursement of assistance to states of the former Soviet Union, 1992–1994, and a cumulative foreign direct investment, 1992–1995, we have the following picture from 1992 to 1994 (in millions of U.S. dollars): Russia—credits = 23,877, grants = 8,026, and cumulative foreign direct investment = 3,900. For Ukraine these figures are: 1,936,

1,004, and 950; and for Belarus: 945, 523, and 52. It should be noted that for Kazakhstan they amount to 1,209, 60, and 719. The general total for all republics is 31,422, 10,445, and 7,169. U.S. government assistance to post-Soviet states (cumulative disbursements through September 30, 1995 in millions of U.S. dollars) gives the following picture for food assistance—Russia 2,402 and Ukraine 460; with totals per capita—Russia 16 and Ukraine 9. Totals (per capita) in Armenia 136, Georgia 72, and Kyrgystan 49. Information on Ukraine in comparison to other republics is found in many articles. We simply use Schroeder's article as an illustration.

176. Tedstrom, John E. "Ukraine's Economy: Strategic Issues for Successful Recovery." In: *Contemporary Ukraine: Dynamics of Post-Soviet Transformation*. Ed. by T. Kuzio. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1998. pp. 201–17.

Although there can be no doubt that Ukraine's reformers under the leadership of President Leonid Kuchma have made significant progress, much remains to be done. Dr. Tedstrom, a Senior Economist at the RAND Corporation in Washington, discusses recent economic performance in Ukraine, dividing it into two distinct periods—from December 1991 through June 1994 (the period of Ukraine's failure to design a serious reform agenda), and the period after Kuchma's election to the presidency with Ukraine moving ahead to impose a comprehensive reform agenda.

See also the author's *Ukraine's Economy at Risk, MR-752.0-RC* (Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corporation, 1994. pp. 25–29); also O. Havrylyshyn's "Ukraine's Economic Crisis: An Extreme Version of Post-Soviet Trauma" (*Ukraine Business Review* 2:1:5–13 February 1994); Taras Kuzio's "Economic Reform Surges Ahead" (*Ukraine Business Review* 3:8:3–11 May 1995); and Volodymyr Lazarenko and V. Zvihlianych's "Labor and Unemployment in Ukrainian Economy" (*Ukrainian Economic Review* 11:3:42–52 1996).

177. Wilson, Andrew, and Igor Burakovsky. **The Ukrainian Economy Under Kuchma.** London: Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1996. 39p.

The first two years of Leonid Kuchma's period of office resulted in considerable economic achievements. The profligate fiscal and monetary indiscipline characteristic of the 1991–1994 period were reined in, and a start was made on tackling some of the root causes of Ukraine's chronic trade deficit. Also, serious attempts on monetary stabilization began in December 1993, but the National Bank of Ukraine, so far, was unable to coordinate its policies with parliament or government.

There are a number of other sources on this topic: *Ukraine: The Real Economy and Its Sectors. A Quarterly Statistical Report* (Kyiv: the World Bank, 1996); Helen Boss, "Economic Reforms on Course Despite Poor Showing in Industry" (*Ukrainian Business Review* 3:10/11:5–12 July–August 1995); Oleh Havrylyshyn, Markus Miller, and William Perraudin, "Deficits, Inflation and the Political Economy of Ukraine" (*Economic Policy* 19:354–401 October 1994); Fyodor I. Kushnirsky, "Ukraine's Industrial Enterprise: Surviving Hard Times" (*Comparative Economic Studies* 36:4:21–39 Winter 1994).

Agriculture

178. Bartoleit, Ralf. "The New Agrarian Order in Ukraine, 1941–2: Sources and Considerations." In: *German-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective*. Ed. Hans-Joachim Torke and John-Paul Himka. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 1994. pp. 126–37.

In spite of a large volume of studies dealing with the Third Reich, neither the works of "bourgeois" historians of the West nor Marxists in the East really give a comprehensive picture of German agrarian policy in occupied Ukraine. This is all the more surprising in the German agrarian policy, and the well-known myth of the "Ukrainian bread basket" really should be central to the account of that period. The author gives a brief overview of this topic, mentioning the work of Alexander Dallin (see Wynar, nos. 650–651) published almost 40 years ago as the only comprehensive study. The author discusses available sources and provides some theoretical considerations for the "New Agrarian Order," indicating the need for further research.

179. Clayton, Elizabeth. "Ukrainian Agriculture." In: *The Ukrainian Economy.* Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1992. pp. 235–50.

Elizabeth Clayton, in 1991 at the Department of Economics at the University of Missouri, provides a brief overview of Ukrainian agriculture, indicating that agricultural production is a relatively underdeveloped resource for meeting the Soviet Union's perennial food problems. Ukrainian agriculture has not received full Soviet support. Agriculture provides 34 percent of Ukraine's income but receives only 20 percent of state investments. The author is not certain that an independent Ukrainian agriculture could provide significant exports either to other republics or to the world market. This paper is based primarily on some secondary sources, e.g., K. R. Gray's *Soviet Agriculture: Comparative Perspective* (1990) and a few Soviet newspapers.

180. Craumer, Peter Robert. "Land Use and Agricultural Productivity in the Soviet Virgin Lands." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1991. 281p.

Under the Soviet Virgin Lands Program of 1954–1960, more than 24 million hectares of noncrop land in the Volga, Urals, West Siberia, and North Kazakhstan regions were opened up for cultivation—mostly for spring wheat. After initial successes, yields declined in drier parts of the region due to devastating dust storms. Yields are not as high in relation to land quality as they are in moister regions such as Ukraine.

181. Ingram, Michael Colin. "The Ukrainian Agricultural Sector: Foreign Export Trade Potential in the Intermediate-Term." Ph.D. diss., University of Kansas, 1996. 188p.

This dissertation documents the research, analysis, and conclusions regarding the export potential of the Ukrainian agricultural sector. A commonly held notion is that Ukraine's agricultural sector, fundamentally characterized by the great expanse of the deepest chernozem soils in the world, can and will become productive enough to satisfy a large export market.

According to the author, as a leading sector for economic development, agriculture would exhibit a comparative advantage for efforts. Nevertheless, the myriad linkages between supply and demand factors, which will be confronted by the effects of culture, demographics, geography, history, and politics during this time, were shown to have an overall dampening effect on the Ukrainian agricultural export potential.

182. Jensen, Helen, et al. "A Scholastic Frontier Analysis of Technical Efficiency of Ukrainian Crop and Livestock Enterprises and Publications for Reform." *Ukrainian Economic Review* 2:3:4–22 (1996).

In Ukraine, agriculture accounts for about 30 percent of the Ukrainian net material product employing about 20 percent of the labor force. By using data from 11,400 farms, this article examines production efficiency of Ukraine's agricultural sector at the farm level.

183. Lapychak, Chrystyna. "Quarrels Over Land Reform." *Transition* 1:22:54–58,70 (December 1, 1995).

Ukraine's agricultural sector is deteriorating. Although it appears that some of President Kuchma's reforms are taking hold, political resistance and a conservative mindset are slowing the pace of change.

See also *Ukraine: The Agricultural Sector in Transition* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank Country Study, November 1994), and Stanley R. Johnson, Ariz Bouzaker, and Alicia Carriquiry, "Production Efficiency and Agricultural Reform in Ukraine" (*American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 76:3:629–35 August 1994); Zvi Lerman, Karen McConnell Brooks, and Csaba Csaki, *Land Reform and Farm Restructuring in Ukraine* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1994. 101p.).

184. Lerman, Zvi. "Land Reform and Farm Restructuring in Ukraine." *Problems of Post-Communism* 46:3:42–55 (May–June 1999).

Dr. Lerman is a professor of agricultural economics and management at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel. The push to privatize farming in Ukraine has ground to a halt. Ukrainian agriculture remains predominantly collective, and the switch to private farming has slowed considerably. The land reform in Ukraine is in danger of stagnating, and the author offers a number of interesting details, including the existing situation in the private sector, primarily the process of private farming that is market oriented. See also Zvi Lerman et al., *Land Reform and Farm Restructuring in Ukraine* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1994. 101p.), and Zvi Lerman and Csaba Csaki, "Land Reform in Ukraine: The First Five Years" (*World Bank Discussion Paper, no. 371.* Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1997).

185. Stebelsky, Ihor. "The Promise Unfulfilled: Ukrainian Agriculture in Kuchma's First Year." *Ukrainian Economic Review* 2:3:129–36 (1996).

Dr. Stebelsky, Professor of Geography at University of Windsor, assesses Ukrainian agricultural performance and Kuchma's initiatives and their results.

186. Stebelsky, Ihor. "Soil Management in Ukraine: Responding to Environmental Degradation." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 31:3/4:247–66 (September–December 1989).

Soil management is an essential component of agricultural activity. Ukraine, with its temperate climate, gentle topography, and fertile soils, possesses the richest lands for crop production in Europe. The chornozems of the meadow steppe are considered the most fertile group of soils in the world because of their deep (40 cm.) topsoil, high (6 to 8 percent) humus content, and readily available and abundant calcium, magnesium, and potassium that occupy 54 percent of Ukraine's agricultural land and 58 percent of its plow land. The author describes the nature and extent of soil erosion, starting with developments before 1917 and following the Stalin era, the period after World War II, and changes under Gorbachev.

187. Torke, Hans-Joachim, and John-Paul Himka. **German-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1994. pp. 126–37.

In spite of a large volume of studies dealing with the Third Reich, neither the works of "bourgeois" historians of the West nor Marxists in the East really give a comprehensive picture of German agrarian policy in occupied Ukraine. This is all the more surprising in that German agrarian policy, and the well-known myth of the "Ukrainian bread basket" really should be central to the account of that period. The author gives a brief overview of this topic, mentioning the work of Alexander Dallin (Wynar, nos. 650–651) published almost 40 years ago as the only comprehensive study. The author discusses available sources and provides

some theoretical considerations for the "New Agrarian Order," indicating the need for further research.

See also Leonard G. Friesen, "Bukkers, Plows and Lobogreikas: Peasant Acquisition of Agricultural Implements in Russia Before 1900" (*Russian Review* 53:3:399–418).

188. Wynar, B. "Agriculture." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984. Vol. I. pp. 26–38.

A condensed encyclopedic treatment of the history of agriculture in Ukraine. The article contains information about agriculture in Ukraine during prehistoric times; ancient and Princely eras; the Lithuanian-Polish period; the Cossack Hetman state; and from the end of the eighteenth century to 1917. The entry also gives agricultural information on Western Ukrainian territories from 1918 to 1939, and Central and Eastern Territories, from 1918 to 1940 and from 1941 to 1980. A map on agriculture specialization, several statistical tables, and a listing of pertinent literature conclude the article.

Industry and Transportation

189. Bej, Emil. "Market Structure, and Indicative Planning in Post-Collectivist Societies." *Studien zu Nationalitäten Fragen* 9:41–67 (1993).

The topic of this essay is to investigate two independent although closely interwoven themes: market structure in the post-collectivist societies and indicative planning as an intermediary in facilitating the achievement of market-oriented status of these economies. In addition to some theoretical considerations, Dr. Bej reviews the existing situation in former Soviet republics. Of interest are his comments about the Ukrainian machine-building industry and extractive industries. The transition in Ukraine would be more difficult, for example, for the Baltic countries with their overwhelming agrarian-base orientation.

190. Bej, Emil. "Soviet Transportation Policies, 1922–1965: A Survey of Irregularities in Passenger Traffic." *International Journal of Transport Economics* 14:1:19–43 (February 1987).

Dr. Bej, Professor of Economics at Ukrainian Free University in Munich, Germany, wrote a number of articles primarily on the subject of transportation (Wynar, no. 131) and contributed several articles on this topic to *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (e.g., "Transportation" vol. V. pp. 275–77; "River Transportation" vol. IV. pp. 569–70). In this article, the author points out that the Soviet economy is in essence a railroad economy and, reflecting on the past 50 years, the Soviet railroads probably represent the most successful sector in the Soviet economy. The author discusses the so-called Kosygin "reform" of 1965 and offers a number of interesting comments that will assist the reader to understand better the functioning of railroads today after the downfall of the Soviet Union.

Of special interest to students of Ukrainian economics is his article, "Dynamics of the Ukrainian Passenger Traffic (1955–75): A Critical Evaluation" (*International Journal of Transport Economics* 6:2:187–205 August 1979).

191. Daane, Janelle Denise. "Water Metering in Multiflat Highrises as a Demand Management Instrument for Former Soviet Republics as Assessed by Current Practices in Eastern Europe and Lviv, Ukraine." Ph.D. diss., George Washington University, 1998. 185p.

Many developing countries, with the assistance of more developed nations, are constructing a physical infrastructure to accommodate rapid urban population growth. The opposite is occurring in the former

Soviet Union. This research investigated the status of metering, metering implementation, transition policies, and other matters learned in several Eastern European cities. A result of this study was that on the basis of cost-savings alone, volumetric-based master metering in multiflat highrises should be advocated in Lviv, Ukraine.

192. Koropeckyj, I. S. "Industry." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988. Vol. III. pp. 312–18.

A brief, but well-rounded article about general trends in the industrial development of Ukraine covering history (very brief) and with statistical tables, some of them taken verbatim from the Soviet sources. The article was written before 1985. There are several brief articles about specific branches of Ukrainian industry.

The United Nations has published a number of specific studies covering several branches of Ukrainian industry, for example, V. S. Andousypine, *Forest and Forest Products Country Profile: Ukraine* (New York, N.Y.: United Nations, 1994. 64p.).

193. Levine, Richard M., and Andrew R. Bond. "Prospects for Ukrainian Ferrous Metals in the Post-Soviet Period." *Post Soviet Geography and Economics* 39:4:151–63 (1998).

The assessment of the current regional and global competitive position of Ukrainian producers for each of the major commodities of the sector—iron ore, manganese ore, ferroalloys, steel, and the products of the machine manufacturing and metalworking industries. See also Richard M. Levine, "The Mineral Industry of Ukraine" (In: U.S. Geological Surveyine. *Minerals Yearbook.* Vol. 3. Arco-Reports: International 1995. Mineral Industries of Europe and Central Eurasia. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1996. pp. 213–20).

194. Markus, Ustina. "An Ailing Military-Industrial Complex." *Transition* 2:4:14–17 (February 23, 1996).

There was widespread speculation that Ukraine, with its advanced military industries, would emerge as a major arms merchant. That has not been the case, even though the government is investing in some industries in the hope that they will bring in revenues for the country.

See also U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Export Administration. *Investment Opportunities in Ukrainian Defense Conversion* (Washington, D.C.: 1995).

195. McCants, Blaine E. "Ukrainian Industrial Productivity: A Republic-Comparative Analysis." In: *The Ukrainian Economy.* Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1992. pp. 216–34.

Blaine McCants was associated with the Central Intelligence Agency in 1991. In this article, he provides a brief overview of literature published in the West on Ukrainian industrial productivity, indicating that Ukraine appeared to be one of the underperforming Soviet republics, along with the Russian Federation and most Central Asian republics. Ukraine's negative trend rate of relative technical progress is statistically significant but is slightly less than the all-union average.

196. Pryor, Frederick L., and Michael Blackman. "The Ukrainian Industrial Sector in 1996 and 1997: Insights from the Rapid Enterprise Survey." *Ukrainian Economic Review* 3:4/5: 20–41 (1997–1998).

The authors reviewed the reported and expected changes of production and sales in the manufacturing sector. The industrial sector is experiencing considerable financial difficulties, and some difficulties can be traced to managers, the taxation system, and economic regulations of the government.

197. Rassweiler, Anne D. **The Generation of Power: The History of Dneprostroi.** Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1988. 274p.

Based on a doctoral dissertation, (Wynar, no. 127), this work discusses the construction of Dneprostroi, one of the ambitious projects of Stalin's Five Year Plan. The construction of this hydroelectric station across the Dnipro was intended to turn peasant Ukraine and the Soviet Union into a model of urban and industrial power. As stated by Professor Friedgut in his review of the work, "Despite its detail, the book comes to life only in a few places. In great measure this is the fault of the writing and editing. There are endless unnecessary repetitions. . . . On the other hand, we are promised a discussion of the Stakhanovite movement (p. 125) that never materializes. . . . A number of important questions are hinted at and never developed. The question of Ukrainian politics and the role of industrialization envisioned by the Ukrainian Communist leadership is mentioned in passing but not developed. In a similar vein, there is no organized discussion of any effects of change in the ethnic structure of the work force and of the Communist party membership as Ukrainians came to be the majority ethnic group at Dneprostroi."

◆ **Reviews:** R. W. Davies. *Russian Review* 49:2:225 (April 1990). T. H. Friedgut. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2:221–22 (June 1992). S. V. Kul'chyc'kyi. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 33:1:76–77 (1991).

198. Sasse, Gwendolyn. "Fueling Nation-State Building: Ukraine's Energy Dependence on Russia." *CACP Briefing*. no. 17. 8p. (April 1998). (The Royal Institute of International Affairs. Russia and European Programme).

The author offers some historical background about the Soviet legacy. Ukraine has relied heavily on gas imports from Russia (60%) and Turkmenistan (20%). Ukraine's inability to pay has led to the accumulation of huge arrears. According to recent figures, Ukraine's debts to the Russian company Gazprom in 1997, were 1.2 billion dollars, and the energy sector illustrates most clearly Ukraine's economic dependence on Russia and the problem it causes for the state-building process.

199. Smolansky, Oles M. "Ukraine and the Fuel Problem." *Ukrainian Economic Review* 2:3:125–28 (1996).

Ukraine produces only 10 percent of the petroleum and 20 percent of the gas it consumes annually, and it imports the rest. Professor Smolansky of Lehigh University discusses problems with the suppliers and attempted solutions.

200. Smolansky, Oles M. "Ukraine and the Fuel Problem: Recent Developments." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 52:2/3:143–73 (Summer–Fall 1996).

Ukraine reached its maximum level of fuel extraction in the early 1970s, producing 13.4 million tons of petroleum and 68.3 billion cubic meters of natural gas a year. After the peak of 1971, Ukrainian fuel production began to decline. In the mid-1990s, when Ukraine's annual consumption stabilized at approximately 30 million tons of petroleum and 100 billion cubic meters of natural gas, the domestic production fell to 4 million tons of oil and 18 billion cubic meters of gas, or 10 to 20 percent of the annual consumption. Professor Smolansky discusses several problems connected with this critical fuel situation and the situation surrounding the import of petroleum. The discussion consists of several parts: problems with outside suppliers, internal problems, and attempted solutions. The situation is bleak but not hopeless. The program for "Ukraine's Oil and Gas up to 2010," approved by the Council of Ministries of February 17, 1995, called for a decrease of the country's dependence on Russian oil.

201. Smolansky, Oles M. "Ukraine's Quest for Independence: The Fuel Factor." *Europe-Asia Studies* 47:1:69–90 (1995).

To appreciate the magnitude of Ukraine's dependence on energy resources it is sufficient to note that in the late 1980s, the Ukrainian Soviet Republic consumed approximately 65 million tons of petroleum and oil-related products a year, and only some 10 million tons were produced in Ukraine. The author discusses this situation with special references to imports from Russia, Turkmenistan, Iran, and other potential sources of supply. There is a section on the energy crunch: winter 1993–1994. In the conclusion, the author feels that in displaying a lack of political will to institute reforms, the Ukrainian leaders seem to have forgotten the old and time-tested truism that stipulates that political independence is not possible without economic efficiency.

National Income

202. Bandera, Volodimir N. "Income Transfers and Macroeconomic Accountability from the Standpoint of Ukraine." In: *The Ukrainian Economy.* Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1992. pp. 384–409.

In conjunction with the ongoing transformation of the USSR, Ukraine and other republics have intensified their quest for economic results. The measurement of interrepublic transactions in the Soviet system was unduly complicated. The objective of this paper is to analyze the extent of regional imbalances of the corresponding interrepublic transfer of goods and services in the USSR, interpreted in income transfers involving Ukraine as a member of the Soviet Union.

203. Braithwaite, Jeanine D. "Income Distribution and Poverty in the Soviet Republics." *Journal of Soviet Nationalities* 1:3:158–73 (Fall 1990).

In 1990, the question of inequality among ethnic groups had become a pressing social issue in the Soviet Union. New data shows that large families overwhelmingly have per-member income below the poverty level. Such families are disproportionately found in the Caucasus and Central Asia. Yet, when official data from Soviet surveys confirm that differences among the republics in money incomes are significant, they show that the distribution of money income within a republic does not differ much throughout the Soviet Union. The author shows, in a number of statistical tables, the situation in Ukraine as well as in other republics.

204. Flakierski, Henryk J. **Income Inequalities in the Former Soviet Union and Its Republics.** Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1993. 87p.

This study is a product of the significant openness in the Soviet Union during the Gorbachev period. The author addresses two issues: the nature and extent of inequality and poverty in the former Soviet Union (disbursement of earnings in the economy as a whole for 1968–1989 and in major branches for 1981–1986) and the differences in per capita household income in the Soviet Union as a whole and in a number of the republics.

Some of these issues were addressed by I. S. Koropeckyj and G. E. Schroeder in a collection of several essays published under the title *Economics of Soviet Regions* (Wynar, no. 84). See also Fyodor I. Kushnirsky's *Growth and Inflation in the Soviet Economy* (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1989. 319p.) and Donna Bahry's *Outside Moscow: Power, Politics, and Budgetary Policy in the Soviet Republics* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1987. 236p.). Of interest also is Michael P. Clandon and L. Gunther Tamar, eds., *Investing in Reform: Doing*

Business in the Changing Soviet Union (New York: New York University Press, 1991. 279p.), and a collection of articles with a contribution by Gertrude E. Schroeder entitled "Economic Relations Among the Soviet Republics" (*ibid.*, pp. 19–37). Some legal problems are discussed by Richard N. Dean and Eugene Theroux in *Legal and Practical Aspects of Doing Business in the Soviet Republics* (New York: Practicing Law Institute, 1992. 504p.).

◆ **Reviews:** J. Adam. *Journal of Comparative Economics* 19:3:467–68 (December 1994). A. McAuley. *Slavic Review* 53:2:639–40 (Summer 1994).

205. Kushnirsky, F. I. "National Income of Ukraine: Estimation and Analysis." In: *The Ukrainian Economy.* Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1992. pp. 200–215.

F. I. Kushnirsky, of the Department of Economics at Temple University in Philadelphia is the author of the book *Growth and Inflation in the Soviet Economy* (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1989. 319p.) and several articles dealing with Soviet economics. In this brief overview, the author is using Soviet statistical sources to estimate Ukrainian national income for the years 1958–1988.

206. Revenko, A. "Gross Social Product and Net Material Product and Their Sectoral Structures." In: *The Ukrainian Economy.* Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1992. pp. 177–99.

The author, an Associate of the Institute of Economics at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kyiv, describes the history and genesis of national income accounting in the Soviet Union and in Ukraine, mentioning several economists and their works (most of these names are probably unknown in the West). Unfortunately, the author does not cite a single Ukrainian economist in the West who did some scholarly work in this area and also omits some names in Ukraine from the 1920s. A considerable amount of microeconomic data is currently being published, and the author provides a comparison between several republics in terms of their social-economic development with regard to NMP per capita. Most statistics provided by the author cover the years 1966, 1977, and 1988 or 1989.

207. Revenko, A. "National Income." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. III. pp. 544–48.

A brief and rather disappointing article about one of the most important indicators in economic productivity. There are several statistical tables covering the 1920s and the period between 1956 and 1989, plus some other statistical information taken directly from Soviet sources. The attached bibliography covers four books, one in English.

Finances and Capital Formation

208. Adam, Dolly, and Nadine Kettaneh, consulting eds. **Doing Business in Ukraine.** London: Kogan Page, 1998. 272p.

With a foreword by Leonid Kuchma, this handbook consists of four parts: "The Business Context," "Market Potential," "Business Development," and "Building an Oganization." There are 37 articles, most of them written by representatives of several international (primarily British) corporations, Ukrainian government officials, or members of Ukrainian embassies. The appendix contains an index of advertisers, addresses of corporations, and a general index.

209. Aschauer, David Alan. "Skilky vono koshtuvalo? The Seigniorage Loss from Monetary Stabilization in Ukraine." *Ukrainian Economic Review* 3:4/5:167–82 (1997–1998).

This paper has employed data from the monetary stabilization period in Ukraine from the latter half of 1993 to the beginning of 1996, to investigate the costs of disinflation in terms of foregone seigniorage revenue.

See also Oleh Hovrylyshyn, Markus Miller, and William Perrandin, "Deficits, Inflation, and the Political Economy of Ukraine" (*Economic Policy* 19:354–75 October 1994), and Daniel Godek and Mary E. Hartnett, "Foreign Investment in Ukraine: New Laws, Opportunities, and Issues" (*International Lawyer* 27:1:189–209 Spring 1993).

210. Dean, James W., and Iryna Ivaschenko. "Ukrainian Banking: An Agenda for Reform, with Compensation to Other Transition Economies." *Ukrainian Economic Review* 3:4/5:123–54 (1997–1998).

The Ukrainian economy is not only depressed, it is unstable. The considerable budget deficit, the narrowing of the tax base due to noncompliance, and the high vulnerability to sudden capital outflows all increase instability of the economy as a whole and the banking sector in particular. In general, bank-specific risks can be reduced by an appropriate legal system and sound banking supervision.

See also L. Landy, "Banking System Briefing Notes" (USAID: Kyiv, September 1997); L. Landy, "Ukrainian Banking System: Vulnerabilities to a Systemic Banking Crisis" (USAID: Kyiv, January 1998). For detailed information see, for example, National Bank of Ukraine, *National Bank of Ukraine Monthly*, January–December 1997 and 1998. Also the Ukrainian edition, *Visnyk NBU*. For a more general background see Central Banking Technical Assistance to Countries in Transition: Papers and Proceedings of Meeting of Donor and Recipient Central Banks and International Institutions (Washington, D.C.: Monetary and Exchange Affairs Dept., International Monetary Fund, 1994. 156p.).

211. **Foreign Direct Investment in Ukraine.** Paris: OECD, 1997. 37p. (OECD Working Papers, vol. 5, no. 83).

This document updates the *Investment Guide to Ukraine*, published in 1993 as the first issue in the series of OECD Investment Guides. There are four parts: "The General Economic Context," "Legal and Institutional Framework for Foreign Investment in Ukraine," "Privatisation," and "Taxation of Foreign Investment." Supplements contain an overview of legislative acts, bilateral treaties, and a summary of the presentation by Jan Schuijer, Principal Economist, OECD, during the conference on "Investment Window for Ukraine" held in Frankfurt, July 1–2, 1997.

212. Greenberg, Penelope Sue, and Larissa S. Lozynskyj Kyj. "Compensation Schemes and Motivation in Participative Budgeting: Experiments in the United States and Ukraine." *Ukrainian Economic Review* 3:4/5: 92–107 (1997–1998).

The communist theory of organization and motivation was characterized primarily by the ideology and full acceptance of Marxist methodology. Therefore, economic stimuli were needed to complement the "moral" obligation. The well-known "iron hand," exemplified in its extreme by the organization of concentration labor camps as repressive rehabilitation institutions, was not unique in the Soviet Union. Economic stagnation, unemployment, loss of belief in the government's promises, and fear of the "ruling Mafia" continue to stifle intrinsic motivation in Ukraine, especially among the younger population. It is doubtful whether the younger workers—who appear to lack any intrinsic motivation—will fill

the ranks of older workers, who in many cases have not been compensated for months. Only genuine privatization and change in the general perception of government policies will increase motivation, along with the concept of individualism as opposed to centralism. See also H. Quan Chu and Wafik Grais, *Macroeconomic Consequences of Energy Supply Shocks in Ukraine* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1994. 42p.).

213. Holubnychy, V., et al. "Taxation." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. V. pp. 175–79.

A good overview of taxation systems in Ukraine, beginning with the medieval system of feudal taxation that lasted until the mid-seventeenth century. In the mid-sixteenth century, the Polish system of taxation was introduced in Ukrainian territories and religious and national bias in the division of the tax burden as well as abuses in its collection often resulted in social and national conflicts. After the Pereiaslav Treaty of 1654, the Moscov's envoys in Ukraine often interfered in the financial affairs of the Hetman state, and the authors discuss in some detail the existing taxation under the Russian rule. A separate section deals with the Soviet Ukraine. There are several statistical tables and a brief bibliography of pertinent literature. Unfortunately, the article is not updated with more recent developments in this area of important financial activities of Ukrainian state. The article is based primarily on material prepared by the late Vsevolod Holubnychy.

214. International Monetary Fund. **1999 World Economic Outlook.** Washington, D.C.: IMF Publication Services, 1999. 2 vols.

Published twice a year in English, French, Spanish, and Arabic, *The World Economic Outlook* offers a comprehensive picture of the international economic situation and prospects for the future. It covers all countries, including Ukraine, with short- and medium-term scenarios through 2003. The following items are covered: monetary and fiscal developments, trade balances, policy issues in individual countries, financing and debt, output and unemployment trends, and other topics. This publication is supported by the *World Economic and Financial Surveys* (four studies per year) and occasional papers.

See also Commonwealth of Independent States. Statistical Committee. *National Accounts for the Former Soviet Union: Sources, Methods, and Estimates.* Washington, D.C., Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Washington, D.C.: OECD Publications, 1993. 152p.

215. **Investment Guide for Ukraine.** Paris Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1993. 147p.

Now only of historical value, this investment guide was prepared under the auspices of the Ministry of External Economic Relations of Ukraine and the OECD. It offers several characteristics of Ukraine and the Ukrainian economy and information on national legislation and regulations relevant to foreign investment, the tax system, and other information collected in the early 1990s. There is a list of "useful addresses" of several Ukrainian government agencies and ministries.

216. Ishaq, Mohammed. "Foreign Direct Investment in Ukraine Since Transition." *Communist and Post-Communist Studies* 32:1:91–109 (March 1999).

Since independence, Ukraine has attracted very little foreign direct investment, both in absolute terms, and relative to other transition economics. The author analyzes the ratio of FDI to GDP and exports, and the amount of FDI per capita.

217. Koropeckyj, I. S. "Inflation and the Productive Structure in the Ukrainian Economy." *Ukrainian Economic Review* 2:3:23–41 (1996).

Inflation has been, and most likely will remain for some time, one of the most difficult problems facing the economy of independent Ukraine. The author analyzes the structural problems of the Ukrainian economy, discusses the application of the Scandinavian model, the degree of imbalance, and the future direction of restructuring.

218. Lozynskyj-Kyj, Larissa. "The New Tax Program in Ukraine." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 51:4:369–82 (Winter 1995).

This article examines the ad hoc taxes the Ukrainian government has imposed to finance public expeditures, which include not only social services directly provided to the populace but also subsidies to faltering state enterprises that, for reasons of political stability, continue to perform many of their traditional functions.

See also Frishberg & Partners (Kyiv). "New Ukrainian Company Tax Legislation" (*SEEL: Survey of East European Law* 6:4:1–6 April 1995); Frishberg & Partners (Kyiv) "Status of Ukrainian Privatization Efforts" (*SEEL: Survey of East European Law* 6:3:8–13 March 1995).

219. Mouraviov, Viktor. "On Foreign Investments in Ukraine." *The Ukrainian Review* 40:4:11–21 (Winter 1993).

Dr. Mouraviov, at Kyiv University's Ukrainian Institute of International Relations, provides a brief overview of foreign investments in Ukraine, analyzing the decree of the cabinet of ministers "On the Rules for Foreign Investments," which took effect on May 20, 1993. The author briefly describes free economic zones, banking law, and export regulations. Legal aspects of foreign investments are discussed in several articles, e. g., Daniel Godek and Mary E. Hartnett's "Foreign Investment in Ukraine: New Laws, Opportunities, and Issues" (*International Lawyer* 27:1:189–209 Spring 1993).

The reader will find many short articles in *Eastern Economist*, Ukraine's first business and investment weekly (Kyiv, 1994–). Edited by L. A. Wolanskyj, this journal also has an American office in Chicago and occasionally features special financial editions. For example, in issue 191 of October 1997, there are several articles dealing with commercial banking, depository receipts, debt financing, and other topics. The information provided in this commercial weekly has to be used with caution.

220. Pivovarsky, Alexander. "Multinational Enterprise Entry Under Unstable Property Rights: The Case of Ukraine." *Ukrainian Economic Review* 3:4/5: 65–91 (1997–1998).

International investments have been minimal in Ukraine. The lack of effective and accountable government, corruption, provision for security for property rights, and other factors are responsible for Ukraine not being perceived as a desirable investment opportunity; risk for investing in Ukraine is very high.

Several books and articles deal with this problem, a few examples: Andrei Vishny and Robert W. Vishny, "Corruption" (*Quarterly Journal of Economics* 108:3:599–618 August 1993); World Bank, "Improving Environment for Business and Investment in the CIS and Baltic States" (Background Paper, 1997); Daniel Kaufmann, "The Missing Pillar of the Growth Strategy for Ukraine: Reforms for the Private Sector Development" (In: *Ukraine: Accelerating the Transition Market*. Peter Cornelius and Patrick Lenain, eds.Washington, D.C.: 1997); Alex Sundakov, "Machinery of Government and Economic Policy of Ukraine" (*ibid.*).

221. Shevchuk, Victor. "The Influence of Devaluation Policies on the Exchange Rate of Ukrainian Currency." *Ukrainian Economic Review* 3:4/5: 155–66 (1997–1998).

Ukrainian foreign trade has persistently suffered from the negative balance on its current account in recent years. One way to cure this problem would be to devaluate the Ukrainian currency—either internally, by allowing the price level to rise, or externally, by altering the exchange rate. This article analyzes the short-term influence on the value of the hryvnia of several factors: monetary and fiscal policy, changes in the interest rate, and price level changes by trade partners.

See also A. R. Sundakov, et al. "Shortages Under Free Prices: The Case of Ukraine in 1992/1994" (*IMF Staff Papers* 41:(3)411–34 September 1994).

222. Slay, Ben. "An Economy at the Crossroads." *Transition* 2:23:51–55, 64 (November 15, 1996).

The introduction of Ukraine's national currency, the hryvnya, marks an important stage in Ukraine's economic transformation. With luck, the new currency will help the government maintain the progress made with economic reform since 1994. Privatization during 1992–1994 was largely limited to small firms and, in general, benefited insiders. The restructuring, or rather its absence, of enterprises and financial institutions remains the weak point in the Ukrainian economic transformation.

223. **Transition Report 1998. Financial Sector in Transistion.** London: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1998. 234p.

This fifth annual report focuses on the financial sector. It compares Ukrainian financial resources with those of other former Soviet republics, describing a number of setbacks arising from the Russian crisis.

Labor

224. Crowley, Stephen. "Between Class and Nation: Worker Politics in the New Ukraine." *Communist and Post-Communist Studies* 28:1:43–69 (1995).

Workers in contemporary Ukraine face two major dilemmas. First, Ukrainian industry, as a result of its long, extensive exploitation, is nearly obsolete. Thus, upon achieving political independence, much of Ukrainian industry is more dependent than ever. In turn, many industrial workers are dependent on decaying state enterprises, and despite tremendous economic hardship, find themselves unable to act collectively to defend their interests. Second, and the first dilemma notwithstanding, are those workers who are mobilized and strategically positioned to block reform efforts that would reduce their substantial subsidies. This group includes the coal miners of Donbas, who find themselves on one side of a great cultural divide in Ukraine. While miners and other Ukrainians from different classes and regions united in the fight for a sovereign Ukraine, they did so for different reasons, and now find themselves aligned on opposite sides of a division between East and West, between Russian and Ukrainian speakers, and between industrial and agricultural interests.

225. Crowley, Stephen. "From Coal to Steel: The Formation of an Independent Workers' Movement in the Soviet Union, 1989–1991." Ph.D. diss., University of Michigan, 1993. 282p.

Soviet coal miners were the first group to lead the mass strikes and create an independent workers' movement in that country in over sixty years. The first question is

why steel workers, often located in mining communities, did not join the miners in striking and forming a "workers' " movement. The second question is how the miners, once mobilized, transformed their demands in less than two years from supporting perestroika to demanding that Gorbachev resign and the Soviet Union be dismantled. To answer the first question, the author selected two major coal basins of Siberia and Eastern Ukraine. The dissertation argues that as a result of a centrally planned shortage economy, workers and managers in state enterprises were placed in a position of "mutual dependence": managers being dependent on workers in a labor-short economy, and workers being dependent on managers for the provision of goods and services, difficult to otherwise obtain. As to the second question, it is speculated that the relationship of workers to the state was interpreted through the cultural frameworks of the once-dominant ideology, as miners employed such concepts as a labor theory of value to argue that, subsidies notwithstanding, they were being exploited by the state and would be better served by the market.

226. Davis, Susan F. "Re-Forming Leviathan? The Changing Nature of State-Society Relations in Soviet and Post-Soviet States: The Case of Trade Unions in Russia and Ukraine." Ph.D. diss., Emory University, 1997. 221p.

The breakup of the Soviet Union into 15 newly independent states has allowed a unique opportunity to analyze changing state-society relations, institutional change in general, and more specifically, the impact of state policy on institutional change. When the Soviet Union collapsed, some of its institutions collapsed but others did not. What accounted for this difference? The author examines two periods: the late Soviet (1989–1990) and the post-Soviet (1992–1994). For the Soviet period, the unions, coal miners, and railroad workers are examined. For the post-Soviet period, the author looks at two cases, Russia and Ukraine. In both states, policy makers chose significantly different state policies in terms of trade union control of social insurance.

227. International Labour Office. Central and Eastern European Team. **The Ukrainian Challenge: Reforming Labour Market and Social Policy.** Budapest: Central European University Press in association with ILO-CEET, 1995. 318p.

Ukraine acquired independence in the most difficult of circumstances. Between 1991 and 1994, its economy went into the state of hyperstagflation—a combination of massive economic decline and an inflation rate that rose to above 10,000 percent in 1993. Remarkably, in mid-1994 Ukraine seemed to have established the necessary political basis for a sustained transformation of its social and economic policies. However, open unemployment and poverty are already widespread and severe, life expectancy has fallen, and the aftermath of the Chernobyl nuclear accident is still having profound social and economic effects.

This study by the ILO-CEET is based on a report that was submitted to the tripartite conference "Reforming Labour Market and Social Policy in Ukraine" organized by the Ministry of Labour of Ukraine, the ILO, and the UNDP Office in Ukraine. It took place in Kyiv, September 26–27, 1994. Consequently, much of the statistical information pertaining to the 1991–1993 period is now dated. This report attempts to assess the trends in social and labor-market policy currently (in 1994) emerging in Ukraine. It was prepared in cooperation with the United Nations Office in Ukraine and many Ukrainian governmental organizations, trade unions, and employers' organizations. Conclusions from the conference and recommendations are given on pp. 310–13. A bibliography of sources and documents includes a number of unpublished reports and internal documents produced by various Ukrainian governmental agencies. Such reports played an important role at the time

they were published and reflect the thinking of international organizations and some Ukrainian governmental bodies at that time.

There are eight chapters in this study: "From Paralysis to Progress," "Labour Market Developments in Ukraine," "Creating Labour Market Policies," "Reforming Wage Policy in a Hyper-Inflationary Context," "Emergence of Industrial Relations," "Trade Unions and Employers Searching for New Roles," "The Challenge of Social Protection," and "Social and Labour Policy Priorities."

Also of interest are a number of good scholarly articles dealing not only with the Ukrainian economy in general, but also describing working conditions, labor problems, and other topics pertaining to labor economics. Just a few examples include Stephen Crowley's "Between Class and Nation: Worker Politics in the New Ukraine" (*Communist and Post-Communist Studies* 28:1:43–69 March 1995); an article by O. Havrylyshyn, Markus Miller, and William Perrandin entitled "Deficits, Inflation, and the Political Economy of Ukraine" (*Economic Policy* 19:354–402 December 1994); and Stephen W. Crawley *Hot Coal, Cold Steel: Russian and Ukrainian Workers from the End of the Soviet Union to Post-Communist Transformations* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1997. 277p.).

◆ **Reviews:** S. Rosenfield. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2:191–93 (Summer–Winter 1997).

228. Kramer, Mark. "Blue-Collar Workers and the Post-Communist Transitions in Poland, Russia and Ukraine." *Communist and Post-Communist Studies* 28:1:3–12 (March 1995).

This paper, a part of a larger project, analyzes the responses of blue-collar workers to the post-Communist transitions in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. It covers the period from 1989 to the end of 1993, including a set of focused case studies designed to evaluate and test theories of political and social change. This special issue of *Communist and Post-Communist Studies* contains several articles dealing with this problem, including "Conclusion: Workers in Post-Communist Poland, Russia and Ukraine" by Linda J. Cook (*ibid.*, pp. 115–18).

229. Kubicek, Paul. "Variations on a Corporatist Theme: Interest Associations in Post-Soviet Ukraine and Russia." *Europe-Asia Studies* 48:1:27–46 (1996).

The Ukrainian trident has replaced the hammer and sickle, but in their first years of independence Ukrainians have discovered that it is easier to make these types of changes than to implement substantive reform. Ukrainian trade unions remain, for the most part, tied to the old state-command system. Business groups have also been granted representation in a host of state-created commissions, but each group has depended upon patronage from above to secure positions of influence. Kuchma, like the reformers in Russia, will have to find a way to implement reforms despite the objections of the existing interest associations.

230. Lazarenko, Volodymyr, and Volodymyr Zvihlianych. "Labor and Unemployment in the Contemporary Ukrainian Economy." *Ukrainian Economic Review* 11:3:42–52 (1996).

This article of two Ukrainian politicians from Kharkiv and Kyiv describes the increase in unemployment (from 1991 to 1994–1995: 2.6 million, with an increase of employment in government as well as in "nonstate" sectors by 0.2 million). There is a decrease in the real wage level, and the authors offer a number of interesting suggestions for how to improve the existing state of economic affairs.

231. Leeder, Elaine J. "The Gentle Warrior: Rose Pesotta, Anarchist and Labor Organizer." Ph.D. diss., Cornell University, 1986. 268p.

This dissertation examines Rose Pesotta and her comrades, who were organizers in the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU), and the anarchist movement.

Through a chronological and thematic approach, the author analyzes Pesotta's life, tracing her roots to Ukraine.

232. Rapawy, Stephen. "Labor Force and Employment in Ukraine." In: *The Ukrainian Economy.* Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1992. pp. 93–111.

Stephen Rapawy, formerly of the U.S. Department of Commerce, discusses the contribution labor makes to the Ukrainian economy. The author describes the postwar censuses (1958, 1970, 1979, and 1989), indicating that in Ukraine the labor force, like the population, is aging. People with higher education (college level) comprise 9.5 percent of the Ukrainian labor force, compared with 10 percent for the Soviet Union. Most of Dr. Rapawy's statistical information, especially about employment, reflects the situation in 1989 and is now obsolete.

233. Rapawy, Stephen. **Unemployment in Ukraine.** Washington, D.C.: International Programs Center. Population Division, U.S. Bureau of Census, April 1996. 17p.

Unemployment in Ukraine was estimated at 30 percent in December 1994. Discharged workers accounted for 13 percent, and the remainder was hidden employment—work time lost because of reduced work schedules. The machine-building industry, previously engaged largely in manufacturing military arms, has been hit the hardest. Private food production is supplemented by earnings from an occasional job and trading on the private market. See also National Institute for Strategic Studies, *Employment, Unemployment, and Disguised Unemployment* (Kyiv, 1995); Guy Standing, *Labour Market Dynamics in Ukrainian Industry in 1992–1994: Results from the ULFS* (Budapest, 1994); and United Nations Development Programme, *Ukraine—Human Development Report: 1995* (Kyiv, 1995).

Trade

233a. D'Anieri, Paul J. **Economic Interdependence in Ukrainian-Russian Relations.** Albany, N.Y.: State University of New York Press, 1999. 278p.

There are many studies and articles on Ukrainian-Russian interdependence in economic relations, with this book as the most comprehensive study of this topic to date. The book has eight chapters: "Introduction: Ukraine's Dilemma"; "Ukraine and Russia: Past and Present"; "Trade and Power in International Politics: The Dilemmas of Interdependence"; "The Energy War, 1993–1994"; "Trade and Currency: Fragmentation and Integration"; "Interdependence, Sovereignty, and the Commonwealth of Independent States"; "The Direct Economics-Security Connection: Nuclear Weapons in Ukraine"; and "Internal Divisions and Ukrainian Economic Vulnerability." Several hundred bibliographical notes and a brief index conclude this interesting text. Dr. Paul J. D'Anieri is an Associate Professor of Political Science and Russian and East-European Studies at the University of Kansas and author of several studies mentioned in this bibliographic guide.

234. Klotz, Ben P. "Supply-Side Economics for Ukrainian Growth." *Ukrainian Economic Review* 3:4/5: 5–19 (1997–1998).

Like many ex-communist countries, Ukraine is making a huge economic trade-off as it moves toward capitalism. In order to create private-sector jobs, Ukraine needs international loans to finance investment projects that will modernize its industries. To attract those loans, however, Ukraine must adopt microeconomic policies recommended by the International Monetary Fund. The author, at the Department of Economics, Temple University in Philadelphia, surveys writings of a number of Western economists, starting with Keynes.

235. Krasnov, Gregory V., and Josef C. Brada. "Implicit Subsidies in Russian-Ukrainian Energy Trade." *Europe-Asia Studies* 49:5:825–43 (1997).

Since the breakup of the Soviet Union, this issue of divergence between world market prices and Soviet-bloc trade prices has gained new political significance as the East European and newly independent states struggle to divorce themselves from the economic legacy of the Soviet Empire. The move toward world market prices has produced an array of new political relationships, among which the one between Russia and Ukraine has received the most international attention. In 1992, Russia decided that it was going to conduct all trade with former USSR republics at world prices, with settlement of convertible currency. Although oil prices reached world market levels after 1993, natural gas prices were the subject of intense debate between Ukraine and Russia, owing to Ukraine's insistence on receiving its "fair share" of Russian revenue for gas exports to Europe flowing through pipelines on Ukrainian territory. In early 1994, such agreement was reached, which provided for lower transit fees for Russian natural gas exports to Europe and lower natural gas prices for Ukraine. According to the authors, Russia continues financing the purchases of oil and gas to Ukraine, and Ukraine's indebtedness for Russia's energy deliveries is close to five billion dollars. After going into more details for subsequent years, it is indicated by the authors that the residual subsidization by Russia has continued well into the mid-1990s, because discontinuing subsidies was politically costly for the Russian authorities, owing to Ukraine's control of Russian export pipelines, Russia's vested interest in Ukraine's economic stability, and international pressure.

236. Markus, Ustina. "New Trends in Trade." *Transition* 2:16:44–46 (August 9, 1996).

In 1995, Ukraine showed a trade surplus for the first time since gaining independence. Trade with the former Soviet states is decreasing in comparison to trade with other countries, but it's still too early to tell if that and other positive trade patterns will continue.

237. Noren, James H., and Robin Watson. "Interrepublican Economic Relations After the Disintegration of the USSR." *Soviet Economy* 8:2:89–129 (1992).

Two senior CIA economists analyze the status of interrepublican economic relations in the former USSR from the fall of 1991 through July 1992. Critically assessed are Russia's role in forcing adjustments in other republics' economic policies, their failure to agree on an economic union in 1991, and efforts to cooperate in 1992. Strategies to cope with mounting debt, new currencies, reliance on barter, and severed supply links are then examined. Stabilization of interrepublican trade, the role of Ukraine, prices, and other matters are discussed, including a longer-term outlook.

238. Orlowski, Lucjan T. "Indirect Transfers in Trade Among Former Soviet Union Republics: Sources, Patterns and Policy Responses in the Post Soviet Period." *Europe-Asia Studies* 45:6:1001–24 (1993).

For trade among the former Soviet republics, the distinction between energy and nonenergy products is particularly highlighted. The author discusses the regional pattern of transfers in order to identify net donors and net recipients and assess the magnitude of transfers for the individual countries.

Russia, Turkmenia, and to a much lesser extent, Azerbaijan, were not donors of transfers via underpriced oil and gas. Predominantly Russia, but less frequently Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, and Kazakhstan, provided transfers by accepting overpriced imports on non-oil and gas

products. The network of indirect transfers within former Soviet republics can be attributed to at least three principal factors: the arbitrary investment policy of the central government, the system of price fixing, and the allocation of turnover taxes and subsidies. The gradual decline of indirect transfers in 1992 and 1993 has been, to some extent, replaced by accelerated interenterprise credit.

See also Eric Whitlock, "Ukrainian-Russian Trade: The Economics of Dependency" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 2:43:38–42 October 29, 1993).

239. Pakhomova, Tetiana, and Serhii Mischenko. "Ukraine's External Trade." In: *The Ukrainian Economy.* Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1992. pp. 369–89.

In 1991, Tetiana Pakhomova was associated with the Institute of Economics, National Academy of Sciences in Kyiv, and Serhii Mischenko was at ILTA Trade Finance S.A., also in Kyiv. In this paper, they discuss the fact that the issues of foreign trade performance at the level of the individual republic were until recently (1991) outside the framework of official statistical publications and studies. Political and economic changes in the (former) Soviet Union have started the painful but rewarding process of decentralizing economic decision-making and liberalizing foreign trade. Published statistical evidence gives some proof of the deep-rooted structural problems that plague the Ukrainian economy and that are reflected in Ukrainian interrepublic and foreign trade.

See also Adrian Karatnycky, "The Battle of the Trade Unions" (*Journal of Democracy* 3:2:43–54 April 1992).

240. Pribylovski, Vladimir, comp. **Active Figures of the Trade Union and Working Class Movement of Russia, Ukraine, Bielorussia, Kazakhstan.** Washington, D.C.: American Federation of Labor, n.d. 72p.

Provides biographical sketches (two to a page) of the trade union leaders of both the newly formed and old official trade unions of Russia, Ukraine, Belarussia, and Kazakhstan. The information is very dated now, and, unfortunately, was not prepared professionally. There are several indexes: organization, nominal, and geographic.

241. Smolansky, Oles M. "Fuel, Credit, and Trade. Ukraine's Economic Dependence on Russia." *Problems of Post-Communism* 46:2:49–59 (March–April 1999).

Since 1991, Ukrainian-Russian relations are characterized by Kyiv's dependence on Moscow in three distinct but interrelated ways: Russia has been Ukraine's largest supplier of fuel, largest creditor, and largest trading partner. The author is a professor of international relations at Lehigh University and this study is well-documented with accounts from the Russian and Ukrainian press.

242. Szyrmer, Janusz. "Foreign Sector in a Transition Economy: Ukraine's Vicious Circle." *Ukrainian Economic Review* 2:3:137–44 (1996).

In Ukraine, a very weak foreign economic sector was turned into an effective barrier to reform economic development. According to the author, this sector shares responsibility for a near collapse of Ukraine's economy in the early 1990s. See also Greta Bull, "A Firm Eye View of Foreign Trade in Ukraine" (In: *Trade in the New Independent States.* Constantine Michalopoulos and David G. Tariz, eds. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 1994. pp. 85–105). Also Oleh Havrylyshyn, "Comment on Ukraine: A Trade and Exchange System Still Seeking Direction" (*ibid.*, pp. 82–84).

243. Velychenko, Stephen. "Cossack Ukraine and Baltic Trade 1600–1648: Some Observations on an Unresolved Issue." In: *Ukrainian Economic*

History. Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1991. pp. 151–70.

Between 1550 and 1700, Eastern Europe experienced a "second serfdom"—a period marked by peasant impoverishment, urban decline, and general economic regression. In the case of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, it is generally accepted that Central Poland, Western Ukraine (Red Rus´), the western part of the Volhynian palatinate, and the western part of Belarussia and Lituania were all part of the Baltic trade system and therefore affected by "neo-serfdom." Dr. Velychenko provides a brief review of the existing literature on this subject, including such historians as Hrushevsky and a number of Polish historians. There were several interpretations regarding Ukrainian lands, including the view that control of Ukraine was not part of the European-Baltic trade system. In the Soviet Union, Ukrainian-Baltic trade was mostly ignored, leading to politically motivated assumptions that Baltic trade played a negative role in Ukrainian economic history and that Ukrainian ties with Russia were historically more important than ties with Europe. According to the author, the archives in Russia, as well as in Poland, need to be available to future researchers in order to answer this question with some degree of objectivity.

244. Watson, Robin A. "Interrepublic Trade in the Former Soviet Union: Structure and Implications." *Post-Soviet Geography* 35:7:371–408 (1994).

The study is based on newly developed access to statistical data of Soviet origin affording detailed comparisons of interrepublic trade in the early 1990s. Ukraine depended on external markets for over 20 percent of total manufactured products. In addition to its extreme dependence on imported oil and gas, Ukraine imported over half of its nonferrous metal supplies, nearly one-third of all its chemical products, and nearly one-fourth of its total machinery requirements. Similar to most of the other republics, Ukraine imported 30 percent of its supply of light manufacture and 10 percent of all food supplies. Ukraine was among the former Soviet republics most heavily dependent on trade with Russia. In 1990, it relied on Russia for three-fourths of its total imports by value, and two-thirds of exports.

See also Stuart Brown and Misha Belkindas "Who Is Feeding Whom?: An Analysis of Soviet Interrepublic Trade" (In: Joint Economic Committee, U.S. Congress. *The Former Soviet Union in Transition*. Vol. 1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992); Alastair McAuley "The Economic Consequences of Soviet Disintegration" (*Soviet Economy* 7:3:189–214 July–September 1991); James H. Noren and Robin Watson "Interrepublican Relations After the Disintegration of the USSR" (*Soviet Economy* 8:3:89–128 April–June 1992); Gertrude E. Schroeder "On the Economic Viability of New Nation-States" (*Journal of International Affairs* 45:2:549–74 Winter 1992).

Economic Reforms

245. Aslund, Anders. "The Trouble with Economic Reforms in Ukraine." In: *Towards a New Ukraine II*. Ottawa, Ont.: Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Ottawa, 1999. pp. 103–20.

Dr. Aslund presents a chronological narrative dividing the seven years of Ukrainian independence into three periods. During the first period from December 1991 until July 1994, President Kravchuk largely ignored economic reform. The second period was President Kuchma's first year from July 1994 until June 1995, when serious reform was launched. It was followed by three years of minimal reform. According

to the author, Ukraine has been caught in a vicious circle. Piecemeal reforms have bred extraordinary corruption and rent seeking. A small group of very rich people has arisen and has bought political power with its wealth.

The volume contains two other articles dealing with the economics of Ukraine: Rapheal Shen, "Restructuring Ukraine's Economic System" (*ibid.*, pp. 121–28) and Volodymyr Lanovy, "State Property Fund of Ukraine and the Privatization Process in Ukraine" (*ibid.*, pp. 129–34).

246. Brainerd, Elizabeth. "Distributional Consequences of Economic Reform in Russia and Eastern Europe." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1996. 203p.

This thesis investigates the distributional consequences of the economic reforms in Russia and Eastern Europe in the early 1990s, focusing primarily on changes in the labor market. Household survey data from Russia, Ukraine, and six East European countries indicate that female relative wages fell substantially in Russia and Ukraine, but rose in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

247. Chu, Quan H. "Reforming the Pension System in Ukraine." *Ukrainian Economic Review* 2:3:103–11 (1996).

This paper delivered at the "Challenges of Transition for Ukraine's Economy," a conference in Washington (September 29, 1995), discusses the reform prospects of the largest component of Ukraine's social security system—the Pension Fund.

248. Frydman, Roman, et al. **The Privatization Process in Russia, Ukraine, and the Baltic States.** London: Central European University Press, 1993. 276p.

Sponsored by the Central European University in Prague, this is a survey of the ongoing privatization reform. The report follows a common outline (see, for example, *The Privatization Process in Central Europe*. Budapest: CEU Press, 1993) summarizing the recent economic history and macroeconomic profile, present forms of ownership, an overview of the privatization process, and an analysis of corporatization and commercialization. The chapter on Ukraine shows progress in several areas; however, foreign participation in the Ukrainian economy and private sector have been expanding rather slowly in comparison to Russia, the Baltic States, and Poland.

See also Matthew S. R. Palmer, "Privatization in Ukraine: Economics, Law, and Politics" (*Yale Journal of International Law* 16:2:453–517 Summer 1991).

◆ **Reviews:** V. Bandera. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 19:3/4:414–15 (December 1993). H. Kroll. *Slavic Review* 53:3:963–64 (Fall 1994). W. Moskoff. *Russian Review* 53:4:603–4 (October 1994).

249. Lukinov, Ivan. "Radical Reconstruction of the Ukrainian Economy: Reasons, Reforms, Trends." In: *The Ukrainian Economy.* Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1992. pp. 21–44.

In this paper, Professor Ivan Lukinov, of the Institute of Economics Academy of Sciences in Kyiv, describes the economic potential of Ukraine. He states that in 1989, heavy industry's share in Ukraine's total economic output amounted to 71.2 percent, while consumer goods were only 28.8 percent. The author, who for a number of years was head of the Institute of Economics, projects long-term development trends, indicating that an analysis of Ukraine's economic sovereignty cannot be undertaken without consideration of the territorial division of labor within the USSR and the cooperation and inevitable integration of the union republics.

See also James R. Huntwork, "Legal Reform and Economic Freedom in Ukraine" (*The Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:2:184–94 Summer 1993).

250. Martyniuk, Jaroslav, and Ustina Markus. "Attitudes Prove to Be a Major Obstacle to Economic Reform." *Transition* 2:18:16–17 (September 6, 1996).

Surveys of January 1996 and May 1996 on the views of elites and the general public found that the two groups view general market economic principles differently. The results explain the broad base of support for a continuing state role in the running of Ukrainian economy, why there has been so much resistance to reform, and why the Communist Party continues to enjoy public support.

251. Schroeder, Gertrude E. "Observations of Economic Reform in the Successor States." *Post-Soviet Geography* 35: 1:1–12 (1994).

The survey covers all 15 states that emerged in 1991 after the disintegration of the Soviet Union. The author, a prominent Western expert on economic affairs of the former Soviet Union, identifies the basic similarities and differences in the reform process among the individual republics. Dr. Schroeder states that there is a common perception that nothing positive can be said about Ukraine's efforts to reform its economy to date—that the country is a "basket case" where attempts at reform have failed and produced a disastrous hyperinflation. Professor Schroeder believes that analysts assessing Ukraine's long-term economic potential should make every effort to sort out strictly short-term (transitory) from chronic problems.

252. Shen, Raphael. **Ukraine's Economic Reform: Obstacles, Errors, Lessons.** Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 1996. 214p.

Written by Dr. Raphael Shen, a Professor of Economics at the University of Detroit and author of several other volumes dealing with the economics of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Baltic Republics, this volume is one of very few monographs covering exclusively economic processes in Ukraine. The material is in 12 chapters: "Ukraine in Historical Perspective," "Ukraine Under the Soviet System," "Economy Upon Independence," "Framework for Reform," "Price Liberalization," "Enterprise Reorganization: Legal Foundation," "Privatization," "Foreign Investment," "Foreign Trade," "Public Finance," "Financial Sector Development," and "Summary, Conclusion, Recommendation."

In his recommendations for possible consideration by Ukraine's decision makers, the author mentions such topics as consultation and assistance from legal experts from abroad, more rational budgetary disbursements for an orderly reduction of inefficient resource consumption, the cessation of the state's intervention in the National Bank of Ukraine's monetary operations, and several other recommendations, most of them of a general nature. The book is dated now, and if a new edition is written, the author should rewrite his first chapter on "Ukraine in Historical Perspective." Dr. Marples is right, it is full of errors, some of them rather elementary.
◆ **Reviews:** D. R. Marples. *Slavic Review* 57:2: 443–44 (Summer 1998).

252a. Siedenberg, Axel, and Lutz Hoffman, eds. **Ukraine at the Crossroads. Economic Reforms in International Perspective.** Heidelberg, Germany and New York: Physica-Verlag, 1999. 437p.

This book is the result of the international conference held in Kyiv in June 1998—organized jointly by the National Bank of Ukraine, the German Embassy, and Coordination Unit of the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), and the German Advisory Group. The book is arranged in five parts with 21 contributors. The table of contents includes: Part One: Macroeconomic Issues: "Growth in Ukraine—Lessons from Other Transition Countries," by John Odling-Smee and Ron van Rooden; "Growth in Transition Economies 1990–97: An Econometric Analysis with Application to Ukraine," by Oleh Havrylyshyn, Ivailo

Izvorski, and Ron van Rooden; "The Interplay Between Monetary Policy and Reform Policy in Ukraine—An Overview," by Felicitas Möllers and Axel Siedenberg; and "Principles for a Public Debt Strategy in Ukraine," by Ulrich Thiessen and Lutz Hoffman. Part Two: Institutional Reform: "Transition Crisis: Is Crisis Management Delaying Transition?," by Alex Sundakov; "The Subsidisation of Enterprises in Ukraine," by Inna Lunina and Volkhart Vincentz; "Special Economic Zones in Ukraine—A Means of Promoting Investment?," by Anneli Tübben; "Foreign Direct Investment in Ukraine—Experiences Taken from Reality," by Felicitas Möllers; and "Reforming the Social Security System," by Ulrich Thiessen. Part Three: Financial Sector Reform: "Banking Reforms in Eastern Europe with Special Reference to Ukraine," by Daniel Gros and Alfred Steinherr; and "Development of the Ukrainian Financial Sector: Proposals for Banking, Pension and Capital Market Reform," by Felicitas Möllers. Part Four: Agriculture and Food Processing: "Restructuring of Agriculture and Food Processing in Hungary," by Gyrögy Raskó; "Huge Potential, Huge Losses—The Search for Ways Out of the Dilemma of Ukrainian Agriculture," by Ulrich Koester and Ludwig Striewe; "The Market for Sugar in Ukraine: Past, Present and Future," by Stephan von Cramon-Taubadel; "Grain Production in Ukraine: Missed Opportunities and the Need for Immediate Action," by Ludwig Striewe and Stephan von Cramon-Taubadel; and "Guidelines for Agricultural Policy Making in Ukraine: What Can and Should the State Be Doing?," by Stephan von Cramon-Taubadel. Part Five combines a brief discussion/summary of the conference, including maps, statistical information, suggested reading, tables, figures, and biographical information about the authors. Many reference sources published in this collective work are of European origin—published in English, German and other languages. We recommend using "suggested readings" (pp. 417–21) as supplementary material to our listings in our bibliographic guide. Some books used by individual authors were unfortunately not available or even known to us.

253. Smolansky, Oles M. "Fuel, Credit, and Trade. Ukraine's Economic Dependence on Russia." *Problems of Post-Communism* 46:2:49–58 (March–April 1999).

Since 1991, the dependence of Ukraine has manifested itself in three distinct but interrelated ways: Russia has been Ukraine's largest supplier of fuel, largest creditor, and largest trading partner. In the mid-1990s, Ukraine's annual consumption of fuel stabilized at approximately 30 million tons of petroleum and 80 billion cubic meters of natural gas, while its domestic production fell to four million tons of oil and 18 billion cubic meters of gas. Ukraine has emerged as Russia's most active trading partner within the CIS, accounting, with Belarus and Kazakstan, for over 86 percent of Russia's trade in the second half of the 1990s. While Ukraine has pursued efforts to diminish its economic dependence on Russia, Moscow for its part has attempted to prevent Kyiv from achieving this goal.

254. Zviglianich, Volodymyr. "The State and Economic Reform in Ukraine: Ideas, Models, Solutions." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 52:2/3:122–42 (Summer–Fall 1996).

As endorsed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, the Kuchma program makes government the centerpiece of radical economic change. The author disputes economic ideas advocated by the previous president, Kravchuck, and supports the economic reform plan presented by President Kuchma to parliament on October 11, 1994. The article contains numerous references to magazine and newspaper articles published during 1994–1995 in Ukraine.

Living Standards

255. Johnson, Simon, Daniel Kaufman, and Oleg Ustenko. "Household Survival Strategies." *Ukrainian Economic Review* 2:3:112–16.

At least 70 percent of Ukrainian workers used some form of secondary "survival strategy" in 1994. Earnings were, on the average, higher than their formal earnings in 1994. Findings in this paper are based on a survey.

256. Rapawy, Stephen. **Standard of Living in Ukraine.** Washington, D.C.: Eurasia Branch, International Programs Center. Population Division, U.S. Bureau of Census, October 1996. 26p.

This brief report assesses the Ukrainian standard of living by examining the output of food, consumer goods and services, and consumption patterns. There are separate sections on agriculture, industry services, and the shadow economy. For a comparative analysis, one can consult the following: Commonwealth of Independent States, Statistical Committee, and OECD, Centre for Cooperation with Economies in Transition, *Short-Term Economic Statistics: Commonwealth of Independent States: 1980–1993* (Paris: OECD, 1993. 176p., with the text in English and French); and Business Information Service for the Newly Independent States, *Commerical Overview of Ukraine* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1994). Most information on the economic status of Ukraine dates very rapidly.

257. Rosenfield, Steven. "Ukraine's Economic Recovery Potential to the Year 2000." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:165–90 (Summer–Winter 1996).

Ukraine's gross domestic product and standard of living have plummeted since it became an independent nation in December 1991. The author produces statistical tables comparing Ukraine's gross domestic product per capita (in 1991) and real gross domestic product growth. Ukraine's recovery potential to the year 2000 is clouded by the physical, institutional, and cultural vestiges of Soviet communism. See also L. Haddad, "The Development of Indigenous Entrepreneurship During the Transition Period" (*Ukrainian Economic Review* 1:1/2:118–30 1995); F. I. Kushnirsky, "Microeconomic Foundations of Inflation in Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Economic Review* 1:1/2:48–63 1995); and Serhii Pyroshkov and Valerii Popovkin, "Ukraine's Economy Today" (*Ukrainian Economic Review* 1:1/2:3–17 1995).

258. Schroeder, Gertrude E. " 'Crisis' in the Consumer Sector: A Comment." *Soviet Economy* 6:1:56–64 (1990).

Dr. Schroeder, Professor of Economics, University of Virginia, analyzes the seeming contradiction between observations of empty shelves in stores since the beginning of "perestroika" and the fact that CIA and Soviet statistical measures show increases in real consumption. It seems that foods have been diverted on a large scale into household hoards, sales through workplaces, and black market channels. This situation also applies to Ukraine.

259. Schroeder, Gertrude E. "Living Standards in Ukraine: Retrospect and Prospect." In: *The Ukrainian Economy.* Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1992. pp. 265–89.

In 1977, Dr. Schroeder wrote about living standards in Ukraine ("Consumption and Personal Income." In: *The Ukraine Within the USSR.* I. S. Koropeckyj, ed. New York: Praeger, 1977. pp. 84–108). Writing from the University of Virginia, Department of Economics in 1991, the author states that Ukraine's relative position deteriorated over the ensuing years. For example, in 1989, average monthly wages were 85 percent of those in the Russian Federation and 91 percent of the USSR average, whereas in

1970, the corresponding levels were 91 and 94 percent. Although complete data are lacking, the cost of living in Ukraine may be lower than in the Russian Federation. The author discusses consumption, housing, health care, and other areas, indicating that after five years of economic perestroika, the consumer sector in Ukraine was in a terrible state. The paper ends with a good bibliography, including statistical yearbooks covering the years 1970–1988.

260. Yastremsky, Oleksander. "A Comparative Analysis of Labor Supply and Welfare Level in Different Social-Economic Environments." *Ukrainian Economic Review* 2:3:53–72 (1996).

This article analyzes the effects of labor incentives, such as wage rates, property values, taxes, and social security on individual labor supply and welfare.

261. ZumBrennen, Craig. "Environmental Conditions." In: *The Ukrainian Economy.* Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1992. pp. 312–58.

In this paper, well documented with numerous statistical tables, the author states that Ukraine possesses the richest composite natural resource base of any (former) Soviet republic in terms of energy resources, industrial minerals and raw materials, agricultural land, and hospitable climate. Unfortunately, Ukraine also contains some of the world's most polluted air, water, and land. In 1991, Dr. ZumBrennen was at the University of Washington, Department of Economics.

Regional Development

262. Dmitrieva, Oksana. **Regional Development, the USSR and After.** With assistance from R. Antony French. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1996. 211p.

The Soviet system displayed the highest level of state intervention in regional development and the highest relative amount of resource allocations to regional policy. The central philosophy of this book is that the main paradigms of economic behavior in the former USSR and its posts, as supposedly in other parts of the world, differ significantly from those in the Western world. Theoretical approaches of Western economic models are therefore not applicable to the Soviet case. The author offers some historical and religious background to her study, followed by chapters on regional policy in the framework of unity, the regional development model and regional structure in the USSR before disintegration, economic and social systems in Central Asia, and regional development from 1988–1992 after disintegration. Of interest is her analysis of republi- can economic performance for 1988–1992 (In 1991–1992: Russia–20.00, Ukraine–8.00, Belarus–14.00, Movdova–22.100, and Armenia–40.00).

There are many studies, too numerous to mention here, about political and economic inequality in the former Soviet Union. As an example, we can cite two studies of D. Bahry: "Political Inequality and Public Policy Among the Soviet Republics" (In: *Communism and the Politics of Inequalities.* D. Nelson, ed. Toronto: D. C. Heath, 1983. pp. 109–27) and "The Union Republics and Contradictions of Gorbachev's Economic Reforms" (*Soviet Economy* 7:3:215–55 1991); and A. McAuley's "Economic Consequences of Soviet Disintegration" (*Soviet Economy* 7:3:189–214 1991). Some studies deal with specific regions, e.g., Hansvan Zon et al., *Social and Economic Change in Eastern Ukraine: The Example of Zaporizhzia* (Brookfield, England: Ashgate, 1998. 182p.).

263. Dolishnii, Mariian. "Regional Aspects of Ukraine's Economic Development." In: *The Ukrainian Economy.* Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1992. pp. 290–311.

Mariian Dolishnii, writing in 1991 from the Institute of Economics, National Academy of Sciences in Lviv, Ukraine, discusses economic regionalization in Ukraine that is a direct result of geographical division of labor. He proposes a number of subdivisions of individual economic regions—Donets'k-Dnipro, the Southeast, etc. The population censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, and 1989 reveal a steady worsening of demographic indicators for Ukraine. The author discusses topics such as manufacturing, housing, health care, the environment, etc., with several statistical tables.

264. Herlihy, Patricia. "South Ukraine as an Economic Region in the Nineteenth Century." In: *Ukrainian Economic History*. Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1991. pp. 310–38.

Dr. Herlihy, a specialist in the history of South Ukraine (Wynar, nos. 475, 1017, 1019), examines the economic integration of South Ukraine in the nineteenth century and reviews the commercial relationship of the region with other parts of Ukraine, the Russian Empire, and the outside world.

265. Wynar, B. "Economic Geography." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984. Vol. I. pp. 783–84.

The economic geography of Ukraine began to be studied in the mid-eighteenth century. Studies became more sophisticated in the nineteenth century when the first survey of the economic geography of all Ukrainian territories appeared in the geographic handbook *Ukraine, Land und Volk* (1916) by S. Rudnytsky. In the Soviet Ukraine, economic geographic research began in the 1920s at the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. After the Second World War, the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences continued to work on economic geography and published a series of works. In Western Ukraine, the leading specialist in the geography of Ukraine was Professor Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Since 1991, when Ukraine became independent, studies in economic geography have continued at the Academy of Sciences and at several other universities.

Scholars and Scholarship

266. Golubka, S., and I. Golubka. **Devotion to Science and Nation.** Lviv-Lublin: n.p. 1996. 91p.

A biographical sketch presented in both the English and Ukrainian languages, this book focuses on one of the contemporary Ukrainian economists, Professor S. Zlupko from Lviv. The authors describe Zlupko's childhood and youth, student years, teaching and scholarly activities, and years after Ukraine's independence. A short chronology, black-and-white photos, and illustrations are also included. Unfortunately, this brief book is written in rather poor English.

267. Koropeckyj, I. S. "The Contribution of Mykhailo Tuhan-Baranovsky to Monetary Economics." *History of Political Economy* 23:1:61–78 (1991).

There is a large volume of literature about internationally known economist Tuhan-Baranovsky (1865–1919), with several translations of his works (Wynar, nos. 105–106) and a doctoral dissertation. Now several studies have appeared in Ukraine. Professor emeritus Ivan Koropeckyj presents his views on monetary economics with good documentation and references to translated works. The article contains a selected bibliography that will be of assistance to students of Tuhan-Baranovsky.

Chapter 4

Education and Philosophy

Introduction

In the chapter on "Education and Culture" in the first volume, about 40 separate entries plus some 100 related titles in annotations were listed. A number of important studies in this area were published before 1990 as, for example, David Saunders on the Ukrainian impact on Russian culture (Wynar, nos. 135–136); several studies on the Kyivan Academy (Wynar, nos. 138–140); education in Soviet Ukraine, shorter accounts about activities of the Harvard Ukrainian Institute, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences; and other topics, including several Festschriften and bio-bibliographical studies of Ukrainian scholars.

Unfortunately, educational trends in now-independent Ukraine are not discussed in English, with the exception of one doctoral dissertation prepared for Biola University in 1996. Thus, the chapter on education in the present volume combines education with philosophy and includes approximately 50 entries. In order to provide at least a minimum of information, we included a number of articles from the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* covering such topics as Prosvita Societies, The Shevchenko Scientific Society, and The Ukrainian Free University.

The section on philosophy contains primarily studies about Hryhorii Skovoroda.

General Works

268. Averianova, Irina E. "Pyrrhic Victory: The Feminization of Higher Education in Ukraine." *Harriman Review* 11:2:31–35 (1998).

Higher education in Ukraine accounts for significant employment of women. They constitute 56 percent of all students and 53 percent of the faculty of institutions of higher education in Ukraine. Family obligations and duties, which included caring for children and elderly parents and household chores, were consistently reported to be the main obstacle to the full professional and personal development for women. See also L. Kudryavtseva's "The Position of Women Academics in Higher Education in Ukraine" (*Higher Education in Europe* 17:2: 39–43 1992), and Irina Stakhanova, "Reforms in the System of Higher Education in Ukraine" (*East/West Education* 13:2:153–59 Fall 1992).

269. Bakalo, I., et al. "Education." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984. Vol. I. pp. 794–803.

A fairly detailed description of major historical developments of education in Ukrainian territories. The Kyivan state did not establish a clearly defined school system. Thus, Ukrainians sought higher education abroad at universities in Western Europe, as well as in Cracow and Prague. In the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, Protestant, and particularly Jesuit, schools spread rapidly in Ukraine, and Prince K. Ostrozhsky established Orthodox schools in Ostrih (ca.1580), and several other towns. Also, with the first school established in Lviv in 1586, brotherhood schools, founded and supported by Orthodox brotherhoods, were an important new force in the history of Ukrainian education. By the mid-seventeenth century, elementary (parochial) education was generally accessible in Ukraine. The article describes several schools active in Hetman Ukraine. In the Right-Bank Ukraine, after the decline of the Orthodox Church at the turn of the eighteenth century, the Uniate Church assumed responsibility for Ukrainian education. Subsequently, the authors discuss the periods from the end of the eighteenth century to the First World War, the years 1917–1920, the interwar period, the years 1939–1945, and educational trends since 1945. The newest period is somewhat more sketchy in this otherwise very good presentation. The article concludes with a comprehensive bibliography of pertinent literature in several languages.

Reference Sources

270. Kiebuzinski, Ksenya. **Academic Directory for Ukrainian Scholars: Research Opportunities in North America.** Cambridge, Mass.: Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, 1996. 57p.

This directory consists of nine parts: "Ukrainian Language Programs;" "Programs Associated with Ukrainian Studies, 1980–1995;" "Ukrainian Summer and Exchange Programs;" "Faculty with Research Interests in Ukraine by Primary Discipline;" "Ukrainian Professional Organizations;" "Ukrainian Cultural Institutions;" "Academic and Ukrainian Publishers;" "Educational Advising Centers in Ukraine;" and "Founders Interested in Ukraine." It is potentially a very useful directory for students and faculty from Ukraine when they attempt to make contacts with their North American counterparts. Just spot-checking certain names and programs, we probably will not always agree with the compiler. Some listed faculty have a minimal interest in Ukrainian studies, and the same could be said about some programs. Nevertheless, this directory is a potentially useful source, and inaccuracies can be easily removed if a second edition is published.

271. **A Scholar's Guide to Humanities and Social Sciences in the Soviet Successor States: The Academies of Sciences of Russia, Armenia, Arzebaidshan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kasakhstan, Kirghizstan, Latvia, Lituania, Moldova, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.** Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1993. 228p.

A number of research institutes sponsored this directory, and all of them are listed on the title page and the verso of the half-title page. There is a subject index, an index to supervisors, an index to administrators, and a city index; some 40 countries are represented. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences is listed on pp. 171—186, which provides brief information about departments and branches of the Academy, listing address, name of director, outline of history, priority research, international cooperation, library facilities, and facilities of technical equipment. Information is now dated and names of scholars and institutions are

transliterated from Russian. The same is done for all other former Soviet republics.

Historical Studies

272. Bahry, Romana. "J. J. Rouseau's *Émile* and Kulish's Views on Education." In: *Working Order: Essays Presented to G. S. N. Luckyj*. Ed. by E. N. Burstynsky and R. Lindheim. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 57–79.

Little has been written about Panteleimon Kulish as an educator, not counting George Luckyj's *Panteleimon Kulish: A Sketch of Life and Times* (Wynar, no. 939). The author describes the dismal state of Ukrainian education in the nineteenth century in contrast to the eighteenth century when parochial schools were numerous and widespread. Dr. Bahry enumerates Kulish's pedagogical experience; for both Rousseau and Kulish, the primary purpose of education is moral education and not the acquisition of knowledge. This thesis is illustrated with many examples and an appended bibliography of pertinent sources.

273. Hösch, Edgar. "An Episode from German-Ukrainian Scholarly Contacts: Dietrich Christoph von Rommel." In: *German-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective*. Ed. by Hans-Joachim Torke and John-Paul Himka. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1994. pp. 1–9.

Dietrich Christoph von Rommel (1781–1859), along with other German scholars, was teaching at the University of Kharkiv. Although his sojourn in the academic life of Kharkiv was very brief, Rommel left some traces behind.

274. Pylypiuk, Natalia. "The Humanistic School and Ukrainian Literature of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1989. 410p.

This thesis explores the relationship between educational philosophy and Ukrainian literature. Its central premise is that the school system adopted by Orthodox Ukrainians toward the end of the sixteenth century had a demonstrative influence on the nature of Ukrainian writings during subsequent periods. In this connection, the trivium courses are examined in both West European and Ukrainian schools as the sources for the didactic concept of literature that was intimately connected to the close parallelism between Renaissance rhetorical and poetical theory.

The author examines historical settings in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the development of pedagogical thought in Western Europe and analogous phenomena in Ukraine, and attitudes toward secular knowledge. In the final chapter, Hryhorij Skovoroda (1753–1790) is examined as an example of the lasting impact the humanistic educational establishment had on Ukrainian culture.

275. Wasyliw, Zenon Victor. "Soviet Culture in the Ukrainian Village: The Transformation of Everyday Life and Values, 1921–1928." Ph.D. diss., State University of New York at Binghamton, 1992. 293p.

The era of the New Economics Policy (NEP) was a transitional period in Soviet history. One of the policy's priorities was the development of the socialist worldview and Soviet culture in the overwhelmingly rural population that included many non-Russians, especially Ukrainians—the largest non-Russian nationality in the Soviet Union. This dissertation evaluates the policies and dynamics of a cultural Sovietization policy in the transformation of everyday life and values of the Ukrainian village, 1921–1928.

Sovietology and Nationalities Studies

276. Burleigh, Michael. **Germany Turns Eastward: A Study of *Ostforschung* in the Third Reich.** Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1988. 351p.

Describing scholars and their research interests in Nazi Germany, the author provides information about a number of projects relating to the German interest in Ukraine. Walter Kuhn had a special interest in Ukraine. In the 1920s, Kuhn studied German communities in Volhynia; he returned to Ukraine in 1940 and studied the local population, identifying Germans of "exceptional racial quality" for resettlement. Ukraine was visited during wartime by Peter-Heinz Seraphim who wrote about the economic role of Jews in Eastern Europe. In 1941, Seraphim was in Ukraine to oversee "the resolution of the Jewish question in Ukraine" (pp. 220–21). Other scholars that one should mention include Otto Reche.

◆ **Reviews:** L. Wolff. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:3/4:456–59 (December 1991).

277. Cohen, Stephen F. "Russian Studies Without Russia." *Post-Soviet Affairs* 15:1:37–55 (1999).

Dr. Cohen discusses how American scholars, journalists, and politicians have analyzed Russia under Yeltsin. The article surveys and criticizes the mainstream concepts employed for comprehending social, political, and economic life in that country. It proposes both an alternative vocabulary and different comparative references for explaining and predicting developmental trends in Russia.

278. Critchlow, James. "Nationalities Studies: Where Did They Go Wrong?" *Journal of Soviet Nationalities* 1:3: 23–32 (Fall 1990).

The author discusses the now-celebrated typology of Soviet nationalities offered in 1965 by Professor Armstrong. Critchlow, armed with a quarter-century of hindsight, offers some criticism of Armstrong's earlier views of nationalities.

279. Harris, Chauncy D. "Russian, Slavic, and Soviet Studies in the United States: Some Memories and Notes." *Russian History-Histoire Russe* 24:4:441–56 (Winter 1997).

The emphasis in this article is on three periods: 1946–1950, 1956–1960, and 1983, and on origins rather than later developments. The focus is on national programs, committees, associations, publications, bibliographies, and funding. The article is well documented with the previous studies on this topic, and the author remembers from his own experiences how difficult it was to publish something about Ukraine in the 1950s and 1960s. Very few scholars were interested in nationality problems in the Soviet Union, specifically, in the 1950s. Philip E. Mosely from Columbia and a few others were exceptions to this general rule.

280. Subtelny, Orest. "American Sovietology's Great Blunder: The Marginalization of the Nationality Issue." *Nationalities Papers* 22:1:141–55 (1994).

Sovietology's gross neglect of the nationality issue is now embarrassingly evident. It was, indeed, a blunder of vast proportions, one that raised doubts about the basic assumptions that dominated the field and the sound judgment of many of its leaders. Thus, between 1970 and 1980, out of a large number of dissertations that dealt with Soviet topics, only about 30 treated the non-Russians. Much of the credit for neglecting the nationality problem in the USSR among scholars belongs to its founding fathers that included Michael Karpovich, George Vernadsky, and Michael Florinsky. Even in the post-Vietnam era, American liberals generally looked askance at nationalities

issues and courses. Leftists shared the Marxist inclination to view nationalism as a transitory phenomenon. Conservatives, by and large, tended to view the USSR as a massive, threatening, undifferentiated whole. The thaw of the 1980s allowed for a minor flowering of national cultures; dissent among the intelligentsia surfaced. For most Sovietologists, however, dissent was usually identified with Solzhenitsyn, and later, with Sakharov. In 1972, Stephan Horak, operating from the basement of his home, initiated the formation of the Association for the Study of Nationalities and began to publish its journal *Nationalities Papers*. But even before Gorbachev came to power, there were indications that the nationality problem was becoming acute. Then came glasnost and perestroika. One event after another demonstrated the depth of national feelings, frustrations, and aspirations. Nevertheless, some Sovietologists remained unconvinced. At long last, a major center of Soviet studies provided institutional recognition of the problem when, in 1988, the Harriman Institute at Columbia University initiated its Program in Nationality and Siberian Studies.

As nationalism surged in the USSR, the word "empire" became increasingly popular in describing the Soviet Union. If the Soviet Union was an empire, when did it become one? As the Soviet Union began to crumble, the process revealed fundamental errors in the Sovietologists' evaluations and analyses of the regime. Unfortunately, the lessons learned from the demise of the Soviet Union would be of little use to Sovietology. Like the object of its study, it ceased to exist.

There are many articles and studies of this problem dealt with primarily by American Sovietology. See Alexander Motyl, " 'Sovietology in One Country?' or Comparative Nationality Studies" (*Slavic Review* 1:83–88 1989); James Critchlow, "Nationality Studies: Where Did They Go Wrong?" (*Journal of Soviet Nationalities* 3:23–32 1990); Alexander Motyl, ed., *Thinking Theoretically About Soviet Nationalities: History and Comparison in the Study of the USSR* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1992); George Grabowicz, "Ukrainian Studies: Framing the Context" (*Slavic Review* 54:3:674–90 Fall 1995); Oleh S. Ilnytzkyj, "Russian and Ukrainian Studies and the New World Order" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 34:4:445–58 December 1992).

Education During the Displaced Persons Period

281. Markus, Daria. "Education in the DP Camps." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II*. Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 185–200.

Dr. Daria Markus (Wynar, no. 165) presents brief descriptions of educational patterns and activities, covering all types of schools and their teaching personnel, curriculum, student population, textbooks, and methods of instruction.

282. Wynar, Lubomyr R. "Ukrainian Scholarship in Postwar Germany, 1945–1952." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II*. Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 311–40.

Dr. Lybomyr Wynar, a noted Ukrainian historian and editor of *Ukrainian Historian* (published in Ukrainian), is Professor emeritus of Library and Information Studies and former Director of the Center for the Study of Ethnic Publications (Wynar, nos. 95, 137, 151, 155, 246, 253–257, 330, 345–348, 354–355, 430, 473, 593). The author offers a brief overview of the state of Ukrainian scholarly life between the two world wars, focusing on the origin and activities of major scholarly and higher educational institutions,

with a separate section on the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences (UVAN), the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh), the Ukrainian Free University, and other institutions.

Universities and Other Institutions

283. Gerus, Oleh W. "Ivan Ohienko and the Founding of Kamianets-Podilsky Ukrainian State University." *Ukrainskyi Istoryk* 104/107:1/4:78–92 (1990).

On August 17, 1918, the Hetman government enacted a law, retrospective to July 1, establishing the Kamianets-Podilsky Ukrainian State University. The author describes the role of Ivan Ohienko, an ambitious 36-year-old scholar, as the Rector of this new university. Classes began on November 1 with approximately 800 students, registered mainly in the faculty of arts. A number of well-known scholars participated in teaching at the university, e.g., P. Klymenko, P. Klepatsky, and D. Doroshenko in history; L. Biletsky and M. Plevako in literature; and others. From January 1919 until his exodus from Ukraine in November 1920, Ohienko fulfilled a dual function—as Minister of Education and as Rector. The University was short lived and the Commissar of Education of Soviet Ukraine, Oleksander Shumsky, abolished the university. It was replaced in 1921 by two training institutions: a teacher's college and an agricultural institute.

284. Hryniuk, Stella, ed. **Minutes of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies Seminar, University of Toronto.** Vol. 1: 1986–1987 and 1987–1988. Toronto: Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Toronto, 1991. 69p.

Minutes of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies Seminar, University of Toronto is published biennially. The present volume contains summaries of 19 meetings of the seminar. Among the speakers are such well-known scholars as Paul Magosci, Stephen Velychenko, David Marples, Thomas Prymak, Lubomyr Luciuk, Stella Hryniuk, and others.

285. Jarmus, Andrew. "The Kyivan Academy." *Vira i Kultura* (Faith and Culture) 11:99–108 (1997–1998).

This is a popularly written article about the Kyivan Academy founded in 1632. There are several books and doctoral dissertations about the Academy (Wynar, nos. 138–140).

286. Johnson, John Spencer. "Culture Change and Educational Leadership in Kiev, Ukraine." Ed.D. diss., Rosemead School of Psychology, Biola University, La Mirado, Calif., 1996. 242p.

In this research, social changes are described in Ukraine in recent years along with their impact on educational leaders. According to the author, recent social changes in Ukraine have created a tension between the legacy of authoritarian, communistic leadership and the flexibility needed to cope with the uncertainties of society today. Americans working in Ukraine should understand how patterns of leadership have changed, be aware that cultural differences exist, and realize that local concepts of effective teaching differ from their own.

287. Josephson, Paul, and Irina Dezhina. "The Slow Pace of Reform of Fundamental Science in Russia and Ukraine." *Problems of Post-Communism* 45:5: 48–62 (September–October 1998).

The political and economic changes in the countries of the former Soviet Union have also significantly affected scientific research. In Ukraine and in Russia, it is difficult to alter administrative practices that evolved over 70 years. This time frame has implications, not only for the funding of science and the direction of research, but also for the norms of behavior among scientists. Leading scientists in both countries are

unwilling to give up control of the significant research resources available to them under Soviet rule. And, finally, the politics of Western countries have put extensive resources in the hands of the scientific status quo, making reform less likely. This article recounts the failed attempts to reform fundamental research in the academies of science in Russia and Ukraine. Policy makers in virtually all modern societies find it easier to fund big science, often known as *techno-science*, than social welfare programs. The authors discuss the role of the Soros-funded International Science Foundation and similar attempts to refocus the stubborn scientific administrators. See also Paul Josephson and Igor Erogov, "The Deceptive Promise of Reform: Ukrainian Science in Crisis" (*Minerva* 24:4:432–47 Winter 1997–1998); Irina Dezhina, *The Role of the International Science Foundation (ISF) in Support of Science in the Former Soviet Union* (Washington, D.C.: USI–ISF, 1997); Igor Egorov, "Painful Transition: Trends in Transforming R and D Potential in Russia and Ukraine in the Early 1990s" (*Science and Public Policy* 23:4: 202–14 August 1996).

288. Kravtsiv, B., M. Borovsky, V. Markus, and A. Shtefan. "Prosvita Societies." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. IV. pp. 245–52.

Prosvita societies, or enlightenment societies, were Ukrainian community organizations active in Ukraine from the late 1860s to the 1940s, and in other countries of Ukrainian settlement from the early twentieth century. The authors first discuss the historical developments in Western Ukraine (the first Prosvita Society was founded in Lviv in 1868) with several statistical tables and enumeration of several magazines and their editors, followed by a discussion of Prosvita development in Central and Eastern Ukraine, Northwestern Ukraine, Transcarpathia, and countries in Europe and North and South America. The appended bibliography lists only five books, omitting several publications where Prosvita activities were discussed.

289. Kravtsiv, B., and V. Kubijovyč. "Shevchenko Scientific Society." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. IV. pp. 657–60.

The Shevchenko Scientific Society was founded in 1873 in Lviv and for many years was the only prominent Ukrainian scholarly society. The NTSh (Naukove Tovarytsvo im.Shevchenka) acquired a pan-Ukrainian importance and scholarly prestige under the presidency of M. Hrushevsky (1897–1913). Professor Volodymyr Kubijovyč, probably the most prominent member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society after Hrushevsky and Franko, with the assistance of Bohdan Kravtsiv, a prominent literary critic and poet, has prepared a condensed overview of activities and accomplishments of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, including its publications in Ukraine and in several countries in Europe, North America, and Australia. There is a brief bibliography, primarily of publications issued in the Ukrainian language.

290. Kysilewska-Tkacz, Alexandra. "Schools of Ukrainian Studies in the U.S.A." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 48:3:309–20 (Fall 1992).

After World War II, about 80,000 Ukrainians immigrated to the United States from Western Europe. They settled in the industrial areas of the Northeast and the Midwest. A well-developed school system was established by those immigrants who had chosen to send their children to public schools. In 1953, a convention of the delegates from all the schools established the educational council in order to control the curriculum offerings and teaching standards. In the 1960s, some schools had eleven grades, e.g., in New York, Chicago, New Haven, Syracuse, Washington, D.C., Passaic,

Newark, Philadelphia, and Yonkers. During that period, 76 schools were registered with the council with more than 10,000 students and 400 teachers. By 1965, this number had substantially decreased. A statistical table covering the years 1979–1980 to 1988–1989 is appended.

291. Lupul, Manoly R. "The Establishment of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta: A Personal Memoir." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 18:1/2:1–32 (Summer–Winter 1993).

Dr. Lupul, the first Director of the Institute, provides the historical background that led to the establishment of this most important center of Ukrainian studies in Canada. About Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, see Andrew Sorokowski, *The Ukrainian Research Institute: Twenty Years* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1993. 53p.).

292. Senkus, R., and A. Zhukovsky. "Students, Post-Secondary." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. V. pp. 75–82.

This condensed treatment of Ukrainian student activities is one of the few articles in English written on this topic. The article provides a brief history of students and their organizations in Ukraine under Russian rule (1805–1917), Western Ukrainian and émigré students (1920–1945), students in Soviet Ukraine, Ukrainian students in the postwar West, and Ukrainian students in postwar Eastern Europe. Related articles on "Education" and "Higher Education" published in this encyclopedia should also be consulted. The article ends with a good bibliography of pertinent sources on this topic and several statistical tables.

293. Sgambati, Emanuela. "Ukrainian Studies in Italy, 1920–1990." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 17:1/2:186–200 (June 1997).

In comparison to Russian studies, as well as research work on Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other countries in Eastern Europe, Ukraine was of little interest to Italian Slavicists. The author mentions several authors and their works that indirectly deal with the Ukrainian question. The article ends with a brief bibliography of sources utilized by the author.

294. Stus, Ivan. "The Early Years of the Kievan-Mohylian Academy." In: *Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine 988–1988*. Ed. by Oleh W. Gerus and Alexander Baran. Winnepeg, Man.: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 1989. pp. 139–46.

The author examines how these individuals played a prominent part in the formation and development of the Academy from ca. 1615 to 1631. The study is based exclusively on secondary sources.

295. "Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. V. pp. 347–48.

The official name is Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences (UVAN), founded in November 1945 in Augsburg, Germany. Along with the Shevchenko Scientific Society, UVAN was a very important institution of Ukrainian scholars that was defined as the Ukrainian academy-in-exile, inheriting the traditions of All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, VUAN, especially during the period of the 1920s. The Stalinist terror destroyed this institution, changing it to the usual Soviet entity. After the war and in the 1950s, 1960s, and even the 1970s, the Ukrainian Academy in New York (there is also UVAN in Canada) was chaired by a number of important scholars (D. Doroshenko, L. Biletsky, and others) but gradually, in the most recent period, UVAN has lost most of its older members and shows a rather modest activity. Nevertheless, such

publications as *Annuals* (from 1951) or such monographs as O. Powstenkos's study *The Cathedral of St. Sophia* (Wynar, no. 93) and other works constitute a permanent contribution to Ukrainian culture. The library of UVAN is probably the best collection of émigré literature abroad, and the same is true of archives that need to be better protected. Unfortunately, an unsigned article in the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* hardly does any justice to the accomplishments of this important scholarly institution. The *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* contains an article on "Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR" written by O. Ohloblyn, B. Strumińsky, and A. Zhukovsky (vol. I. pp. 3–8) that provides a much better picture of this Soviet institution.

296. Yaniv, V. "Ukrainian Free University." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. V. pp. 382–84.

Ukrainian Free University (Ukrains'kyi Vil'nyi Universytet) was inaugurated in 1921 in Vienna, later with principal centers in Prague, and subsequently in Munich where it exists to the present time. The late Professor Yaniv, one of the rectors of this university, prepared a brief sketch of the university's history and major accomplishments as the only private Ukrainian university in the diaspora. The reader should also consult R. Holiat's *Short History of the Ukrainian Free University.* Papers of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, no. 21 (New York, 1964). Using this opportunity, we should also mention the Ukrainian Husbandry Academy that operated in Podebrady, Czechoslovakia, from 1922 to 1935. The Ukrainian Technical and Husbandry Institute, established in 1932 as a correspondence school of the Ukrainian Husbandry Academy, took over the activities of the Academy in 1935 and after the war resumed its work in Regensburg, Germany.

297. Zhulynsky, Mykola. "Cultural, Educational and Linguistic Policy in Ukraine, 1991–1996." In: *Towards a New Ukraine I: Ukraine and the New World Order, 1991–1996.* Ed. by T. Kis, I. Maharyk, and T. Weretelnyk. Ottawa, Ont.: Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Ottawa, 1997. pp. 73–83.

The cultural vacuum resulting from the breakup of Marxist-Leninist ideology, intensified by an economic crisis and increasing social tensions, could easily have been filled with national-radical and left-radical ideological mythologies. It is evident that a national culture based on fundamental national values should form the specific ideological conceptual core of the system for the new value directions of present-day Ukrainian society.

Other Topics

298. Gauthier, Angela. "The Ruthenian School Revolt: A Theoretical Analysis." M.Ed. thesis, University of Alberta (Canada), 1995. 98p.

In 1913, Alberta's Department of Education fired 13 Ruthenian teachers who were working in Ukrainian settlements. This action was rationalized on the grounds that the teachers lacked competent knowledge of the English language and was legitimized on the grounds that none of them had attended normal schools in Alberta.

299. Granik, Lisa A. "Legal Education in Post-Soviet Russia and Ukraine." *Oregon Law Review* 72:4:963–76 (1993).

A brief description of legal education in both Russia and Ukraine after 1991. In general, the change from the Soviet system has been slow. For a general backround, see Bohdan Nahaylo, "Toward the Rule of Law: Ukraine" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 1:27: 50–56 July 3, 1992).

300. Holowinsky, Ivan Z. "Pedology in Europe and Developmental Psychology in Ukraine." *School Psychology International* 14:4:327–38 (1993).

An educational movement defined as pedology emerged in Europe prior to the First World War. This article discusses European pedology and developmental psychology in Ukraine during the 1920s and 1930s, the period of a profound struggle between scholars and party functionaries.

Dr. Holowinsky, Professor of Psychology at the Graduate School of Education at Rutgers University, is the author of several publications (Wynar, no. 1009), "Ukraine's Reconstructive Process in Education: School Reform, Teacher Education and School Psychology" (In: *Teacher Education in Industrialized Nations*. N. Shimahara and I. Holowinsky, eds. New York: Garland, 1995. pp. 195–223), and several articles in *Encyclopedia of Special Education* (New York: John Wiley, 1987).

301. Yoon, Sung-Joon. "A Cross-Cultural Study of the 'Cosmopolitanism' Construct (Korea, Turkey, Ukraine)." Ph.D. diss., Wayne State University, 1995. 160p.

The main purpose of this dissertation is to investigate the cosmopolitanism construct through a cross-cultural approach that draws on multinational survey samples of American, Korean, Turkish, and Ukrainian consumers. Using an integrative approach, this study will expand our knowledge of marketing as a cross-cultural value system such as the cosmopolitanism construct.

Bio-Bibliographical Studies and Festschriften

302. Aster, Howard. "Reflections on the Work of Peter J. Potichnyj." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:223–34 and "Select Bibliography." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:235–40 (Summer–Winter 1996).

Peter Potichnyj's work as a political scientist in Canada for some 30 years extends beyond his formal academic research and significant accomplishments and is overtly related to this involvement in the Ukrainian community. Books he authored and edited, articles, and consortia amount to some 100 items, including a major multivolume publication project, *Chronicle of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).*

303. Bloch, Marie, and Lubomyr R. Wynar. "In Memoriam: Lew Bykovsky, 1895–1992." *Ethnic Forum* 13:1:65–68 (1993).

Lew Bykovsky (1895–1992) was a noted bibliographer and publicist. He left Ukraine in 1921, emigrated to Warsaw, and later continued his education in Czechoslovakia. After World War II, Bykovsky resided in Germany and then moved to the United States in 1949. During his long life, Bykovsky made important contributions in his numerous articles and books in the study of Ukrainian bibliography and wrote a number of memoirs.

304. "Editor of Ethnic Forum Receives International Award for Research in Ukrainian Studies." In: *University News and Information*. Kent State University, repr. in *Ethnic Forum* 13:2:140–41.

Information about Professor Lubomyr R. Wynar, former director of Kent State University's Center for the Study of Ethnic Publications and Cultural Institutions who received the St. Volodymyr Medal, presented at the Sixth Convention of World Congress of Ukrainians in Toronto. A brief biography of Dr. Wynar is included. See also Ihor Hyrych, "The Ukrainian Historian Turns Thirty, 1963–1993" (*Ethnic Forum* 13:2:81–87 1993–1994) about the journal *Ukrainian Historian* and its editor, Dr. Lubomyr Wynar. A full bibliography of L. Wynar is presented in *Lubomyr R. Wynar:*

Bibliographical Guide 1950–1997 (Lviv: National Academy of Sciences in Ukraine, 1998. 350p.). The book is published in Ukrainian with some brief note translations in English.

305. Hornjatkevyč, Andrij. **Jaroslav Bohdan Rudnyc'kyj (1910–1995).** *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 38:1/2:1–2 (June 1996).

The late Dr. Rudnyc'kyj was a prominent scholar and civic leader. He received his Ph.D. from Lviv University and started his scholarly career as Research Associate of the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Berlin. In the years 1941–1945, Rudnyc'kyj was on the faculty of the Ukrainian Free University in Prague and later in Munich. During 1947 and 1948, he also taught at Heidelberg University.

Rudnyc'kyj became Professor and the first Head of the Department of Slavic Studies at the University of Manitoba, a post he held until his retirement in 1977. In Canada, he participated in the work of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (1963–1971), to which he submitted a minority report defending the principle of multiculturalism. He served as President of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences in Canada (1955–1970), the Canadian Linguistic Association (1958–1960), and other scholarly and civic societies. He was a productive scholar and was editor of the serials *Slavistica*, *Onomastica*, *Ucrainica Canadiana*, and *Ukrainica Occidentalia*. He published a number of scholarly monographs (Wynar, nos. 161, 172, 187, 197, 277, 279, 284, 794, 798, 807, 814), and, although he was primarily interested in the Ukrainian language (his magnus opus was *Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language*), he devoted considerable energy to other topics. After his retirement, he was appointed to the government-in-exile of the Ukrainian National Republic and served as its Head from 1980 to 1989.

306. Lychyk, Victor George. "Hrinchenko, Borys Dmytrovych (1863–1910)." In: *The Modern Encyclopedia of East Slavic, Baltic and Eurasian Literatures.* Ed. by Peter Rollberg. Gulf Breeze, Fla.: Academic International Press, 1996. Vol. 10. pp. 23–30.

A long and detailed article about Borys Hrinchenko, a noted literary critic, ethnographer, publisher, and political activist. In this article, Dr. Lychyk provides an excellent bibliography on Hrinchenko; he also authored a shorter article on his wife, "Hrinchenko, Mariia Mykolaivna (1863–1928)" (pp. 30–33). Several Ukrainian scholars contributed articles to this encyclopedia; unfortunately, the length of such articles does not necessarily reflect the relative importance of a given person. For example, Dr. Oleh S. Illnytskyj's article on Yevhen Hrebinka (1812–1848), a noted Ukrainian romantic writer, is very brief at only one page. Among the contributors we should mention are Natalie O. Kononenko, Michael Naydan, George A. Perfecky, and Leonid D. Rudnytsky.

307. Miller, Stefania Szlek, guest ed. **Ukraine: Developing a Democratic Polity. Essays in Honour of Peter J. Potichnyj.** *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:1–352 (Summer–Winter 1996). Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1996.

This Festschrift is in honor of Peter Potichnyj who for many years was Professor at McMaster University and lectured or taught in a number of universities in North America, Europe, and China. His interests in Ukrainian Studies and East European affairs are very well known (Wynar, nos. 520, 527, 535, 541, 547, 670). Stefania Szlek Miller, the editor of this volume, provides a brief evaluation of his major accomplishments as well as biographical data. Howard Aster wrote "Reflections on the Word of Peter J. Potichnyj" (pp. 223–40) with a "Select

Bibliography" of some 30 books written or edited by this noted scholar. Fifteen scholars contributed articles to this Festschrift, including several from Ukraine, Great Britain, and China.

308. **Harvard Ukrainian Studies. Kamen' Krajezgl'n: Rhetoric of the Medieval Slavic World. Essays Presented to Edward L. Keenan on his Sixtieth Birthday by his Colleagues and Students.** Ed. by Nancy Shields Kollmann, and others. Vol. 19. Cambridge, Mass.: Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, 1995. 783p.

This volume of *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* constitutes a Festschrift in honor of Edward L. Keenan, Andrew W. Mellon Professor of History at Harvard University. The 36 articles contained in this impressive volume reflect Professor Keenan's wide range of interests. There are several articles directly relating to Ukrainian topics, such as Professor Horace G. Lunt's "What Rus´ Primary Chronicle Tells Us About the Origin of the Slavs and of Slavic Writing;" Marshall Poe's "Zaporozhian Cossacks in Western Print to 1600;" Professor Omeljan Pritsak's "The System of Government Under Volodimer the Great and His Foreign Policy;" and Professor Frank E. Sysyn's " 'The Buyer and Seller of the Greek Faith:' A Pasquinade in the Ruthenian Language Against Adam Kysil." Appended is a chronological bibliography of Professor Keenan, including several of his articles and reviews pertaining to Ukrainian culture.

309. Sysyn, Frank, ed. With the assistance of Kathryn Dodgson Taylor. **Adelphotes: A Tribute to Omeljan Pritsak by His Students.** *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:3/4:239–647 (December 1990).

Eucharisterion, dedicated to Professor Pritsak, the founder of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard, was published a decade ago (Wynar, no. 268), and during this period his activities in fostering Ukrainian studies intensified. Under Professor Pritsak's leadership, the Ukrainian Research Institute sponsored numerous research projects (including the first scholarly study of the famine of 1932 and 1933), conferences, and symposia, and launched the Harvard Millennium Project to mark the 1,000th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity to Rus´-Ukraine. Contents of this volume are as follows: "The Bibliography of Omeljan Pritsak;" "*Medved'* iz berlogi: Vladimir Jabotinsky and the Ukrainian Question, 1904–1914" by Olga Andriewsky; "Sisters, Wives, and Grandmothers: Stress Patterns in Ukrainian" by David J. Birnbaum; "Ol'ga's Visit to Constantinople" by Jeffrey Featherstone; "Self-Definition and Decentering: Ševčenko's 'Xiba samomu napysat' and the Question of Writing" by George G. Grabowicz; "Song 29 of Skovoroda's *Garden*" by Richard Hantula; "Private Worlds: The Psychological Dimension of Les' Martovych's Prose" by Oleh S. Ilnytzkyj; "The Problem of Ukrainian Orthodox Church Autonomy in the Hetmanate (1654–1780s)" by Zenon E. Kohut; "Collateral Succession in Kievan Rus´ " by Nancy Shields Kollmann; "Widows and Sons: Heroism in Ukrainian Epic" by Natalie Kononenko; "The Slap, the Feral Child, and the Steed: Pasek Settles Accounts with Mazepa" by Roman Koropeckyj; "Magyars and Carpatho-Rusyns: On the Seventieth Anniversary of the Founding of Czechoslovakia" by Paul Robert Magosci; "The Dual World of Bažan's 'Slipci: Poema istoryčna' " by George Mihaychuk; "An Ottoman *Gazānāme* on Halil Paša's Naval Campaign Against the Cossacks (1621)" by Victor Ostapchuk; "Second-Redaction Additions in Carpini's *Ystoria Mongalorum*" by Donald Ostrowski; "The Primary Door: At the Threshold of Skovoroda's Theology and Poetics" by Natalie Pylypiuk; "Pylyp Orlyk in Exile: The Religious Dimension" by Orest Subtelny; "The Cossack Chronicles and the Development of Modern Ukrainian Culture and National Identity" by Frank E. Sysyn; "The Paradox of Populism:

The Realism of Ivan Nečuj-Levyc'kyj" by Maxim Tarnawsky; and "Voltaire's Eastern Europe: The Mapping of Civilization on the Itinerary of Charles XII" by Lawrence Wolff.

310. Thomas, Paul F. "Geopedagogy as Battleground: The Contribution of Cultural Genocide of Ukraine." *International Research Journal in Geographic and Environmental Education* 2:2:24–50 (1994).

Dr. Thomas, Professor of Geography and Education at the University of Victoria, Canada, shows how Soviet interpretation distorted the information about Ukraine in Canadian and American textbooks. See also the author's *Toward a Critical Geopedagogy of World Problems* (Victoria, B.C.: Simon Fraser University, 1995. 24p. Occasional Paper, no. 24).

311. Wynar, Bohdan S. **The International Writings of Bohdan S. Wynar, 1949–1992: A Chronological Bibliography.** Preface by Yaroslav Isajevych. Englewood, Colo.: Ukrainian Academic Press, 1993. 265p.

A brief biographical sketch of Bohdan S. Wynar by Yaroslav Isajevych a prominent scholar from Lviv, Ukraine, describes the most important events in the life of the biographee. A chronological listing of books, articles, and reviews that totals 2,025 entries. Appended is a separate index to books and articles. (Wynar, nos. 14, 19, 24, 84, 91, 102, 103, 108, 120, 123, 152, 331, 369, 1015.)

312. Wynar, Lubomyr R. **Bibliographic Guide (1950–1997).** Lviv: National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Lviv Stefanyk Scientific Library, Ukrainian Historical Association, 1998. 350p.

This chronological bibliography of the noted Ukrainian historian, bibliographer, and scholarly activist (Wynar, nos. 95, 137, 151, 155, 246, 253–257, 330, 345–348, 354–355, 430, 473, 593) contains 1,599 entries for books, pamphlets, articles, and reviews in several languages, with English translation of titles. The entries of books, articles, and reviews are followed by a selective bibliography of publications about Lubomyr Wynar, President of the Ukrainian Historical Association and editor of *Ukrainian Historian.* There are 1,833 entries, including press releases, newspaper notes, informational notes about the journal *Ukrainian Historian* (*Ukrains'kyi Istoryk*), and similar material. Supplementary indexes list Wynar's cryptonyms and pseudonyms, authors index, titles index, periodicals that published works of Lubomyr Wynar, and serial publications edited by the author. There is also a statistical table providing an analysis of publications. At the beginning of this comprehensive bibliography there is a brief article, "To the Reader," by Larysa Krushelnytska, Director of Stefanyk Library in Lviv, and a biographical sketch of Lubomyr Wynar prepared by Arkadii Zhukovsky, a well-known scholar and former President of Shevchenko Scientific Society in Europe. Most of the text in this impressive bibliography, prepared by the staff of the Stefanyk Library, is in Ukrainian.

Philosophy

General Works

313. Chernysh, N. "Sociology." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. IV. pp. 801–4.

Although sociology as a distinct discipline arose relatively recently, in Ukraine as in other countries, elements of sociological thought can be found in earlier periods of history. The author traces the development of sociology as a separate discipline to such prominent Ukrainian figures as M. Drahomanov and his circle of scholars who worked in Geneva in the 1880s, several philosophers

(e.g., P. Yurkevych, V. Lesevych), and historians (M. Kostomarov, O. Lazarevsky, V. Antonovych, M. Hrushevsky, and S. Tomashivsky). Rich sociological material can be found in the early twentieth-century works on the socioeconomic history of Ukraine by D. Bahalii, M. Slabchenko, and O. Hermaize and in the anthropological-geographical works of S. Rudnytsky and V. Kubijovyč. The author discusses the studies of sociology in the more recent period, including in the Soviet Ukraine and studies abroad. A brief bibliography concludes this condensed article on one of the more neglected Ukrainian disciplines.

314. Zakydalsky, T. "Philosophy." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. IV. pp. 3–8.

A brief and well-presented article on the history and general trends in philosophy, with a selected bibliography on this subject in several languages. Dr. Zakydalsky authored one of the best descriptions on the historical development of philosophical ideas during the medieval period and the Renaissance, followed by the modern period, and the developments in Soviet Ukraine. The article concludes with a brief section on philosophical writings outside Ukraine.

Skovoroda

315. Carlson, Maria. "Skovoroda in *Petersburg*: The Itinerant Philosopher in Andrei Bely's Modernist Classic." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2: 105–15 (Summer–Winter 1997).

The author discusses Skovoroda's ideas, his influence on the Russian symbolist novel *Petersburg* (1913–1914) by Andrei Bely (Boris Bugaev, pseud., 1880–1934), and the mythologization of Skovoroda by Russian symbolists. The article is well documented.

316. Fizer, John. "Skovoroda and Socrates' Concepts of Self-Cognition: A Comparative View." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2:65–74 (Summer–Winter 1997).

Some scholars, in their quest to underscore the Skovoroda-Socrates affinity, have claimed the "discovery" of a last work by Skovoroda in which he expressed his desire to be a Russian Socrates. But a linguistic analysis of this work proves it to be a crude forgery.

317. Gustafson, Richard F. "Tolstoy's Skovoroda." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2:87–96 (Summer–Winter 1997).

Two major Skovoroda scholars, the Ukrainian Dmytro I. Bahalii and the Russian Vladimir F. Ern, pointed out similarities between Tolstoy's and Skovoroda's ethical views and social ideals. Richard Gustafson, Professor at Barnard College in New York, examines this relationship.

318. Hantula, Richard. "Song 29 of Skovoroda's *Garden.*" *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:3/4:344–49 (December 1990).

Several researchers believed that Skovoroda's "Song 29" of his *Garden of Divine Songs* is hard to understand. The author offers this analysis and explanations with numerous references to existing literature.

319. Horowitz, Brian. "Vladimir Ern and Hryhorii Skovoroda: A Historian and His Philosophical Antithesis." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2: 97–104 (Summer–Winter 1997).

Vladimir Ern (1881–1917) was an original philosopher and important modern interpreter of Hryhorii Skovoroda; he published a major book about Skovoroda in 1912. Dr. Horowitz presents a brief description of Ern's views and some contradictions in his evaluation of Skovoroda's philosophical system.

320. Kline, George L. "Skovoroda: *In* but Not *of* the Eighteenth Century: A Commentary." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2:117–24 (Summer–Winter 1997).

The author, Professor emeritus of Philosophy at Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania, comments on articles of Gustafson and Carlson indicating that Skovoroda was *in* but not *of* the eighteenth century. Skovoroda stood against what has come to be called the "Enlightenment Period," opposing much of mainstream eighteenth-century thought and opinion. This century was marked by secularization and urbanization, both opposed by Skovoroda.

321. Marshall, Jr., Richard H., and Thomas E. Bird, eds. **Hryhorij Savyč Skovoroda: An Anthology of Critical Articles.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1994. 319p.

Hryhorij Skovoroda (1722–1794) is a major figure in the history of Ukrainian and partly Russian philosophy. His writings—verse, fables, and philosophical dialogues—are characterized by the striking use of symbols and metaphor, as well as sophisticated linguistic experimentation. His influence is strongly evident in the works of such literary figures as Taras Shevchenko, Mykola (Nikolaj) Gogol, Andrej Belyj, and Vasyl' Barka. This collection contains essays on Skovoroda by several leading specialists on Skovoroda outside Ukraine. The essays are arranged into four parts: "Skovoroda and Society" (articles by Stephen Scherer and J. L. Black); "Skovoroda and Literature" (George Shevelov, Karen Black, Bohdan Rubchak, Mikhail Weiskapf, Aleksandr Lavrov, and Bohdan Strumiński); "The Philosophy and Theology of Skovoroda" (George L. Kline, Taras Zakydalsky, Petro B. T. Bilaniuk, and Stephen P. Scherer); and "A Bibliography of Skovorodiana" (Richard Hantula). In addition to a brief and sophisticated foreword by Marc Raeff, the volume contains an essay by Dmytro Čyževs'kyj entitled "An Introduction to the Life and Thought of H. S. Skovoroda," a translation from German of the author's *Skovoroda: Dichter, Denker, Mystiker* (Munich: Fink, 1974. pp. 9–73). A general index is appended.

◆ **Reviews:** R. T. Ciapalo. *Slavic Review* 55:2:476–77 (1996). A. Reid. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 38:1/2:233–35 (March–June 1996).

322. Mihailovic, Alexandar. "Pietist Nationalism and the Russian Rediscovery of Skovoroda." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2:75–86 (Summer–Winter 1997).

Following Hryhorii Skovoroda's death in 1794, achievements underwent a period of obscurity. In the second half of the 1820s, this situation began to change, but in a way that was unexpected. At that time, little material was published in Ukraine, and it was articles in Russian literary journals that truly sparked a renewed interest in Skovoroda. The author traces this development.

323. Naydan, Michael M., guest ed. **Special Issue on Hryhorii Skovoroda, *Journal of Ukrainian Studies.*** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 22:1–2 (1997). 228p.

There are several doctoral dissertations about Hryhorii Skovoroda (Wynar, nos. 789, 962, and 1007). The essays contained in this issue of the *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* were originally presented in March 1994 at a conference held at Pennsylvania State University. In 1994, The Canadian Institute published *Hryhorij Savyč Skovoroda: An Anthology of Critical Articles* and Dan Chopyk translated Skovoroda's *Fables and Aphorisms* (New York: Peter Lang, 1990), Professor George L. Kline, a participant in this conference, supervised a number of doctoral and master theses about the philosopher. As indicated in the introduction, despite extraordinary renown in his native Ukraine and in Russia, not much is known about Skovoroda (1722–1794) in the West. This is slowly changing and Pennsylvania

University Press intends to publish *The Selected Works of Hryhory Skovoroda: Philosopher and Poet* under the editorship of Professor Naydan. The 11 essays in this issue range from the placement of Skovoroda in a comparative philosophical context to the reception of Skovoroda in Ukraine and Russia.

Contents of this issue are as follows: Introduction; Skovoroda as *Philosophus Ludens*; Skovoroda's Divine Narcissism; *The Narcissus*: Skovoroda's "First-Born Son;" Skovoroda's and Socrates' Concepts of Self-Cognition: A Comparative View; Pietist Nationalism and the Russian Rediscovery of Skovoroda; Tolstoy's Skovoroda; Vladimir Ern and Hryhorii Skorovoda: A Historian and His Philosophical Antithesis; Skovoroda in *Peterburg*: The Itinerant Philosopher in Andrei Bely's Modernist Classic; Skovoroda: *In* but Not *of* the Eighteenth Century: A Commentary; and in Search of Hryhorii Skovoroda.

All in all, this issue serves as a good introduction to philosophical interests of Skovoroda.

324. Pylypiuk, Natalia. "Skovoroda's Divine Narcissism." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2:13–50 (Summer–Winter 1997).

In 1798 an anonymous book was published in St. Petersburg—*The Narcissus. A Deliberation of the Topic: Know Thyself.* This was the earliest printed edition of a work by Hryhorii Skovoroda (1722–1794). Dr. Pylypiuk provides a detailed analysis of this work, indicating that *The Narcissus* suggests that it was the "first-born son," not only of Skovoroda, but also of East Slavic philosophy.

325. Scherer, Stephen. "*The Narcissus*: Skovoroda's 'First-Born Son'." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2:51–64 (Summer–Winter 1997).

This particular work is suitable for a separate treatment because it was one of Skovoroda's initial efforts to write a longer and complete statement of his views. The author provides a detailed analysis of this work using several editions of Skovoroda's works published in Kyiv and other sources.

326. Zakydalsky, Taras D. "Skovoroda as *Philosophus Ludens*." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2:3–11 (Summer–Winter 1997).

Our *philosophus ludens* realized on several occasions that life was too precious to be treated as a game and abandoned his pleasant pastime to engage in real work—a labor of life. At critical moments in their lives, it is not unusual for philosophers to step outside the systems they have constructed. The author discusses how Skovoroda did not always live up to his philosophy.

Chapter 5

Ethnic Studies and Diaspora

Introduction

This is one of the largest chapters in the bibliography, containing 160 main entries and several additional titles mentioned in annotations. Material is arranged under nine main sections: "Ukraine," "Australia," "Central and Eastern Europe," "Poland," "Russia," "South America," "Western Europe," "United States," and "Canada." These categories are subdivided as necessary. Thus, for example, under Canada we have the following subdivisions: "General Works," "Reference Sources," "Historical Studies," "Political and Cultural Organizations," "Regional Studies," and "Other Topics." Several subdivisions were created for Ukraine and the United States. In recent years, a number of monographs and symposia were prepared by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies in Edmonton, Harvard Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Toronto Press, Multicultural History Society of Ontario, Ukrainian-Canadian Centennial Committee, Columbia University Press, and several other publishers and organizations. Several works published during this period are of special interest. Ann Lencyk Pawliczko edited the comprehensive *Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World,* compiled by a number of specialists, such as V. and D. Markus, W. Isajiw, W. Bandera, O.Wolowyna, and others. There are several works covering Ukrainians in the United States, and one of the best known is in Myron Kuropa's *The Ukrainian Americans: Roofs and Aspirations, 1884–1954.* To commemorate the 100th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in North America, Orest Subtelny, a noted historian and author of the standard history of Ukraine, prepared *Ukrainians in North America: An Illustrated History.* A less successful book is the comprehensive work, *The Great Heritage in America,* edited by the late W. Dushnyck and N. Fr. Chirovsky. The project was started by the Ukrainian Congress Committee in 1975 and, unfortunately, took many years to complete. Nevertheless, it contains a number of important studies by well-known subject specialists. The editing, unfortunately, is not always adequate.

Also in Canada, in connection with the celebration of the centennial of its Ukrainian-Canadian community, many publications appeared, several of them sponsored by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. One of the most important historical monographs belongs to Orest Martynowych, *Ukrainians in Canada: The Formative Period, 1891–1924.* The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies published, in 1991, a special issue of the *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* devoted to this topic. L. Luciuk and S. Hryniuk, both prolific writers, edited *Canada's Ukrainians: Negotiating an Identity* and Thomas Prymak, a historian of the younger generation, prepared *Maple Leaf and Trident: The Ukrainian-Canadians During the Second*

World War. Julian Stechishin is the author of *A History of Ukrainian Settlement in Canada* published in 1992, and there are a number of regional studies; for example, *The Ukrainian Experience in Quebec,* edited by Alexander Biega. Similar studies exist for Ontario, Manitoba, Windsor, etc. One of the most prolific scholars is Frances Swyripa, the author of *Wedded to the Cause: Ukrainian-Canadian Women and Ethnic Identity, 1891–1991,* published in 1993.

There are also several doctoral dissertations covering Ukrainian settlements in the United States and Canada.

Ukraine

General Works

327. Bandera, Volodymyr N. "Independent Ukraine on the Map of Europe." In: *Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World.* Ed. by Ann Lencyk Pawliczko. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994. pp. 85-118.

A brief description of basic information about Ukraine—natural resources, topography and climate, flora and fauna, demographic conditions, ethnic composition and languages, educational conditions, government and the political system, the judicial system, political parties, economic conditions, church literature, performing arts, and other topics. A brief annotated bibliography is appended to the article. In 1994, Dr. Bandera was Professor of Economics at Temple University in Philadelphia.

See also Orest Deychakiwsky's, "National Minorities in Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 50:4:371–89 Winter 1994) and Susan Stewart's "Ukraine's Policy Toward Its Ethnic Minorities" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 2:36:55–62 September 10, 1993) and Volodymyr Yevtukh's "Ukraine's Ethnic Minorities: Between Politics and Reality" (*Harriman Review* 9:1:62–64 Spring 1996).

328. Grabowicz, George. "Ukraine and the Ukrainian Diaspora in the Era of Glasnost." In: *Echoes of Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine.* Ed. by R. Bahry. North York, Ont.: Captus University Publications, 1989. pp. 113–22.

The transition from the political-émigré society to one of a diaspora-like structure is a very complex process. But this is a reality, according to Professor Grabowicz, and contemporary Ukraine has to deal with this reality. Its people are satisfied with an ethnographic Ukraine, a Ukraine for "home use." Political power is never given—it is always earned, and taken.

A different aspect of this basic questions was discussed by Mykola Zhulynsky—"The Question of Creating: A New Self-Consciousness in Ukraine Culture" (*ibid.*, pp. 123–29). Dr. Zhulynsky, one of the most prominent figures in the cultural life of Ukraine, raised a number of questions. Does Ukraine culture conceive of itself as an independent system in a single complex of other national cultures of the Soviet Union? Does it function organically and freely in this complex as a national and spiritual phenomenon?

329. Jackson, Louise. "Identity, Language, and Transformation in Eastern Ukraine: A Case Study of Zaporizhzhia." In: *Contemporary Ukraine: Dynamics of Post-Soviet Transformation.* Ed. by T. Kuzio. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1998. pp. 99–113.

The study suggests that, although the area has a high proportion of Russian speakers, especially in urban areas, a strongly "pro-Russian" political orientation has not evolved in the region, and there has been little resistance to proposed increases in Ukrainian language education. The author suggests that this is because political/national orientation and cultural identity are not solely

determined by language. That national and cultural identity are made more multilayered and dynamic is often assumed in studies of regional differences in Ukraine. The author discusses political activities in the region and education policy. The article has a number of statistical tables and is well documented. See also A. Wilson's "The Donbas Between Ukraine and Russia: The Use of History in Political Disputes" (*Journal of Contemporary History* 30:2:265–89 April 1995); Ian Bremmer's "The Politics of Ethnicity: Russians in the New Ukraine" (*Europe-Asia Studies* 46:2:261–83 March 1994); Ted Freidgut's "Pluralism and Politics in an Urban Soviet: Donets'k" (In: *In Search of Pluralism: Society and Post-Soviet Politics*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1994. pp. 45–61); Orest Deychakiwsky's "National Minorities in Ukraine" (*The Ukrainian Quarterly* 50:4:371–89 Winter 1994); Tamara J. Reseler's "Dilemmas of Democratization: Safeguarding Minorities in Russia, Ukraine, and Lithuania" (*Europe-Asia Studies* 49:1: 89–106 January 1997); and R. Szporluk's "The Strange Politics of L'viv: An Essay in Search of an Exploration" (In: *The Politics of Nationality and the Erosion of the USSR*. Z. Gitelman, ed. London: Macmillan, 1992. pp. 215–31).

330. Kubijovyč, V., and V. Markus. "Emigration." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Volodomyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984. Vol. I. pp. 818–24.

A concise and very good presentation of emigration patterns from Ukraine and its territories during several historical periods. The first significant political emigration from Ukraine occurred after Charles XII and I. Mazepa's defeat at Poltava in 1709. In 1870, the small emigration of M. Drahomanov, M. Ziber, S. Podolynsky, and F. Vovk from Central Ukraine was essentially political. And in the 1900s, many Central Ukraine political figures emigrated to Western Ukraine and established a publishing base for Ukrainian political parties in the Russian Empire. In the first half of the nineteenth century, emigrants from the overpopulated areas of Central and Eastern Ukraine moved into the Black Sea steppe and the Azov steppe, and then into Subcaucasia and the Don region. Intensive migration to Asia began in the 1890s, and in the 20 years before the First World War, two million Ukrainians out-migrated. A mass emigration from Western Ukraine to the New World took place almost at the same time, and the 1870s marked the beginning of mass emigration to the United States from Transcarpathia and the Lemko region. The immigration policies of the host countries were basically liberal: Canada, Brazil, and Argentina needed farmers, and the United States needed industrial workers. The First World War led to the first large-scale political emigration from Ukraine to Poland, and later to Czechoslovakia and other countries in Western Europe. Between the two World Wars (1920–1939), emigration for economic reasons continued from Western Ukrainian territories under Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania. Several statistical tables illustrate the existing situation. The article ends with the description of political refugees, after the Second World War, first going to Western Europe and later to North America, South America, England, and Australia. A comprehensive bibliography of relevant sources is appended.

331. Materski, Wojciech. "Eastern Poland." In: *Contested Territory: Border Disputes at the Edge of the Former Soviet Empire*. Ed. by Thomas Forsberg. Brookfield, VT: Edward Elgar Publishing, 1995. pp.143–55.

The author discusses the annexation of "Eastern Poland" by the Soviet Army in 1939. At present, there are good relations between Poland and Ukraine. This conciliatory Polish attitude is partly explained by the fact that in the postwar settlement, Poland gained new territories in the West, and raising the question of the legality of the eastern

border would sooner or later lead to the questioning of the western border as well. The future developments of the territories that were annexed from Poland in 1939 are considered to be strictly the internal matter of the states that now rule them, i.e., Lithuania, Belarus, and Ukraine.

332. Pawliczko, Ann Lencyk. **Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World: A Demographic and Sociological Guide to the Homeland and Diaspora.** Toronto: University of Toronto Press for the Shevchenko Scientific Society, dist., 1994. 508p.

The idea of this handbook originated at the Ukrainian Center of Social Research, an affiliate of the Shevchenko Scientific Society of New York, resulting in the publication of *Ukrain'ski poselennia: Dovidnyk* (Ukrainian Settlements: Handbook) under the direction of Athanas Milanytch, then President of the Center. He was succeeded by Dr. V. Bandera, who became a strong advocate of the English version of this publication. *Ukraine and Ukrainians,* however, is much more comprehensive in comparison to its Ukrainian predecessor. It was 10 years in the making, and this effort belongs mostly to a young sociologist, Dr. Ann Lencyk Pawliczko, who edited the volume and personally wrote 4 of the 10 chapters. She also enlisted the assistance of several specialists, such as professors Volodymyr Bandera, Wsevolod Isajiw, Daria Markus, Vasyl Markus, and Oleh Wolowyna. The names of various contributors who supplied information on the various regions are listed on pp. xvii–xxiv. There are 10 chapters covering Ukrainians in the former USSR and Eastern Europe, Ukrainians in Western Europe, North America, South America, Australia and New Zealand, and a very small chapter on Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. Introductory chapters discuss "Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World: An Overview;" "Ukraine: Its Culture and History;" and "Independent Ukraine on the Map of Europe." Professor Zielyk pointed out "... the book is a historic achievement. Everything—from the thorough coverage to the generous photo gallery—makes *Ukraine and Ukrainians* an important contribution to the literature on Ukraine and, at the same time, a useful tool for Ukrainians—particularly for community leaders and policy makers—as well as a rich source of reliable information for the non-Ukrainian scholar or politician" (p. 267).

In general, there are several books dealing with Ukraine, but, with the exception of the comprehensive *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (Wynar, no. 37), most of them were published a long time ago or are in the Ukrainian language. The oldest, and probably still the best, is Symon Narizhnyi's *Ukrains'ka emigratsiia* (Ukrainian Emigration, Prague, 1942). Since 1992, the periodical *Ukrains'ka* diapora has been published irregularly in Chicago under the editorship of Dr. Vasyl Markus and in cooperation with the Institute of Sociology in Kyiv.

◆ **Reviews:** M. Bohachevsky-Chomiak. *Canadian Journal of History* 30:2:347–49 (August 1995). P. Melnycky. *Canadian Slavonic Papers/ Revue Candienne des Slavistes* 37:1/2:254–56 (March–June 1995). I. Zielyk. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:264–67 (Summer–Winter 1996).

333. Pawliczko, Ann Lencyk. "Ukraine: Its Culture and History." In: *Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World.* Ed. by Ann Lencyk Pawliczko. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994. pp. 37–84.

Written by Dr. Pawliczko, the editor of this volume and a demographer employed in 1994 in the Department of Economics and Social Information and Policy Analysis at the United Nations in New York, this article provides a short but good overview of the most important elements of Ukrainian culture—religion, language and literature, customs, folk art, music and dance, and history. The article ends with several pages listing books and articles written in English.

The volume contains another article of a general nature written by Dr. Pawliczko, "Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World: An Overview" (op. cit., pp. 4–33). Dr. Pawliczko wrote a number of additional articles in this compendium, e.g., "Historical Background of Emigration from Ukraine" (op. cit., pp. 115–18); "Ukrainians in Cuba and Mexico" (op. cit., pp. 415–16); and "Ukrainians in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East" (op. cit., pp. 499–508).

334. Rapawy, Stephen. **Ethnic Reidentifications in Ukraine.** Washington, D.C.: International Programs Center. Population Division, U.S. Bureau of Census, August 1997. 32p.

The 1989 census reports that 25 percent of families in Ukraine had spouses of different nationalities. However, during the census enumeration, respondents were required to select only one nationality. A recent World Bank survey indicates that nearly one-sixth of the population is of Ukrainian/Russian ancestry, but most chose Russian nationality during the census. Through 1997, a number of surveys indicated a growing share of the population identifying itself as Ukrainian, with the Russian portion decreasing. At the same time, a growing percentage of women registered their children as Ukrainian. The Russian share, again, decreased proportionately. These factors point to an ongoing ethnic reidentification, although there is no indication of overt Ukrainization.

Political ramifications of these trends are not certain. Many Ukrainians in the east and south do not identify strongly with Ukraine. Other residents, who until recently considered themselves Russian, would be in this category as well. There are, however, some unidentifiable undercurrents that make Ukrainian nationality preferable. Coupled with an increased use of the Ukrainian language in education, these trends should produce a population with a stronger attachment to Ukraine. The author provides a number of statistical tables, many of them based on statistical sources published in Ukraine, e.g., Ministerstvo Statystyky Ukrainy. *Naselennia Ukrainy 1994*. Kyiv, 1995 (Ministry of Statistics of Ukraine. *Statistical Yearbook for 1995*). Such statistical yearbooks are published annually. See also Paul S. Pirie's "National Identity and Politics in Southern and Eastern Ukraine" (*Europa-Asia Studies* 7:1079–1104 1996), and Roman Solchanyk's "The Politics of State Building: Centre-Periphery Relations in Post-Soviet Ukraine" (*Europa-Asia Studies* 1:47–68 1994).

335. Sochor, Zenovia A. "Ethnic Politics in Ukraine." In: *Ethnic Conflicts and Civil Society: Proposals for a New Era in Eastern Europe*. Hants, England: Ashgate Publishing, 1997. pp. 127–50.

Dr. Zenovia Sochor was Associate Professor at Clark University in Worcester, Department of Government. In her article on ethnic politics, she discusses the potential tensions in this area primarily because of relatively large minorities in Ukraine, with one group—the Russians—comprising about 20% of the population. Nevertheless, Ukraine has survived its initial years of independence in relative peace. The author discusses the ethnic situation in Ukraine by looking at the ethnic composition, the Soviet legacy, the first steps of independence, and the new Kuchma regime. The article is well documented.

336. Tolstov, Serhiy. "Dimensions of Inter-Ethnic Relations in Ukraine." *The Ukrainian Review* 49:2:28–46 (Summer 1993).

The crucial year of 1991 was accompanied by a widespread revival of ethnic feelings and claims for sovereignty on behalf of most Soviet republics. Ukraine offered citizenship automatically to everyone registered as a permanent resident of Ukraine at the time of the August 24, 1991, Declaration of Independence. Most of the principles and details of this concept of the creation of

a multicultural society were discussed at the Second Congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine, generally known as *Rukh*, and were subsequently included in political statements of a number of Ukrainian democratic parties that were, until August 1991, in opposition to the government of the Ukrainian SSR. The author provides an analysis of the ethnic composition of Ukraine, noting that on April 26, 1993, a New Ministry of Interethnic Relations and Migration was formed. Tolstov also briefly discusses the question of Crimea. See also *Ukraine and the U.S. Response: Twelfth Conference, January 9–14, 1993* Dick Clark, ed. (Queenstown, Md.: Aspen Institute, 1993. 76p.), with several contributors, including Roman Szporluk, Serhiy Holowaty, William J. Perry, and other prominent figures.

Eastern Diaspora

337. Drobizheva, Leokadia, et al., eds. **Ethnic Conflict in the Post-Soviet World: Case Studies and Analysis.** Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1996. 365p.

There has been substantial media attention to the various conflicts that have occurred in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe since 1989. This collection contains 18 essays arranged by region or major state. One of the potential threatening forces given wide coverage in the early 1990s was the Russian nationalists who expressed growing concern over the fate of the 25 million Russians living in the "Near Abroad." According to Drobizheva in her essay on "Russian Ethnonationalism," concern for ethnic Russians abroad was more of a political ploy of extremist politicians than an everyday worry of the average Russian. The same topic is covered by Jeff Chinn and Robert Kaiser in *Russians as the New Minority: Ethnicity and Nationalism in the Soviet Successor States* (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1996. 308p.). See also Kumar Rupesinghe, Peter King, and Olga Vorkunova, eds. *Ethnicity and Conflict in a Post-Communist World: The Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China* (New York, N.Y.: St. Martin's Press, 1992. 276p.).
◆ **Reviews:** D. M. Crowe. *Nationalities Papers* 28:4:791–93 (December 1997).

338. Cipko, Serhii. "Ukrainians in the Former Republics of the USSR Outside Ukraine." In: *Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World.* Ed. by Ann Lencyk Pawliczko. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994. pp. 121–42.

A concise presentation of Ukrainian settlement in the former republics of the USSR by an author from Ukraine who was visiting lecturer in Ukrainian studies at the University of Alberta in 1993. The material covers some statistical data on population for 1989 through 1992 and includes a history of Ukrainian immigration, community organizations in the Far East and other regions, recent links with Ukraine, relations with Ukrainians in the West, and a brief bibliography of sources consulted.

339. Kubijovyč, V. O., I. Svit, and O. Ohloblyn. "Siberia." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. IV. pp. 697–700.

The emphasis in this article is to provide information about Ukrainians in Siberia, including the history of Ukrainian settlements before the close of the eighteenth century and afterward. There is also information about Ukrainians as exiles from various social strata, who were banished by the authorities to Siberia through several deportations during the first and second half of the seventeenth century. Most of them were political exiles—opponents of Moscow's policy in Ukraine (supporters of Hetman I. Vyhovsky, Hetman D. Mnohohrishny and his relatives, Hetman I. Samoilovych, and many others). The article offers a good historical

overview of Ukrainian settlements, several statistical tables, and a brief bibliography.

340. Naulko, Vsevolod, Ihor Vynnychenko, and Rostyslav Sossa. **Ukrainians in the Eastern Diaspora: An Atlas.** Trans. by Serge Cipko and Myroslav Yurkevich. Kyiv, Edmonton, and Toronto: Mapa Ltd. and Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 1993. 24p. 25 maps.

This atlas is the first publication in English dedicated to the distribution of Ukrainians living beyond the current borders of Ukraine in the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union from the end of the nineteenth century to the present. The maps and text are based on the official censuses of 1897, 1926, 1959, 1970, and 1989. The atlas consists of several parts: ethnohistorical background, a two-page narrative describing Ukrainian migration and settlement, distribution of the Ukrainian Eastern diaspora in 1897, migrations since 1897 and the ensuing patterns in 1926, the period between 1926 and 1959, developments in the 1960s and 1970s, and Ukrainian patterns based on the 1979 and 1989 censuses.

◆ **Reviews:** I. Stebelsky. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:335–37 (Summer–Winter 1996).

341. Stebelsky, Ihor. "Ukrainian Migration to Siberia Before 1917: The Process and Problems of Losses and Survival Rates." In: *Ukrainian Past, Ukrainian Present*. Ed. by Bohdan Krawchenko. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993. pp. 55–69.

Dr. Ihor Stebelsky, Professor of Geography in the Department of Geography at the University of Windsor, Canada, is editor of "Geography" in the well-known *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* and author of several publications on this subject (Wynar, nos. 114, 117, 684). Ukrainian migration to Siberia was part of the great Siberian migration and colonization of the frontier of the Russian Empire. At its peak between 1894 and 1914, some 5 million people from all regions of the Russian Empire crossed the Urals, and of this total, 3.5 million settled in Siberia. The number of Ukrainians was very large, but the exact number is not known. Professor Stebelsky reviews the existing literature on this subject, including the linguistic assimilation of Ukrainian immigrants. See also S. Cipko's "Ukrainians in Manchuria, China: A Concise Historical Survey" (*Past Imperfect* 1:155–74 1992).

342. Wilson, Andrew. "The Ukrainians: Engaging the 'Eastern Diaspora.' " In: *Nations Abroad: Diaspora Politics and International Relations in the Former Soviet Union*. Ed. by Charles King and Neil J. Melvin. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1998. pp. 103–32.

The better-known half of the Ukrainian diaspora lives in the West—in North America (Canada and the United States)—with a smaller segment in Brazil and Argentina. The author analyzes the "Eastern Diaspora." According to official estimates, there are 6.7 million Ukrainians in the former Soviet Union (4.2 in the Russian Federation), with 180,000 in Poland, 30,000 in Slovakia, and over 65,000 in Romania. Other estimates, from primarily Ukrainian sources, bring these figures much higher (6.5 million in the Russian Federation), with a total of 10 million Ukrainians in the former Soviet Union, 500,000 in Poland, 203,000 in Slovakia, and 300,000 in Romania.

In addition to statistics, Dr. Wilson provides brief comments about the structure of the Ukrainian community in Russia, the Kuban, East Slobozhanshchyna, Povolzhia and Donshchyna, noncontiguous territories (Siryi Klyn, Zelenyi Klyn), and nonterritorial communities (Moscow and St. Petersburg). There are also sections on Ukrainians in Latvia, Moldova, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland, and Belarus.

Lemkos

343. Duc'-Fajfer, Olena. "The Lemkos in Poland." In: *The Persistence of Regional Cultures. Rusyns and Ukrainians in Their Carpathian Homeland and Abroad.* Ed. by Paul Robert Magosci. New York: Columbia University Press, dist., 1993. pp. 83–104.

In the works on the Lemko region, two main positions can be distinguished; they differ in some points and in some are even mutually exclusive. These positions can be reduced to the Polish and Ukrainian viewpoints. Recently, the Lemkos have increased efforts to speak for themselves. Olena Duc'-Fajfer reviews the existing literature on this topic, with a comprehensive listing of pertinent literature.

344. Kubijovyč, V. "Lemkos." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. III. pp. 79–82.

A brief and concise treatment of a Ukrainian ethnic group which, until 1946, lived in the most western part of Ukraine on both sides of the Carpathian Mountains. The intrinsic conservatism of the Lemkos preserved them from Polonization but at the same time impeded the rise of Ukrainian national consciousness. The old Ruthenian cultural mainstream, led mostly by local priests, turned in the Russophile direction in the 1900s. The Ukrainian national movement gained strength among the Lemkos only toward the end of the nineteenth century and was centered in Nowy Sacz and Sianik. Its leading activists were P. Linynsky, V. Yavorsky, M. Kubijovych, Rev. O. Hadzevych, and several other prominent figures. In the 1920s, the Ukrainian movement, supported by young priests and school teachers, began to dominate. The Polish government supported the Russophiles in order to keep the Lemkos divided. Later on, Ukrainian organizations were placed under police surveillance. Under German occupation, the Ukrainian national movement developed rather rapidly, and many Ukrainian schools and civic organizations were established. After the Soviet occupation of Western Ukraine, the process of resettlement of Lemkos started and was finalized by communist Poland. There is a separate section about Lemkos in North America written by Professor Kubijovyč, who was born in this region.

345. Magosci, Paul Robert. "Nation-Building or Nation Destroying? Lemkos, Poles, and Ukrainians in Contemporary Poland." *The Polish Review* 35:3:197–209 (1990).

The author defines the origin of the name "Lemko," relating Lemkos to Rusyns and (indirectly) to Ukrainians. Dr. Magosci provides a brief history of Lemkos in Poland, including their revival that started in the 1980s. The author concludes that the success of their revival will depend less upon the policies of an increasingly decentralized Polish government or the opposition of Ukrainians and pro-Ukrainian Lemkos, than upon the concentrated efforts of Lemko activists themselves.

346. Magosci, Paul Robert. "The Ukrainian Question Between Poland and Czechoslovakia: The Lemko Rusyn Republic (1918–1920) and Political Thought in Western Rus´-Ukraine." *Nationalities Papers* 21:2:95–105 (Fall 1993).

Despite its relatively long existence (sixteen months), the Lemko Rusyn Republic has never been treated in a serious manner in scholarly literature. Dr. Magosci attempts to outline the basic facts concerning the existence of the Lemko Republic. Scholarly literature since at least World War II generally refers to the Lemkos and Rusyns as Ukrainians, and, according to the author, in the years 1918–1920 most of the people in this territory did not consider themselves part of a "Ukrainian question for the simple

reason that they did not consider themselves Ukrainians."

347. Mihalasky, Susan. "Lemkos View Poland and Poles." *Nationality Papers* 25:4:683–97 (December 1997).

Based on a questionnaire administered from May to August 1991, this study focuses on the present state of the Lemko community, particularly in the matter of the Lemko ethnonational identity. According to the author, there is both deep and widespread pessimism among Lemkos regarding their present and future within Poland. This is based in part on a perception that the Polish government and society are intolerant of minorities in general and of Ukrainians (with whom Lemkos are associated) in particular. The "Vistula" operation resettlement and the compensation question emerge as the most important issues affecting how Lemkos perceive Poland and Poles. It might be interesting to compare this study with an article by John Armstrong, the well-known authority on Ukrainian matters. See his "Policy Toward the Polish Minority in the Soviet Union, 1923–1989" (*Polish Review* 35:1:51–66 1990).

348. Mihalasky, Susan Y. "The Lemko Question in the Polish Press, 1987–1993." *East European Quarterly* 30:1:43–53 (March 1997).

A continuation of an earlier review of the Polish press covering the years 1980–1986 prepared by Andrezej Zieba, "The Lemko Question in the Polish Press, 1980–86" (*Carpatho-Rusyn American* 11:1: 9–11 1988). Many journalists wrote that Lemkos are "something other" than Ukrainians, although what that "otherness" might be was never clearly defined (p. 43). The author discusses two Lemko ethnic organizations—the "pro-Rusyn" Lemko Associaton (founded in 1989) and the "pro-Ukrainian" Union of Lemkos (founded in 1990).

Russians in Ukraine

349. Bremmer, Ian Arthur. "The Politics of Ethnicity: Russians in the New Ukraine." Ph.D. diss., Stanford University, 1994. 265p.

Union republics previously peripheral to Soviet policy making became successor states able to formulate their own national policies. Russians, both numerically and politically dominant in the Soviet system, were made practically overnight into a diaspora that stood to lose much from these developments. The biggest Russian ethnic mass outside Russia (more than 11 million) is located in Ukraine. With fates tightly tied to the often strained relations between Ukraine and Russia, the new Russian minority in Ukraine is not only of great importance for the new Ukrainian government, but also has an immediate impact upon international security. This study looks closely at the positions of Russians in Ukraine in three cases—Lviv, Kyiv, and Crimea.

350. Chinn, Jeff, and Robert Kaiser. **Russians as the New Minority: Ethnicity and Nationalism in the Soviet Successor States.** Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1996. 308p.

The disintegration of the USSR caused the 25 million Russians living outside Russia to become, overnight, the largest ethnic minority in Europe. The principal objective of the authors was to reexamine several theories of nationalism in light of the unfolding titular Russian relationship in the non-Russian successor states. There are 3 parts and 11 chapters in this study, with Chapter six covering Belarus and Ukraine. Professor Chinn of the University of Missouri-Columbia and Robert Kaiser from the same institution have not used materials published in the Ukrainian or Russian languages, but have relied primarily on reports and some monographs published in English.

351. Golovakha, Evgenii, Natalia Panina, and Nikolai Churilov. "Russians in Ukraine." In: *The New Russian Diaspora. Russian Minorities in the Former Soviet Republics.* Ed. by Vladimir Shlapentokh, Munir Sendich, and Emil Payin. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1994. pp. 59–71.

The relatively stable and favorable position of the Russian minority in Ukraine is due to both mutual tolerance of Ukrainians and Russians and the reliable observance of the rights of national minorities on the part of Ukrainian authorities. The less favorable position of Russians in some western regions of Ukraine is the result of historical factors that are deeply rooted in the imperial past, and they reveal themselves much more strongly in many other former Soviet Union republics than in Ukraine. See also N. V. Panina and E. I. Golovakha, "Interethnic Relations and Ethnic Tolerance in Ukraine" (*Jews and Jewish Topics in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe* 1:14:27–30 Spring 1991).

352. Harris, Chauncy D. "The New Minorities: A Statistical Overview." *Post-Soviet Geography* 34:1:1–27 (1993).

Dr. Harris reviews the newly constituted Russian minorities of the former Soviet Union, including Ukraine. Several statistical tables and graphics illustrate the existing situation. See also the author's "A Geographic Analysis of Non-Russian Minorities in Russia and Its Ethnic Homelands" (*ibid.* 34:9:543–97 1993), providing descriptions of demographic characteristics, migration patterns, language shifts, and other factors.

353. Kolstoe, Paul. **Russians in the Former Soviet Republics.** With a contribution by Andrei Edemsky. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1995. 340p.

There are 25 million Russians living in the non-Russian, newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. The author offers a good historical overview of Russian expansion and migration from 1500 to the late Soviet period. The largest section of the book is devoted to a region-by-region discussion of the current situation of the Russian diaspora. One of the best chapters is on Ukraine, and Andrei Edemsky of the Russian Academy of Sciences deals with the Russian policy toward the diaspora. There are a number of books on this subject; all of them also discuss the Ukrainian diaspora. Anatoly M. Khazanov wrote *After the USSR: Ethnicity, Nationalism, and Politics in the Commonwealth of Independent States* (Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin Press, 1995. 311p.), explaining the history of the expansion of the Russian and Soviet empires and policy under various Soviet regimes.

◆ **Reviews:** W. P. Limberg. *Slavic Review* 56:3:576–77 (Fall 1997).

354. Shlapentokh, Vladimir, Munir Sendich, and Emil Payin, eds. **The New Russian Diaspora: Russian Minorities in the Former Soviet Republics.** Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1994. 221p.

Some 25 million Russians are living outside Russian territory. This volume, prepared under the sponsorship of the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, contains 12 articles covering several aspects of the Russian diaspora. There is an article on "Russians in Ukraine" prepared by Evgenii Golovakha, Natalia Panina, and Nikolai Cherilov (pp. 59–71). The authors state, "In conclusion, we would like to underscore the fact that the relatively stable and favorable position of the Russian minority in Ukraine is due to both mutual tolerance of Ukrainians and Russians and the reliable observance of rights of national minorities on the part of the Ukrainian authorities. The less favorable position of Russians in some western regions of Ukraine is the result of historical factors that are deeply rooted in the imperial past and reveal themselves much more strongly in many other former union republics than in Ukraine" (p. 71).

355. Smith, Graham, and Andrew Wilson. "Rethinking Russia's Post-Soviet Diaspora: The Potential for Political Mobilisation in Eastern Ukraine and North-East Estonia." *Europe-Asia Studies* 49:5:845–64 (1997).

Twenty-five million Russians are living in the 14 newly established post-Soviet states. The authors examine the diasporic communities, often considered to be potential geopolitical hot spots: North-East Estonia and the Donbas region in Ukraine. In North-East Estonia, Russian speakers make up just over four-fifths of the population, of whom 90% are ethnic Russians, the remainder being nearly all Ukrainian and Belarussian. In the Donbas, ethnic Russians comprise just under one-half, but, given the weakness of the Ukrainian cultural traditions in the region, the proportion of Russian speakers is over four-fifths of the population. Both are old urban industrial regions with a still predominantly socialist labor culture.

See also Jeff Chinn and Robert Kaiser, *Russians as a New Minority: Ethnicity and Nationalism in the Soviet Successor States* (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1996); Aadne Aasland, "Russians Outside Russia: The New Russian Diaspora" (In: *The Nationality Question in the Post-Soviet States*. Graham Smith, ed. London: Macmillan, 1996. pp. 477–97); and Andrew Wilson's "The Donbas Between Ukraine and Russia. The Use of History in Political Disputes" (*Journal of Contemporary Ukraine* 30:2:265–89 April 1995).

Jews in Ukraine

356. Brym, Robert J., with the assistance of Rozalina Ryvkina. **The Jews of Moscow, Kiev and Minsk: Identity, Antisemitism, Emigration.** London: Macmillan and the Institute of Jewish Affairs, 1994. 142p.

A survey of the Jewish minority in Moscow, Kyiv, and Minsk, analyzing their ethnic and religious identity, the perception of society around them, and similar questions. The author makes comparisons with North American Jewish identity while discussing the question of Jewish identity in the former Soviet republics.

As it is pointed out by Dr. Friedgut, this survey did not include the questions concerning knowledge of Jewish history or religion, which is a pity (p. 242), and there is insufficient depth of knowledge concerning the emigration of Soviet Jews (p. 243). ◆ **Reviews:** J. H. Friedgut. *Canadian Slavonic Papers. Revue Canadienne des Slavistes* 37:1/2: 242–44 (March–June 1995).

357. Bohachevsky-Chomiak, Martha. "Jewish and Ukrainian Women: A Double Minority." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective*. 2nd ed. Ed. by H. Aster and P. J. Potichnyj. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 355–69.

Neither the Jewish nor the Ukrainian communities were interested in women's issues as they were defined in traditional feminism. Rather, considerations of national survival constituted the primary concern of both nationalities. The women of both groups had been particularly vulnerable to the violence perpetrated against the whole nation, be it the savagery of the Tatars, the brutality of the Poles, the wanton killing, pillage, and rape of the Cossacks, or the more methodical harassment of the czar's forces. The author examines this topic at the grassroots level and describes the activities of several organizations. In conclusion, what can be said for the men can be said even more strongly for the women: Neither common suffering, nor common fate, nor an objective common enemy were enough to encourage the cooperation of the two opposed nationalities.

358. Gitelman, Zvi. "Contemporary Soviet Jewish Perceptions of Ukrainians: Some Empirical Observations." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective*. 2nd ed. Ed. by H. Aster and P. J. Potichnyj. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 437–57.

There is no consensus on even broad outlines of the history of Ukrainian-Jewish interactions in the last several centuries. The sensitivity and complexity of the multiple issues explain the reluctance of many scholars to enter this minefield. Dr. Gitelman, Professor of Political Science at the University of Michigan, describes the situation of the Jewish minority in Soviet Ukraine, the Jewish emigration from Ukraine since 1971, and the results of a survey measuring the images of ethnic groups in several Soviet republics.

359. Kubijovyč, V., and V. Markus. "Jews." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988. Vol. II. pp. 385–93.

A condensed and well-balanced historical narrative about Jewish settlements in Ukraine that go back to the fourth century B.C. in the Crimea and among Greek colonies on the Northeast coast of the Black Sea. In addition to a chronological treatment, the authors discuss social and political circumstances of Jewish life, the role during czarist and Soviet rule, demography, and cultural life. There is also a select bibliography. One of the best treatments of Ukrainian-Jewish relations the reader will find in H. Aster and P. Potichnyj, eds. *Jewish-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective* (Wynar, no. 541).

Australia

360. Cipko, Serge, comp. **Bibliography of Ukrainians in Australia and New Zealand.** Sydney: The Ukrainian Studies Centre, School of Modern Languages, Macquarie University, 1988. 18p. (Research Report, no. 1).

The year 1988 marks the millennium of Kyivan Christianity and it marks the 40th anniversary of large-scale Ukrainian immigration to Australia. The material included in this bibliography was published in several languages (primarily Ukrainian) and describes certain aspects of Ukrainian life. It covers books and journals as well as sections on monographs that deal with specific aspects of Ukrainian culture. Articles in newspapers and magazines are not covered. The transliteration of titles published in Ukrainian is followed in parentheses with a translation into English. The bibliography, arranged in several broad subject categories, has over 160 entries. There is no subject index. Chapter 1, "Bibliography," covers seven entries pertaining to previously published bibliographies.

361. Gordijew, Ihor, and Halyna Koscharsky, eds. **Ukrainian Settlement in Australia.** Fourth Conference, Sydney, 22–24 April 1988. Sydney: School of Modern Languages, Macquarie University, 1989. 105p. (Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Studies Centre, Macquarie University).

Presents proceedings of the conference held in 1988. Contents: "The Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine" by Eugene Seneta; "An Overview of Ukrainian Secondary Education in New South Wales" by M. Danylak; "Ukrainian Schooling in Victoria: Perspectives, Needs and Planning: Part 1: Teachers and Pupils" by O. Dudinski; "The Ivan Franko Ukrainian Community School,

Adelaide S.A. Inc." by M. Kowalska; "Ukrainian Tertiary Education in New South Wales" by H. Koscharsky; "Observations on Potential and Priorities" by M. Pavlyshyn; "The Ukrainian Community Needs: Problems and Prospects" by M. Lawriwsky; "Ukrainians and Welfare" by S. Matiasz; "Welfare Needs of the Ethnic Aging: Core Policy Issues" by A. Barchinski; "The Role of the Ethnic Communities in the Implementation of the National Policy on Languages During 1988 and Beyond" by J. Lo Bianco; "Overview of Women's Issues: A Multicultural Perspective" by the Hon. Franca Arena; "Ukrainians in the 1986 Census" by Eugene Seneta; and "Visions for the Future: A Theological Projection of the Role of the Ukrainian Church in Australia" by L. Cross.

The most comprehensive encyclopedic information about Ukrainians in Australia is provided by *Entsyklopediia ukrains'koi diaspory* (*Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Diaspora*, vol. 4. Australia, Asia, Africa, Kyiv, New York, Chicago, Melbourne: Shevchenko Scientific Society and National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 1995. 248p.). An impressive volume about Ukrainians in Australia, *Ukraintsi v Australii* (*Ukrainians in Australia*) was published in Melbourne in 1998 by the Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations, with 1,104 pages. Edited by well-known literary scholar Marko Pavlyshyn and the Editorial Board, this volume includes dozens of articles abut Ukrainian churches, civic activities, professional organizations, youth organizations, and other topics. A comprehensive bibliography and chronology conclude the volume. The first volume was published in 1966.

362. Lawriwsky, Michael L. "Ukrainian 'External Affairs' in Australia, 1966–95: Coming out of the 'Ghetto.' " *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 20:1/2: 139–60 (Summer–Winter 1995).

There was no original Ukrainian community life in Australia. The author provides a survey of activities of several Ukrainian organizations based on annual reports and some publications in the Ukrainian language as well as on articles in the *Australian Ukrainian Review*. Special attention is given to the celebration of the millennium of Christianity at the Australia National University in August 1987, with proceedings published as *One Thousand Years of Christianity in Ukraine: Papers from a Symposium at the Australian National University, Canberra. 15 August 1987* (Marko Pavlyshyn, ed. Melbourne: Monash University, Department of Slavic Languages, 1988).

363. Mysak, Sonia. "Imagining the Imaginary: Nostalgia and the Ukrainian-Australian Text." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 20:1/2:97–110 (Summer–Winter 1995).

Ukrainians immigrated to Australia during the period immediately after the Second World War. Australian Department of Immigration statistics show that 14,464 Ukrainians arrived during the years 1942–1954; according to Eugene Seneta, this figure is actually larger—about 21,000. See Seneta's "Ukrainians in Australia's Censuses" (In: *Ukrainian Settlement in Australia: Second Conference, Melbourne, 5–7 April 1985.* Marko Pavlyshyn, ed. Melbourne: Department of Slavic Languages, Monash University, 1986. pp. 15–27).

364. Seneta, Eugene. "Ukrainians in Australia." In: *Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World.* Ed. by Ann Lencyk Pawliczko. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994. pp. 471–90.

A competent, brief article about Ukrainian immigration and settlement in Australia describing Ukrainian life, accomplishments, social and political activities, and so on. A good bibliography of sources consulted is appended.

Wasyl Krechowec and Ann Lencyk Pawliczko prepared a brief article on Ukrainians in New Zealand (op. cit., pp. 490–96), and Ann Lencyk Pawliczko briefly wrote about Ukrainians in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East (op. cit., pp. 501–8).

Central and Eastern Europe

365. Gerner, Kristian. "From the Black Sea to the Adriatic: Ethnicity, Territory and International Security." *Security Dialogue* 24:1:55–68 (1993).

The ethnic distribution of people in Central and Eastern Europe does not coincide with state boundaries. This is also true, of course, of Ukraine as well as other states in this region.

366. Gordon, Ellen J. "Legislating Identity: Language, Citizenship, and Education in Lithuania." Ph.D. diss., The University of Michigan, 1993. 230p.

The Lithuanian government in attempting to build a state, adopted laws on citizenship, language, and education that the Polish minority perceived as a threat to their national identity. The Lithuanian Polish minority, in comparison with the Polish minorities in Ukraine and Belarus, was able to preserve national consciousness by retaining their native language. This was accomplished largely through the availability of Polish-language schooling.

367. Markus, Vasyl, and Viktoria Pavlenko. "Ukrainians in Bulgaria." In: *Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World.* Ed. by Ann Lencyk Pawliczko. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994. pp. 142–47.

This article contains very basic information about a small Ukrainian community in Bulgaria, with a history of Ukrainian immigration and settlement. Dr. Vasyl Markus provides more substantial information about the Czech and Slovak Republics (op. cit., pp. 147–66), with a concise history of Ukrainian immigration and cultural life. It seems that interviews with some local Ukrainians would have helped in preparing a more detailed examination of cultural life in Czechoslovakia before World War II. Dr. Markus also prepared a brief sketch about Ukrainians in Hungary (op. cit., pp. 167–75).

368. Prymak, Thomas M. "The Great Migration: East Central Europe to the Americas in the Literature of Slavs, 1880–1914. Some Examples." *Ethnic Forum* 12:2:31–47 (1992).

Dr. Prymak examines several examples of Slavic literature dealing with migration from East and Central Europe, including such well-known names as Polish writer Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846–1916), Slovak novelist Martin Kukucin (1860–1928), and a noted Ukrainian writer and scholar Ivan Franko, especially his cycle, *To Brazil* (*Do Brazylii*). Of other writers, the author mentions Ukrainian Vasyl Stefanyk and his *Stone Cross* (*Kaminnyi khrest*), Osyp Makovei, and radical populist Vladimir Korolenko (1853–1921). The article contains over 30 reference notes and a bibliography.

369. Taras, Ray, ed. **National Identities and Ethnic Minorities in Eastern Europe.** New York: Macmillan, 1998. 228p.

A collection of papers selected from the conference the Fifth World Congress of Central and East European Studies held in Warsaw in August 1995. There are several papers pertaining to Ukraine, e.g., "Ethno-National Orientation Among the Lemkos in Poland" by Suzyn Yvonne Mihalsky.

370. Vecoli, Rudolf J. "Some Observations Regarding Migration and Ethnic Studies in Poland, Czech Lands, and Ukraine." *Ethnic Forum* 12:2:7–15 (1992).

The author describes the status of Polish, Czech, and Ukrainian ethnic studies before 1992. Probably the most comprehensive comments are given about Polish studies, headed by the Polonia Research Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences housed at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow, and other Polish institutions. The author also visited the Czech Republic and Ukraine, and in Kyiv he had a conversation with Dr. Volodymyr B. Evtoukh, Head of the Department of Sociology and Ethnopolitics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Comments about Ukraine are rather brief.

371. Veryha, Wasyl. "Ukrainian Settlement in Yugoslavia (c. 1700–1980)." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 45:2:195–208 (Summer 1989); *ibid.* 45:3:289–317 (Fall 1989).

According to the 1971 national census, the Ukrainian minority in Yugoslavia numbered 38,612 people (24,640 Ruthenians and 13,972 Ukrainians). However, this number is challenged by the Greek Catholic Church. The Ukrainian minority consists of essentially different groups of immigrants distinguished by the time of their arrival and region of origin. The author traces the developments in several regions, e.g., Backa, Kocur, Djurdjevo, Bosnia, etc. The article concludes with a section on religious life.

372. Zhukovsky, A. "Rumania or Romania." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. IV. pp. 431–35.

In the past, Rumania was divided into three political formations: Moldavia, with its Eastern section known as Bessarabia; Wallachia or Muntenia; and Transylvania. Until the creation of the Rumanian state in 1859–1861, Rumanian-Ukrainian political relations were conducted mainly through Moldavia. The Austrian annexation of Bukovyna in 1774 and the Russian annexation of Bessarabia in 1812 brought Ukrainians and Rumanians into direct contact with one another. All schools were Rumanianized, the use of Ukrainian in the courts and in public offices was banned, the Ukrainian chairs at Chernivtsi University were abolished, and many Ukrainian societies were closed down.

During the interwar era, the Rumanian government did not foster diplomatic or other ties with the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, or with the Soviet Union as a whole. In 1940, Rumania ceded North Bukovyna to the USSR. In 1944, Rumania was occupied by the Soviet Army and became an Eastern-bloc satellite. After the overthrow of the Ceausescu regime in 1989, Ukrainian life in Rumánia began to revive once more. The Union of Ukrainians of Rumania was formed in the same year. A few journals appeared (*Novyi vik* was reconstituted in 1990 as *Vil'ne slovo*), but, in general, Ukrainians are more active in Moldavia and other Eastern European countries. A brief bibliography concludes this article.

Poland

373. Hann, Chris. "Ethnic Cleansing in Eastern Europe: Poles and Ukrainians Beside the Curzon Line." *Nations and Nationalism* 2:3:389–406 (1996).

This paper is based on anthropological fieldwork in Southern Poland to illuminate both the historical development of national identities and the contemporary revival of ethnic tensions. For many centuries, Eastern Galica, and within it the town and district of Przemyšl (Peremyshl in Ukrainian) exemplified the diversity of the population. The socialist period opened with a further burst of ethnic cleansing as a continuation of the process initiated during Poland's independence between the wars. Symbols related to religion and to violence seem to be most powerful. Most of the author's comments are based on materials of Polish origin. As

is known, Peremyshl used to have a large Ukrainian population and, historically speaking, was one of the oldest cities in the Ukrainian Western Principality during the Medieval period. See also Tadeusz Piotrowski, "Akcja 'Wisla—Operation Vistula,' 1947: Background and Assessment" (*Polish Review* 43:2:219–38 1998).

374. Kravtsiv, B., V. Kubijovyč, O. Ohloblyn, and I. L. Rudnytsky. "Poland." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. IV. pp. 76–85.

Four prominent scholars prepared this encyclopedic article on Poland that primarily discusses the Polish influence on Ukraine, indicating among other things, how most of the Ukrainian nobles who were granted equal rights with their Polish counterparts were quickly Polonized, thus leaving Ukraine bereft of its own social elite. For several centuries, the history of Ukraine, particularly that of Galicia, was inextricably bound to that of Poland. The growing influence of Poland resulted finally in the Union of Lublin (1569), which united Poland and Lithuania into a simple commonwealth. The situation in Ukraine under Polish rule became increasingly more volatile in the first half of the seventeenth century as socioeconomic, religious, and national tensions grew. Tension peaked in 1648, when a full-scale uprising led by Bohdan Khmelnytsky erupted in Ukraine, representing a fundamental turning point in Ukrainian history. Unable to assert full independence alone, Khmelnytsky turned to the Russian czar for assistance and concluded the Pereiaslav Treaty of 1654 with the Russians.

Poland regained full control of Right-Bank Ukraine by 1714, but the Polish Commonwealth by now was rendered largely ineffectual because of the weakness of its political system. The Russian intervention in Poland's internal affairs culminated in that country's active role in the partitioning of Poland (1772, 1793, and 1795), whereby Russia acquired all of Poland's Ukrainian possessions other than Galicia and Bukovyna, which were annexed by the Austrian Empire.

In the next section, the authors discuss Poland as part of the Russian Empire (1785–1917) and the Austrian Empire (1772–1918), Poland during World War I, Poland's war with the Ukrainians in Galicia, the period of independence, and the Sovietization of Poland. There is a separate section on Ukrainians in Poland, including the history of the Ukrainian minority, conditions for community life, and church life.

B. Kravtsiv, V. Kubijovyč, O. Ohloblyn, and I. L. Rudnytsky also wrote an article on "Poles in Ukraine" (op. cit., pp. 86–94) with the following subheadings: "1340–1569; 1569–1700: Eighteenth Century;" "Russian Empire 1795–1917;" "Galicia, 1772–1918;" "Ukrainian SSR 1920–1930s;" "Ukrainian Territories Under Poland, 1919–1939;" and "The Recent Period." Both articles have comprehensive bibliographies.

375. Kruszewski, Antony Z. "The Revival of the Polish Diaspora in Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine." *The Polish Review* 41:3:293–308 (1996).

This article deals with the somewhat unexpected revival of the Polish communities in the newly independent republics of Belarus, Lithuania, and Ukraine. Many Poles in the Russian Empire were reduced from a ruling group to an oppressed minority by czarist punitive policies following two nineteenth-century Polish uprisings in 1831 and 1863. There was even more horrible treatment of Poles in the 1917–1922 Revolution, the period of War Communism, and the Stalinist terror of 1936–1938, including mass deportations to Kazakhstan and the interior of the Soviet Union. The Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact of August 23, 1939, which divided Poland between the Soviet Union and Germany, brought into the Soviet Union also some four million Poles. The author surveys those tragic events, stressing the obvious

denationalization of the Soviet Poles and the lack of Polish schools and other cultural activities. With the independence of Belarus, Lithuania, and Ukraine, we witness the process of revival of the Polish diaspora, indicating that the situation of the Polish minority varies greatly between Western and Eastern Ukraine.

376. Simoncini, Gabriele. "The Polyethnic State: National Minorities in Interbellum Poland." *Nationalities Papers* 12:1:5–28 (1994).

Interbellum Poland remains an important example of a polyethnic state and society in European history. According to the author, the present interest in nationality issues is increasing, though it still remains essentially somewhat marginal, with a well-known exception; the extensive studies on the Jewish minority. Ukrainians, Belarussians, and to a more limited extent, Germans, had a very high concentration in specific geographic areas. The Ukrainians (16 percent of the total population) constituted the most crucial ethnicity of the Polish state. The policies of the Polish government tended to keep Ukrainians in poverty. Politically, the situation was not desirable for Ukrainians and was detrimental even for the Polish government. Simoncini offers little new in this article, repeating, in most cases, the Polish point of view. See also E. Wynot "The National Minorities of Interwar Poland: An Overview" (In: *Poland Between the Wars: 1918–1939.* A Collection of Papers and Discussions from the Conference "Poland Between the Wars: 1918–1939" held in Bloomington, Indiana, February 21–23, 1985. T. Wiles, ed. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1989). There are several more recent articles, e.g., John-Paul Himka's "Western Ukraine Between the Wars" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 34:4: 391–412 December 1992).

377. Truchan, Myroslaw. "Ukrainians in Poland." In: *Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World.* Ed. by Ann Lencyk Pawliczko. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994. pp. 176–88.

There are approximately 200,000–250,000 Ukrainians in Poland today; but the author, who lives in Germany, hardly did justice to this topic. His article is too brief and superficial. Even the list of "sources consulted" indicates that Truchan is not familiar with the existing voluminous literature about Ukrainians in Poland.

378. Zurowski, Michael. "The British Foreign Office and Poland's Eastern Minorities, 1918–1941." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 46:3:262–81 (Fall 1990); *ibid.* 46:4:399–420 (Winter 1990).

The Polish delegation at the Paris Peace Conference signed the *Minorities Treaty,* and, at least on paper, the Polish government recognized that the minorities question inside Poland was of international concern and within the jurisdiction of the League of Nations. The author reviews all important developments on this subject, using some archival material and several secondary sources.

Russia

379. Chopyk, Dan B. "Problems of Ukrainian Diaspora in Russia." *ABN Correspondence* 47:3/4:10–18 (Autumn–Winter 1996).

The Ukrainian diaspora in Russia came into being as a result of the compulsory resettlements from Ukraine due to such things as repression, starvation, and the recruitment of the labor force during both the Czarist and Soviet eras. The author analyzes the relations between Russia and Ukraine, emphasizing that many conflicts concerning the cultural needs of Ukrainians in Russia have not been resolved.

380. Cipko, Serge. **Ukrainians in Russia: A Bibliographic and Statistical Guide.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1994. 43p. (Research Report, no. 55).

The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies has copublished, with Mapa Ltd. of Kyiv, *The Eastern Ukrainian Diaspora* by V. Naulko and others (Kyiv, Toronto, and Edmonton: 1993). This is a translation of the original Ukrainian publication, *Ukraintsi: Skhidna diaspora. Atlas*, issued by Mapa Ltd. in Kyiv in 1992. It includes bibliographical and statistical data, addresses of Ukrainian organizations in Russia, periodicals, and biographies of Ukrainians from Russia who resettled abroad. It may be considered a companion to the atlas.

South America

381. Cipko, Serge. "Our Tombs of Salvation: The History of Ukrainian Immigration into Argentina, 1920–1939." Ph.D. diss., University of Alberta (Canada), 1995. 424p.

Ukrainian immigration to Argentina was the largest Ukrainian overseas immigration of that period. The author provides a brief account of early Ukrainian immigration from 1897 to 1914, followed by an analysis of socioeconomic integration of the second wave of immigrants in 1920 through 1939, their reception by Argentine society, and their settlement pattern.

382. Cipko, Serge. **The Ukrainian Press in Latin America: A Concise Bibliographical Survey.** Sydney, Australia: Ukrainian Studies Centre, December 1990. 19p. (Research Report, no. 3).

A chronological list of periodicals in Brazil and Argentina, two of the main countries of Ukrainian settlement. Provides the name of a periodical in English transliteration, years of publication, a brief annotation describing its main features and occasionally, the names of editors. There is a need for follow-up of this useful directory in order to provide essential information about some more important periodicals. For example, the information about *Nash Klych* (May 5, 1934–present) is rather sketchy. The name of the late Professor Onatsky, a well-known scholar and civic leader who at one point was editor of this periodical, is not mentioned.

383. Wasylyk, Mykhailo. "Ukrainians in Argentina." In: *Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World.* Ed. by Ann Lencyk Pawliczko. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994. pp. 419–43.

A brief but well-prepared article on Ukrainians in Argentina covering the usual items—participation in economic, political, professional, and social life of Argentina; the history of Ukrainian immigration to that country; and information on churches and education. The bibliography is somewhat limited, but probably adequate.

Oksana Boruszenko and Rev. Danyil Kozlinsky have written about Ukrainians in Brazil (op. cit., pp. 443–54). There are articles about Paraguay (op. cit., pp. 455–61) and Venezuela (op. cit., pp. 461–62) and a brief, general article about Ukrainians in other South American countries (op. cit., pp. 467–68).

Western Europe

384. Dobriansky, M. D. "Great Britain." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988. Vol. II. pp. 87–91.

At first, relations between Great Britain and Ukraine were sporadic. In the seventeenth century English readers began to take an interest in Ukrainian Cossacks, and in the eighteenth century the victory of

Peter I over Charles XII of Sweden and Hetman Mazepa (1709) again aroused the British public interest in Ukraine. In the second half of the nineteenth century, English works on Ukrainian folklore and literature began to appear in print, and during the interwar period, protests against anti-Ukrainian policies of the Polish authorities were often voiced in Britain. After the Second World War, the British government supported the Soviet annexation of Galicia. Ukrainians appeared in large numbers in Great Britain during the war and immediately after. The author discusses the treatment of Ukrainian veterans of the Polish army and later members of the Division Galizien, who were first treated as prisoners. Ukrainian settlements in Great Britain are discussed in some detail, including civic and political organizations and religious life. Appended is a brief bibliography, with some works published in English.

385. Jenkala, Marta. "Ukrainians in the United Kingdom." In: *Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World.* Ed. by Ann Lencyk Pawliczko. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994. pp. 292–307.

A brief article about the Ukrainian population of Great Britain, providing a history of immigration, social and political life, and so on. An appended bibliography, covering a number of items published in Ukrainian, will be helpful for students interested in exploring the history of Ukrainian immigration. The author is a language teacher in London.

386. Maruniak, Wolodymyr. "Ukrainians in the Federal Republic of Germany." In: *Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World.* Ed. by Ann Lencyk Pawliczko. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994. pp. 252–67.

A concise article about Ukrainian settlement in Germany, with a brief history of Ukrainian immigration and activities. The late Dr. Maruniak is the author of a book published in Ukrainian in 1985 about Ukrainian immigration in Germany and Austria.

387. Naklowicz, Serhij. "Ukrainians in Austria." In: *Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World.* Ed. by Ann Lencyk Pawliczko. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994. pp. 201–13.

A very readable article by the late Dr. Naklowicz about the Ukrainian population in Austria. There is a brief history of Ukrainian immigration, as well as information on religious life, cultural life, and social and political life. Appended is a brief bibliography of sources consulted, unfortunately containing occasional bibliographical omissions (e.g., "A Survey of the History of the Central Union of Ukrainian Students" written by Dr. Marko Antonovych). There are a number of articles in this volume covering smaller Ukrainian settlements in Western Europe: e.g., "Ukrainians in Belgium" by Mykola Kohut (op. cit., pp. 214–30); "Ukrainians in Denmark" by Ann Lencyk Pawliczko (op. cit., pp. 230–32); "Ukrainians in Finland" (op. cit., pp. 232–34); and "Ukrainians in Italy and the Vatican" by Daria Markus (op. cit., pp. 267–73) as well as other brief articles covering Luxembourg (pp. 274–78); Norway (pp. 279–80); Spain (pp. 280–82); Sweden (pp. 282–88); Switzerland (pp. 288–91); Ireland (pp. 306–7); and the former Yugoslavia (pp. 308–24). In most cases, information provided by the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* is more detailed and better documented.

388. Zhukovsky, Arkadii. "Ukrainians in France." In: *Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World.* Ed. by Ann Lencyk Pawliczko. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994. pp. 234–52.

A brief but very readable article about the Ukrainian population in France prepared by Dr. Arkadii Zhukovsky, a

former President of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Europe and a well-known scholar. The article provides demographic and social characteristics of the Ukrainian population (approximately 25,000–30,000 Ukrainians in the first half of the 1990s), history of settlement, religious life, cultural life, and social and political life. A good bibliography is appended.

389. Zhukovsky, A. "Germany." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988. Vol. II. pp. 47–56.

Provides a history of Ukrainian settlements in Germany, beginning with the Middle Ages. There are several subsequent sections: the fifteenth century to 1917; the First World War and the Ukrainian Revolution; the interwar years; the Second World War; and the postwar period. A special attention is given to Ukrainian immigrants in Germany concluding with the 1980s. A brief, but well-selected bibliography is appended.

United States

General Works

390. Cipko, Serge. "In Search of a New Home: Ukrainian Emigration Patterns Between the Two World Wars." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2: 3–28 (Summer–Winter 1991).

This article deals with the analysis of Ukrainian emigration patterns between 1919 and 1939, the number of individuals involved, their geographical origins, and their targeted destination.

391. Dushnyck, W., and N. Fr. Chirovsky, eds. **The Great Heritage in America.** New York: Ukrainian Congress Committee, 1991. 690p.

The purpose of this volume was to describe and document the growth of the Ukrainian community in the United States. The project started in 1975 and, unfortunately, took many years to complete. There are 68 chapters organized into 10 topics, with many contributors, some of them now deceased, including Dr. Dushnyck, one of the editors. We cite separately some of the articles from this compendium. The volume has a name index, but no subject index—a necessity in a volume of this type. Dr. Holowinsky provides some critical comments in *The Ukrainian Quarterly*.

◆ **Reviews:** I. Z. Holowinsky. *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 48:3:347–49 (Fall 1992).

392. Dyrud, Keith P. **The Quest for the Rusyn Soul: The Politics of Religion and Culture in Eastern Europe and in America, 1890–World War I.** Philadelphia: Balch Institute Press; London and Toronto: Associated University Press, 1992. 157p.

In this examination of the national consciousness (and lack thereof) in turn-of-the-century Ukraine, the author tries to explain the lack of homogeneity in Ukraine during this period and why few Rusyns considered themselves Ukrainians. The author explores the diverse ideological positions that the first Rusyn immigrants from Galicia and Transcarpathia brought to the United States. He asserts that they emigrated too soon to witness directly the evolution of Ukrainian national consciousness in their homeland, but they brought with them their own historical experience, which was reflected in their everyday life and immigrant activities. Only during the initial years were efforts successful at unification and joint activity of Rusyns. The author provides some details about activities of governmental circles interested in the Rusyns' life in America. The leading influence remained the Russian Orthodox Church, catering to the immigrants' spiritual and social needs and influencing many Greek-Catholic immigrants to convert to the Orthodox Church.

Dyrud's analysis of this brief period in Ukrainian history is based on a rich array of resources. As was pointed out by Babotová of the Department of Ukrainian Language and Literature at the University of Prešov, there are some factual and typographical errors, including Dukhnovych's views on literary language, "but they do not significantly mar its scholarly value."

There are also a number of other articles on this topic that should be noted. Of special interest is John-Paul Himka's "The Greek Catholic Church in Nineteenth-Century Galicia" (In: *Church, Nation and State in Russia and Ukraine*. Geoffrey Hosking, ed. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991). In addition, Dr. Himka wrote "The Conflict Between the Secular and the Religious Clergy in Eighteenth-Century Western Ukraine" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:1/2:35–47 June 1991), and John T. Sekellick wrote "Catholic Ruthenians of the Byzantine Rite in the United States of America" (*Diakonia* 25:1:19–59 1992).

◆ **Reviews:** R. L. Babotová. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 18:1/2:271–73 (Summer–Winter 1993). P. A. Krafcik. *Slavic Review* 53:3:949–51 (Fall 1994).

393. Grabowicz, Oksana Irena. "Persistence and Change in Values, Attitudes and Beliefs: A Study of the Ukrainian Community in the U.S." Ph.D. diss., University of Massachusetts, 1988. 396p.

The nature of Ukrainian ethnicity and the role of values in the preservation of ethnic identity are the main concerns of this study, which focuses on World War II Ukrainian immigrants and their children living in New York City. According to the author, the social-cultural processes observed here, however, are characteristic of the entire Ukrainian American community. The study also focuses on historical conditions and processes, since they help us understand how a culture survives in the face of acculturation to dominant societies. The mechanisms of acculturation differ between the first and the second generations. Transmutation of the original Ukrainian cultural heritage characterizes the second generation and reveals a complex system of adjustments aimed at bringing together the disparate traditions: the Ukrainian and the American.

394. Klymasz, Robert B. "Ukrainians." In: *American Immigrant Cultures: Building of a Nation*. New York: Simon & Schuster, Macmillan, 1997. Vol. 2. pp. 917–22.

American Immigrant Cultures was prepared under the auspices and with the support of the Human Relations Area Files at Yale University. Most general encyclopedias (e.g., *Americana, Collier's*, or even *Britannica*) have very little (if any), information, on Ukrainian immigrants. Klymasz, a noted Canadian scholar, presents a general profile of 740,803 Americans who identified themselves as partly or exclusively of Ukrainian ancestry according to the 1990 U.S. Census. The article contains a concise but well-written sketch of important waves of immigration to the U.S. For example, the first wave brought about half a million immigrants before 1914. From 1920 to 1939, the number was smaller (immigration quota about 150,000), and, after World War II, it was only 85,000. Dr. Klymasz includes some brief information about the recent period after Ukrainian independence in 1991 and provides some information on religious considerations and political infrastructure.

395. Magosci, Paul Robert. **The Carpatho-Rusyn Americans.** New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1989. 109p. (The Peoples of North America).

This series covers over 50 different nationalities in the United States, with this particular volume devoted to Carpatho-Rusyns. It is written for a wide audience, covering such topics as the homeland, events after immigration, the New World, assimilation and adoption, and other topics,

and has several illustrations, a selected bibliography, and an index. It is based on a larger work, *Our People: Carpatho-Rusyns and Their Descendants in North America* published in 1985 (Wynar, no. 245).

396. Magosci, Paul Robert. "Made or Re-Made in America? Nationality and Identity Formation Among Carpatho-Rusyn Immigration and Their Descendants." In: *The Persistence of Regional Cultures. Rusyns and Ukrainians in Their Carpathian Homeland and Abroad.* Ed. by Paul Robert Magosci. New York: Columbia University Press, dist., 1993. pp. 163–79.

Just as linguistic forms become frozen in time among America's immigrants, so, too, have customs, attitudes, and political convictions, including views about national identity. Among the ethnic groups who have been preserved in the United States are the Carpatho-Rusyns, also known as Ruthenians, Rusnaks, or by the regional name of Lemkos. Rusyn Americans represent the so-called older immigrants. Most of them have no knowledge at all of their ancestors' East-Slavic speech and little, if any, knowledge of a distinct Rusyn culture. At best, their knowledge consists of an awareness of certain religious practices or of recipes and eating habits handed down from parents and grandparents. It was in the course of political debates about the homeland that Rusyn Americans were forced to address the question of their national identity. By the late 1970s, an increasing number of scholarly and popular books about Carpatho-Rusyns began to appear, and in 1978 a Carpatho-Rusyn Center was founded to propagate the new "Rusyn revival" in the United States.

397. Magosci, Paul Robert. **Our People: Carpatho-Rusyns and Their Descendants in North America.** 3rd ed. Toronto: Multicultural History Society of Ontario and University of Toronto Press, 1994. 200p.

The first edition of this work was published in 1985 with 160 pages (Wynar, no. 245) and was reviewed in several professional journals. As was done in the previous volume, the author tries to show how three competing ideologies, Ukrainian, Rusyn, and Russian, strive to give national identity to a people, with, as the author then thought, the Ukrainian ultimately triumphing. Although Magosci recognizes that most "descendants of Carpatho-Rusyn immigrants function most comfortably as Americans" (p. 102), he hopes that the discovery of their roots through *Our People* and other of his writings "will enrich their lives" (p. 103). As was pointed out by Professor Stambrook, "Magosci knows very well that ethnic national identity is self-identity. Nevertheless, he adamantly asserts that a Rusyn-American is any person born in the homeland or who has at least one generational ancestor who came from one of the 1,022 Rusyn villages he has cited, or someone who self-identifies as a Rusyn. This is a grandiose definition, and one that enables Magosci to identify as Rusyn some individuals, in one case a prominent Canadian, whose primary self-identification may well be with another group" (pp. 680–81).

◆ **Reviews:** T. T. Nahowald. *Ethnic Forum* 15:1/2:226–27 (1995). R. I. Stambrook. *Slavic Review* 5:3:680–84 (Fall 1996).

398. Markus, Daria, and Oleh Wolowyna. "Ukrainians in the United States of America." In: *Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World.* Ed. by Ann Lencyk Pawliczko. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994. pp. 357–414.

Dr. Daria Markus, editor of the forthcoming *Encyclopedia of Ukrainians in Diaspora*, and Oleh Wolowyna, formerly Senior Population and Health Policy Specialist at the Center for International Development, Research Triangle Institute in North Carolina have written one of the longest and best articles in this handbook. The section on Ukrainian population in the

United States includes a map of ethnic distribution, statistical tables on ancestry of selected ethnic groups in the United States for 1980, age distribution, household types, and other topics. There is a section on geographic distribution that includes socioeconomic status and income distribution. The section on participation in the economic, political, professional, and social life is subdivided by appropriate topics with a good discussion of the history of Ukrainian immigration and settlement. Probably the weakest coverage is about scholarly institutions and existing foundations. There is a very good bibliography appended to this article.

399. Pawliczko, Ann Lencyk. "Ukrainian Immigration: A Study in Ethnic Survival." In: *The Immigration Experience in the United States: Policy Implications.* Ed. by Mary G. Powers and John J. Macisco, Jr. New York: Center of Migration Studies, 1994. pp. 88–109.

Dr. Pawliczko reviews several emigrations from Ukraine, starting with political emigration after the defeat of the Swedish King Charles XII and Hetman Mazepa. More detailed information is presented about the first large-scale emigration after World War I and World War II. A number of statistical tables, information on Ukrainian communities throughout the world, the assimilation pattern, and a brief bibliography enhance this well-prepared article.

400. Subtelny, Orest. **Ukrainians in North America: An Illustrated History.** Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1991. 181p.

To commemorate the 100th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in North America, Professor Subtelny prepared an illustrated history of Ukrainian immigrants in North America. The volume is well illustrated with over 250 black-and-white photographs, many of them taken from the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre in Winnipeg or the Ukrainian Museum in New York—two important depositories of photographs pertaining to Ukrainian immigrants. In addition, several other institutions were used by the author (e.g., the Research Center at the University of Minnesota, the National Archives in Ottawa, the provincial archives of Manitoba and Ontario). The narrative text of Professor Subtelny's work reads very well. It starts with a general introduction about the homeland, which is followed by the sections on events before the First World War, the second wave (the period between the wars), and the third wave (after the Second World War). The volume concludes with the chapter "The North American Diaspora" which includes sections on Ukrainian Americans, Ukrainian Canadians, and the homeland and diaspora. There is a good selective bibliography for additional readings and a general index.

◆ **Reviews:** J. Balan. *Canadian Literature* 136:129–30 (Spring 1993). J. Burnet. *Canadian Historical Review* 74:4:646–49 (December 1993). O. W. Gerus. *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 26:1:1 57–58 (1994). L. R. Wynar. *Ethnic Forum* 13/14: 1/2:143–48 (1993–1994).

401. Zielyk, Ihor Vsevolod. "Ethnicity and Irredentism in Diaspora: Profile of an Ukrainian-American Community." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1997. 309p.

The empirical case at hand is the situation of Americans of Ukrainian background before 1991. Their reactions to the political reality in their ancestral homeland bring out in sharp relief the nature of irredentism: They already lived in a free country of their own, which few of them wished to leave, yet much of their time and energy was spent in activities that were intended to further the cause of Ukraine's independence—fundraising, public demonstrations, attempts to influence American government, for example. There are also strong attempts to transmit both Ukrainian culture and ideology to the young.

Reference Sources

402. Buttlar, Lois J., and Lubomyr R. Wynar, comps. **Guide to Information Sources in Ethnic Museum, Library, and Archival Collections in the United States.** Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1996. 369p.

This directory represents 70 ethnic groups with entries arranged alphabetically in 68 categories, from Afghanistan American Resources to Welsh American Resources. There are some cross-references, e.g., from "Black American Resources" to "African American Resources." A majority of entries include the name of the cultural institution; the type (museum, library, archives, art gallery); an address; telephone and fax numbers; the sponsoring organization; personnel and the contact person; the date founded; scope of activities; admission price; publications, if any; and similar matters. The Ukrainian ethnic group is very well represented here, and this volume updates *Building Ethnic Collections* published in 1977 (Wynar, no. 246). Two indexes—institutional and geographical—conclude the volume.

◆ **Reviews:** *Choice*, p. 1770 (July–August 1996). T. Li. *ARBA 1997*, entry 522. *Reference Books Bulletin*, pp. 1314–15 (March 15, 1996).

403. Myroniuk, Halyna, and Alexander Lushnycky, comp. **A Guide to Ukrainian-American Newspapers in Microfilm.** New York and Minneapolis, Minn.: Shevchenko Scientific Society and Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, 1998. 40p.

Contains 89 entries for Ukrainian-American newspapers in microfilm, starting with the oldest ones, *Svoboda* (daily began in 1893), *Narodna Volya* (1911–), *Ameryka* (1912–) and a number of short-lived newspapers and newsletters. Each entry provides the full name of the newspaper, editor, frequency, sponsor (if appropriate), and location (e.g., the University of Minnesota Immigration History Research Center and Shevchenko Scientific Society). A significant number of titles for this project were located in the Shevchenko Scientific Society Library in Lviv.

The introduction offers a brief historical background for this important project, enumerating several earlier projects, such as *The Carpatho-Rusyn Microfilm Project: A Guide to Newspapers and Periodicals* compiled by Frank Renkiewicz (1979); the *Peter Jacyk Collection of Ukrainian Serials: A Guide to Newspapers and Periodicals* compiled by Paul R. Magosci (1983); *A Guide to Ukrainian Canadian Newspapers, Periodicals, and Calendar-Almanacs on Microfilm* by A. Swyripa (1985); and others.

404. Wynar, Lubomyr R. "Guides to Ethnic Archival and Library Collections in the United States and Canada." *Ethnic Forum* 13:1:70–73 (1993).

This is a review article of special guides to archival and library collections prepared by the Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota and the Multicultural History Society of Ontario in Toronto. Both collections have a significant amount of Ukrainian material.

Historical Studies

405. Kuropas, Myron B. "Laying the Foundation: Reflections on the Early Years of *Svoboda*." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 50:1:5–12 (Spring 1994).

In 1993 *Svoboda*, the oldest continuously published Ukrainian-language newspaper in the world, celebrated its 100th anniversary. A brief historical sketch about the early period of this newspaper is provided by Dr. Kuropas.

406. Kuropas, Myron B. **Ukrainian-American Citadel: The First One Hundred Years of the Ukrainian National Association.** Boulder, Colo.: East European Monographs, 1996. 658p.

A comprehensive history of the Ukrainian National Association (UNA), from its founding in 1894, written by one of the best known activists of this fraternal organization, which is not only the oldest, but also has had more insured members in comparison to three other insurance organizations of Ukrainian immigrants.

There are 13 chapters, an appendix, and numerous photographs of leading activists and events plus an adequate index. In 1994, UNA had 63,853 members in comparison to 89,119 in 1974. The historical narrative is well documented and is written by a professional historian.

407. Kuropas, Myron B. **The Ukrainian Americans: Roots and Aspirations, 1884–1954.** Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1991. 534p.

This book is based on the doctoral dissertation "The Making of the Ukrainian-American, 1884–1930" (Wynar, no. 242), with substantial revisions and updates.

Dr. Kuropas is also the author of the popularly written *The Ukrainians in America* (Wynar, no. 243). He is a frequent contributor to several journals and a columnist for *Ukrainian Weekly*, one of the best-known newspapers in the English language published in the United States.

Unfortunately, there is very little in print about Ukrainian ethnic groups in the United States, not counting an older work by Wasyl Halich, *Ukrainians in the United States* (Wynar, no. 241), or works written or edited by Dr. Magosci (Wynar, nos. 244–245). According to the publisher, Dr. Kuropas "charts the course of the Ukrainians of the United States and their metamorphosis from Rusyns with an essentially religiocultural identity to Ukrainians with distinct ethnonational aspirations."

Dr. Lupul provided a critical review, indicating "equally well presented is what, for Kuropas, is clearly the centrepiece of his work, namely, the defamatory impact of the notorious Dies Committee, the brainchild of Congressman Martin Dies of Texas, formed in May 1938 to investigate un-American activities in a political climate swirling with communist and fascist propaganda" (p. 249).

There are 11 chapters in this study providing, in essence, a chronological approach, starting with European and American roots and ending with an epilogue, "Displaced Persons," and "The Last Forty Years." The author covers all major aspects of the historical development of the Ukrainian community in the context of various organizations with their monarchist, communist, and nationalist orientations. This well-conceived study ends with numerous bibliographical notes, a selected bibliography of primary and secondary sources, and a usable general index. It also has a good selection of photos, illustrations, and facsimiles that add a useful visual dimension.

There are several other studies that deal with Slavic, East European, or "Russian" immigrants in the United States. Some of them are not objective and, for example, discuss Russian Uniates as a Russian ethnic group (see *From Russia to America with Love: A Study of the Russian Immigrants in the United States* by Gerald G. Govorchin. Pittsburgh: Dorrance, 1993. 505p.). Thus, Kuropas's book will clarify several misconceptions regarding Ukrainian ethnic groups.

◆ **Reviews:** J. G. Alexander. *American Historical Review* 97:2:629 (April 1992). R. C. Clem. *Contemporary Sociology* 21:3:339–40 (May 1992). P. A. Krafcik. *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* 84:1:37 (January 1993). L. Luciuk. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism-Revue Canadienne des Etudes sur le Nationalisme* 20:1/2: 167–68 (1993). M. R. Lupul. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2:249–51 (Summer–Winter 1991). J. E. Mace. *International Migration Review* 26:3:1017 (Fall 1993). B. C. Procko. *Journal of American History* 79:2:681 (September 1992).

Forum 94:31 (Fall 1991). F. Swyripa. *Canadian Historical Review* 74:1:151–53 (March 1993). L. R. Wynar. *Ethnic Forum* 12:2:94–96 (1992).

408. Kuropas, M. "United States of America." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. V. pp. 513–29.

Dr. Kuropas is the author of *The Ukrainian Americans: Roots and Aspirations, 1884–1954* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1991), a competent and comprehensive monograph about Ukrainian settlers and immigrants in the United States. In this larger encyclopedia article, the author discusses several waves of mass Ukrainian immigration to the United States that started in the late 1870s; offers some interesting comments about participation of Ukrainians in American political life; and describes religious activities, civic and political organizations, theater, film and dance, fine and folk arts, archives, museums, and libraries. Most information covers the period up to the 1980s, supplementing and complementing his own book as well as other studies mentioned in the bibliography.

409. Magosci, Paul Robert. "Carpatho-Rusyn Americans." In: *Gale Encyclopedia of Multicultural America.* Ed. by Judy Galens, et al. New York: Macmillan Reference and Simon & Schuster, 1997. Vol. 1. pp. 252–61.

Published in an extensive two-volume work profiling 161 ethnic groups who came to America. The article on Rusyns includes a brief historical overview, and information on assimilation patterns, language, family and community dynamics, religion, politics and government, and group contributions in art, communications, and religion. The article ends with several addresses of media, organizations, and associations, and a selected bibliography that provides information about books that share the opinion of Dr. Magosci about Rusyns as a separate nation, e.g., Keith Dyrud's *The Quest for the Russian Soul: The Politics of Religion and Culture in Eastern Europe and America, 1890–World War I* (Philadelphia: Associate University Presses for the Balch Institute Press, 1992).

410. Melnyk, Myron. "Immigration of Ukrainians to the United States." *Ethnic Forum* 15:1/2:109–30 (1995).

This article is a shortened and updated version of the article "Statistical Information on Ukrainian Immigrants in the United States" originally printed in *The Ukrainian Heritage in America* and published by the Ukrainian Congress Committee in 1991.

Other Topics

411. Gory, Duane E. "The Educational Attainment of Ukrainian Americans." *The Ukrainian Review* 43:2:26–31 (Summer 1996).

Based on *Ancestry of the Population in the United States* (U.S. Bureau of the Census. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993). The author provides a brief evaluation of Ukrainian ancestries as of 1990.

412. Hallick, Stephen P. "Ukrainians in American Politics." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 46:2:155–71 (Summer 1990).

According to the author, Ukrainian-American participation in American politics is a study long overdue. For the last two years, the author has collected the names of U.S. elected officials who are Ukrainian or of Ukrainian ancestry. There are 220 entries, with many entries not completely verified. It seems this is an excellent topic for a doctoral dissertation or a well-founded study for an author such as Dr. M. Kuropas or someone with comparable academic credentials.

413. Krueger, Karl. "Psalms and Potatoes: The Congregations of the Polish-Speaking Protestant Mazurians in East Prussia, Suwalki, Poland, and the United States." Ph.D. diss., University of Michigan, 1992. 525p.

Looking for land, Baptist Mazurians migrated in the 1860s to Volhynia in Ukraine, and then to Pound, Wisconsin, in the 1880s. The peasant immigrants maintained their premigration identity, but with no fraternal organization or ethnic advocates, the second generation never understood the term "Mazurian."

414. Longhofer, Jeffrey Lee. "Land, Household, and Community: A Study of the Alexander Wohl Mennonites." Ph.D. diss., University of Kansas, 1986. 249p.

After the serf emancipation in 1862, thousands of Mennonites fled the Russian Ukraine to establish agrarian communities on the Great Plains of North America. This study focuses on Neu Alexanderwohl in Kansas. This anthropological study is based on diaries, letters, church records, and other sources, with particular attention to the impact of commercial agriculture on traditional means of land distribution.

415. Pelz, Rakhmiel. "Speaking Yiddish in South Philadelphia: Changes in Language and Identity." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1989. 433p.

This study explores the interrelationship between the maintenance of Yiddish and the group identification of American Jews. While most families in this study came from Northern Ukraine, the residents nevertheless displayed instances of original dialectical variations, especially in phonology and grammar.

416. Rubchak, Marian J. "Dancing with the Bones: A Comparative Study of the Ukrainian Exilic Societies." *Diaspora* 2:3:337–71 (Fall 1992).

In this essay, the author outlines some of the mechanisms that exiles have developed in order to cope with their alienation and their uprootedness. The Ukrainian community in Chicago inhabits two worlds and shares in both cultures.

417. Tabak, Robert Philip. "The Transformation of Jewish Identity: The Philadelphia Experience, 1919–1942." Ph.D. diss., Temple University, 1990. 481p.

This study deals with changes in the public expression of Jewishness, particularly through a network of organizational and neighborhood ties. The significant majority of Jewish immigrants in Philadelphia originated in Ukraine, particularly in and around Kyiv province. Their patterns of folk religion contributed to the weakness of Orthodoxy and the growth of conservative Judaism in Philadelphia.

418. Turchyn, Christine Lilian. "The Bright Colors of Hunger." Ph.D. diss., State University of New York at Binghamton, 1995. 70p.

"The Bright Colors of Hunger" takes its title from the paradoxes of hunger and desire. The author addresses the difficulties of coming to voice within the demands of the linguistic cultures, within a Ukrainian-American background. According to the author, identity depends upon selective perception. Memories of her relatives' pasts in the Ukraine intersect with current-day events. The manuscript contains poems about Passaic, New Jersey, and Chernobyl.

419. Twardowksky, Omelan, and Orest Popovych (English text). **Ukrainian Sitch: A History, 1924–1999.** Newark, N.J.: Ukrainian Athletic-Educational Association, 1999. 416p.

This is a publication in the Ukrainian language about the Ukrainian Sports Club Chornomorska Sitch in Newark, New Jersey. On page 316 starts an English (abridged) translation of this historical sketch of one of the most active Ukrainian sports clubs in the United States. The club started in 1924, and members participated in various Olympiads as competitors, coaches, and officials. There is a brief bibliography but no index.

Canada

General Works

420. Ewanchuk, Michael. **Reflections and Reminiscences: Ukrainians in Canada, 1892–1992.** Winnipeg, Man.: Michael Ewanchuk Publisher, 1995. 169p.

Dr. Ewanchuk's *Reflections and Reminiscences* is composed of different individuals' recollections and experiences as compiled by the author. The book consists of 10 parts describing the life and achievements of several pioneers (Rev. Iwan Wolanski, Joseph Oleskiw, Cyril Genik-Berezowsky) followed by "Reflections of Early Years" (A. Hryhorczuk, S. Michasiw, F. T. Hawryluk), and in subsequent chapters many others. There are a number of interviews and several photographs. Dr. Ewanchuk is the author of several other books dealing with Ukrainians in Canada (Wynar, nos. 233, 263), most of them published by the author, e.g., *Ukrainians in the Dauphin Area, 1896–1926* (1988) and *Spruce, Swamp and Stone: A History of the Pioneer Settlements in the Gimli Area* (1977).

421. Goldmann, Gustave Joseph. "The Shifting of Ethnic Boundaries: Causes, Factors, and Effects." M.A. thesis, Carleton University (Canada), 1994. 120p.

This thesis deals with four successive censuses, beginning with 1971 and ending with 1991, for four ethnic groups: Jewish, Chinese, German, and Ukrainian.

422. Hryniuk, Stella, and Lubomyr Luciuk, eds. **Multiculturalism and Ukrainian Canadians: Identity, Homeland Ties, and the Community Future.** Toronto: Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 1993. 89p. (*Polyphony*, vol. 13).

Polyphony is a series published by the Multicultural History Society of Ontario and appears at irregular intervals. The present volume is based largely on papers presented at a symposium organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Commission and held in Toronto on 30 November 1991. The centennial presented a good opportunity to explore the past and future of the Ukrainian community in light of the historical events taking place in Ukraine. The volume expresses ideas of some prominent Ukrainian Canadians and other Canadians, and reports their reflections on this critical moment in the history of the modern Ukrainian independence movement. Each presentation led to a lively discussion, also reported in this volume. The first session, entitled "A Question of Identity: Canada's Ukrainians and Multiculturalism," had three participants (Reginald Bibby, Manoly R. Lupul, and Thomas Flanagan); Session 2, "Divided Loyalties? Homeland Ties in Times of Crisis," had four participants (Desmond Morton, Bohdan Kordan, Marco Carynnyk, and Mykola Hrynchyshyn); and Session 3, "A New Commons? The Viability of Ukrainian-Canadian Organizational Structures in the 1990s and Beyond," had two participants (Peter Galadza and Ostap Skrypnyk). In addition, a number of prominent scholars participated in the discussions.

Hryniuk and Luciuk also edited *Canada's Ukrainians: Negotiating an Identity* (Toronto: Ukrainian-Canadian Centennial Committee and the University of Toronto Press, 1991. 510p.).

◆ **Reviews:** J. Burnet. *Canadian Historical Review* 74:4:646–49 (December 1993). C. J. Jansen. *International Migration Review* 28:3:601–2 (Fall 1994).

423. Isajiw, Wsevolod W. "The Changing Community." In: *Canada's Ukrainians Negotiating an Identity.* Ed. by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk. Toronto: Published in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. pp. 254–68.

The question of the relation of the Ukrainian community to Canadian society has at least four aspects: the attitude of Ukrainians—particularly the younger generation—toward the society at large and toward their own ethnicity; the attitude of the majority of Canadians toward Ukrainians; the socioeconomic incorporation of Ukrainians into Canadian society; and the loss of Ukrainian identity or, inversely, its retention. Dr. Isajiw examines the second gen eration of Ukrainians and, to a lesser degree, the third. Recently the community has been influenced by the events taking place in Ukraine, and its relation to Ukraine has changed. Many of these changes, however, are still taking place and require a more careful study. See also Wsevolod Isajiw, Avsan Sever, and Leo Driedger, "Ethnic Identity and Social Mobility: A Test of the 'Drawback Model' " (*Canadian Journal of Sociology* 18:2:177–96 Spring 1993).

424. Isajiw, Wsevolod W., and Andrij Makuch. "Ukrainians in Canada." In: *Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World.* Ed. by Ann Lencyk Pawliczko. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994. pp. 327–57.

Along with the article on Ukrainians in the United States, this is one of the best essays published in this handbook. It covers demographic and social characteristics of Ukrainians in Canada, with several statistical tables (e.g., distribution of Ukrainians by religious denomination between 1931 and 1981, highest level of schooling, distribution of labor force). There is a brief description of education and professional life (listing several types of schools and providing good information about cultural life and social and political activities). Other topics such as language retention and multiculturalism are included with a helpful list of sources consulted. Dr. Isajiw chairs the Program in Ethnic, Immigration, and Pluralism Studies in the Department of Sociology at the University of Toronto. Andrij Makuch was on the editorial staff of *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.*

See also W. Isajiw, et al., eds. "A New Commons? The Viability of Ukrainian-Canadian Organizational Structures in the 1990s and Beyond" (*Polyphony* 13:55–73 1993) and his "The Ukrainian-Canadian Community at a Historic Turning Point: Its Goals Revisited" (*Polyphony* 13:82–89 1993).

425. Leshchenko, Oksana Leonidivna. "Early Immigration from Eastern Ukraine to Canada: Background and Significance." M.A. thesis, University of Waterloo (Canada), 1992. 92p.

This thesis addresses the causes and scale of early emigration from Eastern Ukraine to Canada, the nature of the constraints on this emigration flow, and the social composition of these immigrants.

426. Skop, Nadia Helen. "Ethnic Singlehood as a Sociological Phenomenon: Ukrainian-Canadians as a Case Study." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1988.

This thesis isolates a minority ethnic group's never-married adult population and investigates the influence of ethnic identity on singles' perceptions of singlehood and marriage. The Ukrainian ethnic group was chosen for this study. The intent was to explore the social dynamics of minority ethnic singlehood and to report on the gamut of opinion and experience within that context. Data was obtained by way of standardized in-depth interviewing. Several findings were generated: (1) this group of minority ethnic singles has a positive image of their ethnicity; (2) these single men and women had consistently negative opinions of each other; (3) men more than women stressed the importance of marrying within their ethnic group.

Reference Sources

427. Dmytriw, Stepha, ed. **Ukrainian Sources 1996. One Source for Every Resource: Business, Professional, Multinational, Community, Reference.** Toronto: Stepha Dmytriw, 1996. 304p.

The idea of a Ukrainian directory is of interest because very few publications of this kind exist. But, in order to be useful, such directories must be professionally executed, and, unfortunately, this is not the case here. The title page of this directory is on page 20, along with peripheral information, (e.g., a long list of advisors, account executives, names of people responsible for the cover and title page design, cover illustration, logo). On page 21 there is a brief introduction titled "Time for Economic Viability" signed by the publisher. Display ads dominate the text. The format of the book suggests a more commercial application, than an information or reference source. Used in the way of a yellow pages telephone directory, this work may be of some value. Beyond that, it has limited appeal.

428. Luciuk, Lubomyr Y., and Bohdan S. Kordan. **Creating a Landscape: A Geography of Ukrainians in Canada.** Geoffrey J. Matthews, cartographer. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1989. Vol. 1. (unpaged).

Published to commemorate the centennial of Ukrainian settlement in Canada (1991–1992), this volume is a historical atlas containing 23 full-color maps. Based on the 1981 census, accompanying texts illustrate the changing demographic, immigration, and settlement patterns, as well as cultural characteristics of Ukrainians in Canada from 1891 to the present. The first part, entitled "The Homeland," compares present political and ethnolinguistics boundaries with those of 1921. The second part, on "Immigration and Settlement," contains 11 maps, and the remaining parts encompass "Cultural Characteristics," "Organizational Life," and "The Historical Experience."

◆ **Reviews:** M. R. Lupul. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 15:1:75–77 (Summer 1990). T. F. McTewreth. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 32:1: 105–6 (March 1990).

Historical Studies

429. Corlett, Kristi Aileen. "A Dream of Homogeneity: Arthur Lower's National Vision and Its Relationship to Immigrants and Immigration in Canada, 1920–1946." M.A. thesis, Queen's University at Kingston (Canada), 1995. 235p.

This thesis examines historian Arthur Lower's thoughts regarding the Canadian nation and its relationship to immigration during the period 1920–1946. He rejected the idea that Canada could flourish as a multicultural body and pinpointed the immigration of non-Anglo Saxon groups like Poles, Ukrainians, Chinese, and Japanese as particularly damaging to the growth of the Canadian nation.

430. Dreisziger, Fred N. "Tracy Philipps and the Achievement of Ukrainian-Canadian Unity." In: *Canada's Ukrainians Negotiating an Identity.* Ed. by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk. Toronto: Published in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. pp. 320–41.

One of the difficult issues facing the Canadian government on the home front during the Second World War was its relations with the country's Ukrainian community. Few people of Canada, and especially in Britain, cared much about the politics of Ukrainian Canadians, and some of them who did were hostile to immigrants from Eastern Europe. While the Canadian authorities were still grasping in the dark, Tracy Philipps took initiative and coerced the appropriate Ukrainian-Canadian leaders

to initiate the alliance against the dictators and their regimes.

431. Ferguson, Barry. "British-Canadian Intellectuals, Ukrainian Immigrants, and Canadian National Identity." In: *Canada's Ukrainians Negotiating an Identity*. Ed. by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk. Toronto: Published in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. pp. 304–25.

The attitudes of British-Canadian intellectuals toward Ukrainian Canadians were not particularly prone to the forms of ethnic nationalism described as "nativism" that Canadian historians have often taken from American historical writing. Although popular Canadian opinion might well be said to reflect the "Anglo-Saxon" sense of superiority that American nativism is said to consist of, reflective Canadian opinion accommodated the presence of non-British people in Canada with remarkable ease.

432. Gulka-Tiechko, Myron. "Ukrainian Immigration to Canada Under the Railways Agreement, 1925–30." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2: 29–60 (Summer–Winter 1991).

The most successful stimulus to interwar Ukrainian immigration to Canada was the Railway Agreement launched on 1 September 1925. Ottawa granted the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) and Canadian National Railway (CNR) the right to recruit agriculturists, farmworkers, and domestics from "nonpreferred" countries in Central and Eastern Europe. The author provides some statistical information, with numerous references to primary and secondary sources.

433. Hillmer, Norman, Bohdan Kordan, and Lubomyr Luciuk, eds. **On Guard for Thee: War, Ethnicity, and the Canadian State 1939–1945.** Ottawa, Ont.: Canadian Committee for the History of the Second World War, 1988. 282p.

This is a collection of contributions originally presented at a symposium held at Queen's University in September 1986. It contains a number of papers by established authorities on Canadian involvement in the Second World War, emphasizing some of the issues raised by non-English and non-French citizens. The principal theme of the book is the interaction between the wartime Canadian government and Canada's various "ethnic" communities. Speaking about Ukrainian matters, Bohdan Kordan and Lubomyr Luciuk accuse the Canadian state of bumbling in what they claim were its overzealous efforts to unite Ukrainian Canadians behind the cause.

434. Hryniuk, Stella. " 'Sifton Pets' Who Were They?" In: *Canada's Ukrainians Negotiating an Identity*. Ed. by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk. Toronto: Published in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. pp. 3–39.

Contrary to prevailing beliefs, unlike emigration to Brazil, emigration to Canada required the peasant to pay the fare for himself and his family. As some historians pointed out, a considerable proportion of the Ukrainian immigrants to Canada were "peasants of means," modest by many standards, but among the more successful of the peasants whose Western Ukrainian small holdings were of between two and five hectares in size. Changes in health and nutrition were producing a strong and resilient population able to respond to the prospects of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The more adventurous and risk-taking segments of the peasantry chose to leave their homeland and to realize in Canada the rising expectations for their own and their children's futures.

435. Momryk, Myron. "Nominal Index to the Register Books of the Ruthenian (Ukrainian) Battalion of Riflemen, 1849–50." *East European Genealogist* 6:1:10–23 (Fall 1997).

This index is intended to assist researchers in locating references to particular names in this register. As it is pointed out by the author, the biographical information in the register of each individual soldier is limited for genealogical purposes. It includes information of year of birth, marital status, village of town of origin, profession, and religion. A brief introduction of the author explains the nature of the register. Myron Momryk contributed a number of articles and studies about Ukrainian immigrants in Canada (see Wynar, nos. 33–34, 188, 203–204, 208, 219, and 320), and is an archivist with the Social Cultural Archives Program, Manuscript Division of the National Archives of Canada.

436. "The Ukrainians in Canada, 1891–1991." In: *Material History Bulletin. Bulletin d'Histoire de la Culture Matérielle.* Ed. by Robert B. Klymasz. Hull, Que.: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1989. Vol. 29. 127p.

Volume 29 of the *Bulletin* was edited by Dr. Robert B. Klymasz and is devoted to the Ukrainian ethnic group. Entitled "The Ukrainians in Canada, 1891–1991," it covers the material culture of Ukrainians to "salute the centenary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada in 1991 and simultaneously to help delineate the parameters of one of the country's richest sources of material folk culture" (p. 1). There are several sections in the *Bulletin*: articles, research reports, research notes, exhibitions and collections, viewpoints, and a list of contributors with their professional affiliations. In the first section there are articles on Manitoba churches and commentaries (John C. Lehr); an article by Stella Hryniuk on the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, Manitoba 1927–1983; an article about draught horses and their material requirements (Peter Melnycky); and an article on Ukrainian peel ovens in Western Canada (Radomir B. Bilash). Research reports cover crosses among Ukrainians in Western Canada, farming techniques of the early Ukrainian pioneers, churches in Alberta, Ukrainian grave markers in East-Central Alberta, and other topics. There are several illustrations but no index.

437. Knysh, George. **Michael Sherbinin in Winnipeg: A Preliminary Study.** Winnipeg, Man.: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 1994. 88p.

Michael Sherbinin (1856–1941) was born in Ukraine in the Kharkiv region, emigrated to Canada, and was involved in a variety of literary, pedagogic, missionary and social activities. Several materials in the appendix provide selections of Sherbinin's writings, including articles written for *Svoboda* (1904), and *Canadian Farmer* (1910), plus several photographs and other material that might be helpful for preparing a biography of this interesting figure.

438. Kordan, Bohdan S. "Ethnicity, the State, and War: Canada and the Ukrainian Problem (1939–1945): A Study in Statecraft." Ph.D. diss., Arizona State University, 1988. 316p.

The thesis maintains that political realism has fundamentally conditioned the nature of modern statecraft. The nationalist demand for recognition of Ukraine's claim to self-determination represented, throughout the war, a threat to the ability of Canada's officials to conduct the affairs of the state unimpeded. Given the politically autonomous character of the state, Canadian authorities could have implemented comprehensive security measures in dealing with the Ukrainian community as had been done with other so called "alien threats." The issue, however, was that they did not. The nature of the state's response also points to the influence of other important underlying political and social determinants, not the

least of which was the changing nature of international political relations itself. This study concludes by arguing that an opportunity to provide and reinforce the political foundation for ethnic integration was lost in this case.

439. Kordan, Bohdan S., and Lubomyr Y. Luciuk. "A Prescription for Nation-building: Ukrainian Canadians and the Canadian State, 1939–1945." In: *On Guard for Thee: War, Ethnicity, and the Canadian State, 1939–1945.* Ottawa, Ont.: Directorate of History, 1988. pp. 85–100.

Ukrainian Canadians constituted the second-largest non-British, non-French ethnic group in Canada during the Second World War. There were misapprehensions at the most senior levels of Canadian officials regarding the loyalty of Ukrainian Canadians. The experience of the Ukrainian Canadians may be taken as illustrative of the general failure on the part of authorities to adequately understand and cope with the problems, or opportunities, that presented themselves in the development of genuine solidarity in and among Canada's ethnic groups. The processes of nation building and assuring the security of state were even somewhat jeopardized by the actions of those whose duty it was to promote both. Dr. Luciuk is author of several previously published research studies (Wynar, nos. 176, 188, 207, 214, 226, 231, 320, 638, 656, and 683) about the Second World War. He also wrote "Trouble All Around: Ukrainian Canadians and Their Encounter with the Ukrainian Refugees of Europe, 1943–1954" (*Canadian Ethnic Studies*, no. 3, 1989).

440. Kordan, Bohdan S., and Peter Melnycky, eds. **In the Shadow of the Rockies: Diary of the Castle Mountain Internment Camp 1915–1917.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1991. 144p.

During the First World War and in the immediate postwar period (1914–1920), Canadian Internment Operations imprisoned more than 8,000 individuals. The majority of those were civilians, including Ukrainians and other immigrants who came to Canada from the Austro-Hungarian Empire. A camp at Banff/Castle Mountain operated between 1915 and 1917. The diary of this camp provides detailed insight into the daily implementation of Canada's internment policy during the First World War.

◆ **Reviews:** R. A. Kobayashi. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2:251–52 (Summer–Winter 1991).

441. Krawchuk, Peter. **Our History: The Ukrainian Labour-Farmer Movement in Canada, 1907–1991.** Toronto: Lugus Publications, 1996. 487p.

The late Peter Krawchuk (1911–1997) served as a leading chronicler of the history of the Ukrainian pro-communist left. In the late 1980s, the notion of glasnost reached most Ukrainian Communists, and in 1989 the National Committee of the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians (AUUC) passed a resolution calling for reappraisal of some particular periods of Ukrainian history. However, as Andrij Makuch indicates in making a break with the past, Krawchuk goes so far as to admit that errors were made but stresses that this was done in "good faith" and his followers were victims of "a terrible criminal deception" (pp. 264–66). Ultimately this work is not fundamentally different than Krawchuk's earlier writings. See also M. Momryk's *Guide to Research: The Peter Krawchuk Founds at the National Archives of Canada* (*ibid.*, pp. 151–55).

◆ **Reviews:** R. Makuch. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 23:1:148–50 (Summer 1998).

442. Lehr, John C. "Peopling the Prairies with Ukrainians." In: *Canada's Ukrainians Negotiating an Identity.* Ed. by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk. Toronto: Published in

association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. pp. 30–52.

Over 120,000 Ukrainians came to Canada between 1892 and 1914 from Galicia and Bukovyna and settled large tracts of the plains of Western Canada. The immigrants seldom dispersed themselves among settlers of different ethnic backgrounds but settled adjacent to one another with the result that extensive areas of agricultural land in the West became almost totally Ukrainian in character. As the author points out, the first immigrants from Western Ukraine to Canada were not ethnically Ukrainian but ethnic Germans, and the correspondence between Germans in Canada and their neighbors in Galicia initiated the mass migration of Ukrainians to Western Canada. The author describes early settlements and several problems relating to the locations of new settlers and their desire to be close to people from the same villages in Ukraine. With the passing of the frontier, the tastes and inclinations changed and the marginal homestead came to be seen as less than satisfactory.

443. Luciuk, Lubomyr Y. " 'This Should Never Be Spoken or Quoted Publicly:' Canada's Ukrainians and Their Encounter with the DPs." In: *Canada's Ukrainians Negotiating an Identity*. Ed. by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk. Toronto: Published in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. pp. 103–22.

Early in January 1946, the Rev. Dr. Wasyl Kushnir visited Western Europe on a "fact-finding" tour. Most Canadians were not about to tolerate a highly nationalistic organization that might challenge their domination of organized Ukrainian-Canadian society, and they were therefore anxious about both their own community and how the larger host society would view the arrival of militantly nationalistic Ukrainians such as the Banderites. Dr. Luciuk discusses the role of such prominent figures as Rev. Kushnir, Panchuk, Kossar, and the Coordinating Ukrainian Committee (KUK) and the tensions between Ukrainian refugees and Canadian Ukrainian leadership.

444. Luciuk, Lubomyr, and Stella Hryniuk, eds. **Canada's Ukrainians: Negotiating an Identity.** Toronto: Published in Association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. 510p.

To celebrate the centennial of the Ukrainian-Canadian community, this collection of essays presents an overview of the community's experience from the earliest period of settlement to 1991. The volume brings together the work of a number of noted scholars in history, political science, geography, demography, and the impact of various immigration and refugee politics. Of special interest is an article by Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, " 'This Should Never Be Spoken or Quoted Publicly:' Canada's Ukrainians and Their Encounter with the DPs." Dr. Ihor Stebelsky's article, "The Resettlement of Ukrainian Refugees After the Second World War," is also noteworthy. A second group of articles focuses on relations between the community and the state, including political activism among various groups within the community and the internment of Ukrainian Canadians during the First World War. Of special interest are articles by Oleh Gerus, "Consolidating the Community: The Ukrainian Self-Reliance League;" Marco Carynnyk, "Swallowing Stalinism: Pro-Communist Ukrainian Canadians and Soviet Ukraine in the 1930s;" and Francis Swyripa, "Wedded to the Cause: Ukrainian-Canadian Women." The third section considers dynamics within the Ukrainian-Canadian

community, including issues of religion, gender, and cultural development. Other articles of particular importance are Nelson Wiseman's "Ukrainian-Canadian Politics" and Morris Ilyniak's "Still Coming to Terms." Most articles are well documented, and there is a general index.

◆ **Reviews:** R. J. Burnet. *Canadian Historical Review* 74:4:646–49 (December 1993).

445. Luciuk, Lubomyr Y., and Ron Sorobey. **Konowal.** Kingston, Ont.: The Kashtan Press, 1996. 18p.

This is a brief and well-illustrated biography of Philip Konowal (1888–1959), a Ukrainian-Canadian volunteer who started his military career as a corporal with the 47th Canadian Infantry Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. On June 25, 1956, Konowal joined 300 Victoria Cross Winners from around the world at a formal tea party hosted by British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden at Westminster Hall.

446. Luciuk, Lubomyr Y., and Borys Sydoruk. **In My Charge: The Canadian Internment Camp Photographs of Sergeant William Buck.** Kingston, Ont.: The Kashtan Press, 1997. 41p.

William Buck (1859–1922) was a Sergeant with the 103rd Regiment (Calgary Rifles). This well-illustrated booklet, describes his experiences in the concentration camp (located in what is now Banff National Park) during the First World War.

447. Martynowych, Orest T. **Ukrainians in Canada: The Formative Period, 1891–1924.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1991. 562p.

The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies commissioned this study to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the arrival of Ukrainians in Canada. The author offers a comprehensive treatment to 1924; consequently, this book—based on voluminous literature and primary sources—deals almost exclusively with the first-wave immigrants who arrived before 1914, tracing their history to the eve of the Railroad Agreement when a second wave of newcomers arrived. With 5 parts and 17 chapters, this comprehensive volume is the best survey of early Ukrainian Canadian history. As Paul Voisey wrote in his review, "If Martynowych does not provide a model for the study of ethnic accommodation, and if his attention seems unduly focused on the small intelligentsia minority, he has nonetheless performed a monumental scholarly service. The book's reference value should endure for long years" (p. 248).

◆ **Reviews:** L. Luciuk. *Canadian Historical Review* 74:1:153–55 (March 1993). B. P. Procko. *American Historical Review* 98:3:892 (June 1993). M. M. Stolarik. *Histoire Sociales = Social History* 25:50:425–26 (November 1992). P. Voisey. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2: 246–49 (Summer–Winter 1991).

448. Minenko, Mark. "Without Just Cause: Canada's First Internment Operations." In: *Canada's Ukrainians Negotiating an Identity.* Ed. by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk. Toronto: Published in association with the Ukrainian-Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. pp. 288–303.

The internment of Ukrainians in the First World War was a grave injustice against a people who came to contribute to the opening of Western Canada, writes the author.

449. Momryk, Myron. "Ukrainian Volunteers from Canada in the International Brigades, Spain, 1936–39." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2: 181–94 (Summer–Winter 1991).

Since it was illegal to volunteer for military service in Spain, few, if any, records were maintained, and recruitment in Canada was done in relative secrecy. Nevertheless, enough data exists for the author to provide statistical information on the role of Ukrainian left-wing organizations. The author uses

some interviews in addition to published sources.

450. Nay, Marshall H., Wasyl Eleniak, and Ivan Pylypow. **The Blazers of Ukrainian Emigration to Canada.** Edmonton, Alta.: Brightest Pebble Publishing, 1997. 208p.

Marshall Nay, a professor emeritus of the University of Alberta, has written two biographical sketches of Eleniak (1859–1956) and Pylypow (1859–1936), two early Ukrainian immigrants to Canada. The text is supplemented with numerous notes and a bibliography.

451. Osborne, Brian. " 'Non-Preferred People:' Inter-War Ukrainian Immigration." In: *Canada's Ukrainians Negotiating an Identity*. Ed. by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk. Toronto: Published in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. pp. 81–102.

Preoccupied with integrating the returning soldiers into Canadian society, Canada did not return to prewar immigration levels. A "red scare" combined with hostility to nationals from the central powers of the First World War engendered antagonism toward the immigrants; Canada also beefed up its already stringent immigration restrictions. In general, there were two categories of immigrants, those "best" suited to the requirements of Canada (people from Western Europe) and those said "unsuited" or "not-preferred" (primarily from Eastern Europe and Austria and Germany). However, due to the growing demand for agricultural labor and needs of railway companies, such policy was somewhat changed in later years. The author then discusses the 1925–1930 and 1930–1939 periods, and by the time immigration was closed off again in 1939, Ukrainian communities were firmly established throughout Canada.

452. Petryshyn, Jaroslav. "Sifton's Immigration Policy." In: *Canada's Ukrainians Negotiating an Identity*. Ed. by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk. Toronto: Published in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. pp. 17–29.

Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Department of the Interior between 1896 and 1905, the Laurier administration, embarked upon an enormously successful campaign to secure agriculturists for the settlement and development of the Northwest. Focusing his attention on the Ukrainians of Galicia and Bukovyna, Sifton argued that these peasants would make desirable settlers and their economic value outweighed negative social and cultural considerations. During Sifton's tenure, Ukrainians started to immigrate to Canada at an unprecedented rate. Dr. Osyp Oleskiv, the Ukrainian Professor of Agriculture, was the first who proposed directing mass immigration to Canada and undertook an exhaustive coast-to-coast tour of Canada in 1895. Dr. Petryshyn describes all the difficulties that were faced by the immigrants, concluding that the Sifton years were not the boon to Ukrainian immigration that Canadian historians have assumed.

453. Prymak, Thomas M. **Maple Leaf and Trident: The Ukrainian Canadians During the Second World War.** Toronto: Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 1988. 192p.

Many books were published about the Ukrainian ethnic group in Canada (Wynar, nos. 174–240), with primary emphasis on the early pioneer period. There is relatively little on the interwar years and the decade of the 1940s. In the preface, Dr. Prymak describes his book as a "modest attempt to rectify this imbalance and to shed some light on the interwar era, most especially, on the stormy period of the Second World War" (p. 1). The study consists of eight chapters. The first, "The Ukrainian Canadians,

1891–1939," offers a brief historical background. This is followed by six chapters describing war events and "conclusions," and then by bibliographical notes, a select bibliography of primary and secondary sources, and a general index. In general, reviews for this study are very positive, indicating, among other things, that the author has compiled material from a variety of sources: personal narratives, briefs of various sorts and origins, personal interviews, contemporary newspaper accounts, and so on. The organized Ukrainian community was sharply divided into nationalist and communist camps that carried on their own propaganda war throughout the conflict. The author skillfully analyzes this conflict as well as some widespread myths about 40,000 servicemen of Ukrainian origin and similar matters. The study is very well documented and is quite readable.

◆ **Reviews:** N. F. Dreisziger. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 17:1/2:306–7 (1990). S. Hryniuk. *Journal of American Ethnic History* 10:1–2:135–37 (Fall 1990–Winter 1991). J. S. Olson. *International Migration Review* 24:3: 609–10 (Fall 1990). J. E. Rea. *Canadian Historical Review* 70:4:596–98 (December 1989). W. Romanov. *Ethnic Forum* 10:1/2:118–22 (1990).

454. Roman, Alexander I. "Ethnic Identity Among the Ukrainian Canadians: An Assessment of Generational Change." Ph.D. diss., York University (Canada), 1988.

The purpose of this thesis is to investigate how ethnicity can exist under conditions of modern industrial society by way of a case study involving interviews with approximately 50 first-generation members of the metropolitan Toronto Ukrainian community and their postwar immigrant parents. The study also endeavors to examine how ethnicity can be "relevant" to life in modern society. The study argues that ethnic cultures defined as commodities may indeed survive within the pale of what Professor Isajiw has defined as "technological culture" as a component of the consumer framework of modern society.

455. Shlepakov, A. M., et al. **Ukrainian Canadians in Historical Ties with the Land of Their Fathers (Dedicated to the 100th Anniversary of Ukrainian Settlement in Canada).** Trans. by Victor Kotolupov and Viktor Ruzhitsky. Kyiv: Dnipro, 1991. 231p.

Academician Shlepakov, one of the Soviet officials who for a number of years was "in charge" of contacts with Ukrainians abroad, produced this book—a rather elementary treatment of Ukrainian-Canadian history, particularly for the audiences in Ukraine. Many photographs are of poor quality, and the space formerly reserved for the procommunist matters is now devoted to a more or less factual treatment of organizations, institutions, and individuals previously ignored or anathematized for "bourgeois nationalism." In view of the many publications and conferences sponsored by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, such a publication will hardly break new ground.

◆ **Reviews:** F. Swyripa. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2:219–24 (Summer–Winter 1997).

456. Smyrniw, Walter. "At the Crossroads of Socialism, Nationalism, and Christianity: The Intriguing Biography/ Autobiography of Pavlo Krat." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 23:1: 41–59 (Summer 1998).

Pavlo Krat came to Canada in 1907, under the assumed name of Pavlo Ternenko, in order to escape from political persecution for participating in the revolutionary movements of 1905 in Russian-ruled Ukraine. Walter Smyrniw, a Professor of Slavic studies at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, provides a biographical sketch of this dedicated Socialist who earned his livelihood in Canada in many ways, including as a minister of the Presbyterian church. He died in 1952. For the Socialist movement in

Canada, several older works can be consulted, such as Peter Krawchuk's *The Ukrainian Socialist Movement in Canada. 1907–1918* (Toronto: Progress Books, 1979), annotated by the author in the first volume of *Ukraine* (Wynar, no. 218).

457. Stebelsky, Ihor. "The Resettlement of Ukrainian Refugees in Canada After the Second World War." In: *Canada's Ukrainians Negotiating an Identity*. Ed. by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk. Toronto: Published in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. pp. 123–56.

The previous two groups of Ukrainian immigrants consisted chiefly of economic immigrants from Western Ukraine. By contrast, the postwar refugees came from all parts of Ukraine and among them were political refugees, nationalists who had been incarcerated in Nazi concentration camps, refugees who had suffered oppression in Soviet Ukraine, and other categories. Dr. Stebelsky describes displaced persons (DP) in Europe, providing a map of DP camps in West Germany and Austria. The major portion of this informative article describes the migration process to Canada and subsequent resettlement. There are several statistical tables, and the author shows the impact of the refugees on the Ukrainian-Canadian community.

458. Stechishin, Julian V. **A History of Ukrainian Settlement in Canada.** Trans. by Isidore Goresky, ed. by David Lupul. Saskatoon, Sask.: Ukrainian Self-Reliance League of Canada, 1992. 246p.

The original volume of this work was published in the Ukrainian language in 1971. The English translation was prepared for publication to commemorate the centennial of Ukrainian settlement in Canada. Julian Stechishin (1895–1971) planned to write a well-documented history of Ukrainians in Canada because he had witnessed many of the events included in this book and, in many ways, had participated in them. His unexpected death in 1971 caught him in the busiest period of his life (Wynar, nos. 186, 814), and he had compiled only a portion (the first volume) of his envisioned task. His wife, Savelia Stechishin, helped edit this manuscript. The book consists of 17 chapters, covering topics such as historical sources about Ukrainians in Canada; whether or not Ukrainians were in Canada before 1891; the stories of such pioneers as Pylypiw and Eleniak; Dr. Joseph Oleskiw and the Prosvita Society; the first Ukrainian colony (Pheasant Forks); colonies in the Dauphin and Yorkton districts, North Central Saskatchewan and Manitoba; and the first steps in the organization of social institutions. All chapters have many bibliographical footnotes, and the volume concludes with a selective bibliography and general index.

458a. Swyripa, Frances Ann. "From Princess Olha to Baba: Images, Roles and Myths in the History of Ukrainian Women in Canada." Ph.D. diss., University of Alberta, (Canada), 1988.

Dr. Swyripa discusses the role of Ukrainian-Canadian women as members of an ethnic group in the community life of Ukrainian immigrants. In the first part of the dissertation, the author examines the historiographical and political context within which female roles and myths in the history of Ukrainians emerged. In Part 2, she describes the interplay between elite and popular concepts of women and their role in the Ukrainian Canadian experience. Several other topics are also examined, such as prejudices and assimilating pressures of the Anglo-Canadian world and women's organizations.

459. Swyripa, Frances. **Wedded to the Cause: Ukrainian-Canadian Women and Ethnic Identity 1891–1991.** Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. 330p.

This is the first large-scale study of women of Ukrainian origin in Canada. Dr. Swyripa discusses very efficiently the negative group stereotype and minority status in emigration that influenced women's roles and options. There are a total of six chapters, and some of their titles are rather descriptive of the author's many approaches, e.g., "Models of Their Sex: Princess Olha and the Cossack Mother," and "Jeopardizing the Future: Alienated and Rebellious Daughters." The history of women is interwoven with the general social history of Ukrainian immigrants. Only in the second part of her book does the author discuss several organizations with their structure and goals, ending with the conclusion, "Baba Meets the Queen." Based on her doctoral dissertation, "From Princess Olha to Baba: Images, Roles and Myths in the History of Ukrainian Women in Canada" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Alberta, 1988), Swyripa "is not afraid to look beyond the surface of the embroidery." She states that independent women's organizations succeeded especially in the political sphere because they had international ties that the Ukrainian men's organizations lacked. As Dr. Bohachevsky-Chomiak indicated in her very positive review, "Swyripa has written a thought-provoking and useful work. By bringing the story up to the present, she confronts the Ukrainian diaspora community with its image of women, and—even more significantly—with the existence of women in its midst" (p. 266).

◆ **Reviews:** M. Bohachevsky-Chomiak. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 18:1/2:264–66 (Summer–Winter 1993). B. P. Procko. *American Historical Review* 99:3:1005 (June 1994). I. V. Zielyk. *Canadian Journal of Sociology* 18:4:463–65 (Fall 1993).

460. Swyripa, Frances. "Wedded to the Cause: Ukrainian-Canadian Women." In: *Canada's Ukrainians Negotiating an Identity*. Ed. by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk. Toronto: Published in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. pp. 238–53.

No discussion of Ukrainian women in Canada can afford to ignore their origins. With membership in a much-maligned minority harboring a strong sense of identity, being Ukrainian (and female) prejudiced women's mobility as Canadians in Canadian society. It also imposed behavioral models and obligations that tied them to Ukraine and to the Ukrainian-Canadian group. Ukrainians' low immigrant entrance status and the position of women in traditional Ukrainian peasant society were important factors influencing the status of Canadian-Ukrainian women and their organizations. Women's organizations were formed not because Ukrainian-Canadian women had specific concerns, needs, and duties as women, but because they had specific concerns and duties as *Ukrainian* women.

461. **Ukrainians in Canada.** Special Issue of *Journal of Ukrainian Studies*. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1991. 258p. (Vol. 16, no. 1–2).

This special issue of the *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* marks the 100th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada in 1991 through 1992. Eleven scholars contributed articles to this volume, covering emigration patterns (Serge Cipko), Canadian immigration policy (Myron Gulka-Tiechko), the Ukrainian-Canadian stage in the interwar years (Jars Balan), feature films (Bohdan Nebesio), sports (K. W. Sokolyk), volunteers in the Spanish Civil War (Myron Momryk), the interwar career of Constantine H. Andrushyshen (Victor O. Buyniak), Rev. Semen Sawchuk (Oleh W. Gerus), and Vera Lysenko's biography (Alexandra K. Glynn). Brief analyticals are provided for most of the articles.

Political and Cultural Organizations

462. Avery, Donald. "Divided Loyalties: The Ukrainian Left and the Canadian State." In: *Canada's Ukrainians Negotiating an Identity*. Ed. by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk. Toronto: Published in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. pp. 271–87.

Between 1914 and 1946, war and social disruption greatly affected the relations between the Ukrainian Left and the Canadian government. During these years, the Left was a powerful and distinctive element within the Ukrainian-Canadian community. The author explores a number of important questions associated with the experience of the Ukrainian-Canadian Left in those years, especially such questions as: What role did Ukrainian socialists and communists play within the Canadian radical Left? and Why did the Ukrainian Left become the special target of Canadian security agents in both war and peace? The article has several parts: "Creating the Ukrainian-Canadian Left 1900–1914;" "Ukrainian Workers, the Canadian Left, and State Repression, 1914–1919;" "The Ukrainian Left, 1919–1939;" and "The Second World War and the Cold War."

463. Balan, Jars. "Backdrop to an Era: The Ukrainian Canadian Stage in the Interwar Years." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2:89–114 (Summer–Winter 1991).

Perhaps nothing better captures the spirit of Ukrainian-Canadian society in the two decades between the World Wars than the virtual explosion of theatrical activity that characterized community life in halls and auditoriums across Canada. The author describes regional activities in some detail, with special attention to larger cities (e.g., Winnipeg, Toronto). The essay is well documented, with numerous bibliographical footnotes.

464. Carynnyk, Marco. "Swallowing Stalinism: Pro-Communist Ukrainian Canadians and Soviet Ukraine in the 1930s." In: *Canada's Ukrainians Negotiating an Identity*. Ed. by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk. Toronto: Published in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. pp. 187–205.

Throughout the 1930s and until the late 1980s, pro-Communist Ukrainian Canadians ignored the famine, executions, and deportations in Ukraine and failed to speak up even for imprisoned party colleagues. When they could not remain silent, they denounced the victims or tried to divert attention first to the oppressions practiced by Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia and then to the crimes of the Nazis and "their bourgeois-nationalist collaborators." When it came time to evaluate the events in the Soviet Union, the Communists' will to believe prevailed over public information and firsthand reports by their own comrades.

465. Gerus, Oleh W. "Consolidating the Community: The Ukrainian Self-Reliance League." In: *Canada's Ukrainians Negotiating an Identity*. Ed. by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk. Toronto: Published in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. pp. 157–86.

In November 1940, the nationally conscious Ukrainians of Canada became consolidated in the form of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (Komitet Ukraintsiv Kanady). An umbrella organization, the committee (renamed the Ukrainian Canadian Congress in 1989) has represented the majority of the non-Communist Ukrainian community associations in Canada and has claimed to speak on behalf of all Ukrainian

Canadians. It is the contention of this paper that of all community organizations in the interwar period, the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League (Soiuz Ukraintsiv Samostijnykiv, or SUS) was the most influential. The author examines its role in community organization and its imprint on Ukrainian society in Canada.

466. Kolasky, John, ed., trans. and comp. **Prophets and Proletarians: Documents on the History of the Rise and Decline of Ukrainian Communism in Canada.** Compiled, edited, and translated by John Kolasky. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1990. 482p.

John Kolasky, a former member of the Communist Party of Canada, is the author of several books relating to his experience, such as *Education in Soviet Ukraine: A Study in Discrimination and Russification* (Wynar, no. 141); *The Shattered Illusions: The History of Ukrainian Pro-Communist Organizations in Canada* (Wynar, no. 217); and *Ten Years in Soviet Ukraine: A Canadian's Personal Account of Russian Oppression and the Growing Opposition* (Wynar, no. 522). The present volume brings together a selection of almost 400 newspaper articles and editorials, excerpts from almanacs, memoirs, convention reports, and other materials that document the history of the Ukrainian communist movement in Canada.

467. Romanyshyn, Oleh. "The Canadian League for the Liberation of Ukraine." *The Ukrainian Review* 38:1:3–12 (Spring 1990); 38:216–25 (Summer 1990).

The Canadian League for the Liberation of Ukraine was founded in 1949 as one of the largest Ukrainian civic organizations in Canada. Dr. Romanyshyn outlines the objectives and purposes of that organization and its community activities, with a separate section on the Women's Association of the League. The League supports the political goals of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, Bandera faction.

468. Sokolyk, K. W. "The Role of Ukrainian Sports Teams, Clubs, and Leagues, 1924–1952." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2:131–46 (Summer–Winter 1991).

Among Ukrainian Canadians, awareness of their sports heritage is rather limited. There are some accounts in general histories of Ukrainian settlement in both Ukrainian and English but only one book specifically devoted to sports in English—George Tatomyr's *Beyond the Uke Line: Ukrainians in the National Hockey League* (Trenton, N.J.: 1992). The author traces the development of sports from 1910 (formation of the first football club in Manitoba) and its rapid growth in the interwar years. The article contains numerous bibliographical footnotes, including newspaper articles.

469. Wiseman, Nelson. "Ukrainian-Canadian Politics." In: *Canada's Ukrainians Negotiating an Identity.* Ed. by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk. Toronto: Published in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. pp. 342–61.

The achievements of individual Ukrainians in government and politics are noteworthy. The Canadian political system has been transformed from one in which Ukrainians were initially excluded and manipulated by race-proud Anglo-Saxons to one in which Ukrainians and others have been welcomed, accommodated, and integrated. Ukrainians, more than any other group, are responsible for pioneering the concept of multiculturalism in Canada. The concept is not entrenched in the Constitution and reflects a redefinition of Canada and what it means to be Canadian. The author discusses the political participation of Canadian

Ukrainians, offers some comments about the Ukrainian Left and Right, and about the future of Ukrainian-Canadian politics.

Regional Studies

470. Antonovych, Marko. "The World View of Ukrainians in Quebec—An Attempt at a Characterization." In: *The Ukrainian Experience in Quebec*. Ed. by Alexander Biega and Myroslaw Diakowsky. Toronto: The Basilian Press, 1994. pp. 201–26.

The first settlers to remain in Montreal were, for the most part, either barely literate or illiterate. They were confused about their national identity and were influenced by radical leftist parties, including communists. The author describes the second wave, quite different and more sophisticated, and finally primarily political immigrants that arrived after World War II. Dr. Antonovych discusses in general terms Ukrainian cultural life and recent contacts with Ukraine. As the author indicated in his conclusions, "It is sometimes difficult to differentiate between what is Ukrainian and what is Canadian in the world view of Montreal Ukrainians . . . when they speak of their love for their native land, some can draw the limit, but for others there is a deep symbiosis in their world view between Ukraine and Canada" (p. 225).

471. Bennett, Jason Patrick. "The True Elixir of Life: Imagining Eden and Empire in the Settlement of Kelowna, British Columbia, 1904–1920." M.A. thesis, Simon Fraser University (Canada), 1996. 123p.

A diverse group consisting of Scandinavians, Ukrainians, Poles, and other non-British peoples settled in Western Canada. Unlike the Prairie provinces, however, British Columbia received a large contingent of Britons. The differing profiles of these immigrant populations could be partly attributed to governmental power.

472. Biega, Alexander, managing ed. **The Ukrainian Experience in Quebec.** Ed. by Myroslaw Diakowsky. Toronto: The Basilian Press, 1994. 312p.

Produced by the Committee to Celebrate the Centennial of Ukrainian Immigration to Canada, this collection of articles covers several aspects of Ukrainian settlement in the province of Quebec as illustrated by the table of contents: "Three Solitudes: A History of Ukrainians in Quebec 1910–1960" by Yarema Gregory Kelebay; "The Ukrainian Community in Val d'Or-Bourlamaque, Quebec" by Myron Momryk; "Badly Treated in Every Way: The Internment of Ukrainians in Quebec During the First World War" by Peter Melnycky; "One Hundred Years of Ukrainian Life in Black Lake, Frontenac County, Quebec" by Francine Boulet; "Linguistic Choices of Immigrant Students in the Montreal Catholic School Commission: 1930–1985" by Eugene Kruk; "The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Montreal" by Nadia Wynnycky; "Living Roots: The Ukrainian Orthodox Hromada of St. Sophie" by the Very Rev. Dr. Ihor G. Kutash; "Ukrainian Credit Cooperatives in Quebec" by Jaroslav Pryszlak; "The Ukrainian Women's Movement in Quebec" by Halyna Zmienko-Senyshyn; "Ukrainian Musical Life in Montreal: Special Characteristics" by Claudette Berthiaume-Zavada, translated by Daniel S. Drapeau; "Service to the Country: Ukrainian Canadian Participation in Canada's Wars" by Marian Lach, Brigadier-General Isidore Popowych, and Brigadier-General Victor Pergat; "The World View of Ukrainians in Quebec—An Attempt at a Characterization" by Marko Antonovych; "Interview Conducted by Alexander Biega, Q.C. with His Excellency Levko Lukianenko Ambassador of Ukraine to Canada" translated by Lesia Dacko; and "Chronology." Some articles are annotated separately.

473. Darlington, James D. "The Ukrainian Impress on Canadian West." In: *Canada's Ukrainians Negotiating an Identity*. Ed. by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk. Toronto: Published in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. pp. 53–80.

The creation and evolution of the cultural landscape in the Ukrainian block settlement north of Dauphin, Manitoba, like cultural landscapes everywhere, has been a long and involved process. The scattering of second-generation houses can still be found, along with some log buildings. Also, a large proportion of public structures has survived. There have been modest efforts to preserve old Ukrainian buildings in the Dauphin area by moving them to a common site to create a "theme" park.

474. Hodsman, Roy Herbert. "Saskatchewan Catholics' Reaction to the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 1932 to 1944." M.A. thesis, The University of Regina (Canada), 1989. 257p.

Some Catholics were highly supportive of the Communist party. This support was divided along ethnic lines. Ukrainian Catholic support was greater than German Catholic support, which was marginally greater than French Catholic support.

475. Kelebay, Yarema Gregory. "The Ideological and Intellectual Baggage of Three Fragments of Ukrainian Immigrants: A Contribution to the History of Ukrainians in Quebec (1910–1960)." Ph.D. diss., Concordia University (Canada), 1993. 228p.

This dissertation makes a contribution to the history of Ukrainian immigration to Quebec from 1910 to 1960. It describes this immigration chronologically and deals with its intellectual evolution, which helped shape its institutional structure. The three fragments of Ukrainian immigrants are described, as first on the Left, then in the Center, and finally on the Right.

476. Kelebay, Yarema Gregory. "Three Solitudes: A History of Ukrainians in Quebec 1910–1960." In: *The Ukrainian Experience in Quebec*. Ed. by Alexander Biega and Myroslaw Diakowsky. Toronto: The Basilian Press, 1994. pp. 1–24.

Ukrainians came to Quebec in three waves and in three separate periods. The two clusters of pre-1947 arrivals came largely for economic reasons, whereas the post-1947 group was predominantly composed of political refugees. Dr. Kelebay has been an Associate Professor of Education at McGill University since 1973. In addition to this introductory article, there are several subject- or theme-oriented articles in the collection, and most of them will be annotated separately. Here we will only mention, "The Ukrainian Women's Movement in Quebec" by Halyna Zmienko-Senyshyn that discusses church-related and other women's organizations; "Ukrainian Credit Cooperatives in Quebec" by Jaroslav Pryszlak that outlines the history of Ukrainian credit cooperation; and Eugene Kruk in "Linguistic Choices of Immigrant Students in the Montreal Catholic School Commission: 1930–1985" that provides background information and statistical tables describing the work of the Montreal Catholic School Commission and its encouragement to integrate Catholic immigrants into French-Canadian society. Music activities in Montreal are discussed in Claudette Berthiaume-Zavada's "Ukrainian Musical Life in Montreal: Special Characteristics" (*ibid.*, pp. 173–94).

477. Luciuk, Lubomyr Y., and Iroida L. Wynnyckyj, eds. "Ukrainians in Ontario." *Polyphony: The Bulletin of the Multicultural History Society of Ontario*. Vol. 10 (1988). 298p.

For a number of years, the Multicultural History Society of Ontario has devoted special issues of its bulletin, *Polyphony*, to

specific ethnic groups. Many authors with varying degrees of expertise discuss topics related to Ontario. Some contributions are geographically focused, discussing Ukrainian activities in Toronto, Waterloo, and Wellington counties; as well as Fort Frances, Sudbury, Windsor, Ottawa, Kingston, and Timmins. "Ukrainians in Ontario" is published as a double issue of *Polyphony* and is a collection of articles from some 30 contributors with a great deal of illustrative material. Its major topic is the review of Ukrainian settlements in Ontario; but there are also other articles about Ukrainian religious life, political and professional organizations, youth and women's movements, the press, church architecture, archival collections, and other topics. Maps and illustrations are of good quality; printing and technical execution is not as good.

◆ **Reviews:** F. Swyripa. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 15:1:73–75 (Summer 1990).

478. Momryk, Myron. "The Ukrainian Community in Val D'Or-Bourlamaque, Quebec." In: *The Ukrainian Experience in Quebec*. Ed. by Alexander Biega and Myroslaw Diakowsky. Toronto: The Basilian Press, 1994. pp. 25–50.

The new Ukrainian immigrants settled in small, resource-based communities in remote parts of Eastern and Northern Canada and, to a large extent, their destiny was shaped by the socioeconomic structure of these industry towns. The first Ukrainian presence in this region dates back to the First World War. The author describes the Sheptytsky Colony, the Abitibi Gold Rush, and the second wave of Ukrainian immigration (1924–1930). In the second part, the first settlement of Val D'Or Bourlamaque took place in the 1930s, Mr. Momryk tells us about the first community organizations, and describes activities of Ukrainians after World War II.

A similar article is presented by Francine Boulet, "One Hundred Years of Ukrainian Life in Black Lake, Frontenac County, Quebec" (*ibid.*, pp. 79–88).

479. Mudryj, Sandra Marie. "Residential Change of the Ukrainian Population in the City of Windsor, Ontario from 1951 to 1991." M.A. thesis, University of Windsor (Canada), 1995. 101p.

The spatial residential patterns of Ukrainians in Windsor, Ontario, are examined for the two census years of 1951 and 1991.

480. Robinson, Greg Thomas. "British-Canadian Justice in the Ukrainian Colony: Crime and Law Enforcement in East Central Alberta, 1915–1929." M.A. thesis, University of Alberta (Canada), 1992. 371p.

The Ukrainian immigrants had a reputation as one of the worst criminal elements in the early twentieth-century Canadian West. During the 1915–1929 era, the bloc settlers committed crimes in different ways and for different reasons than other Albertans. The study explores the experience of British-Canadian justice officials in the pre-1930 Ukrainian colony.

481. Robinson, Gregory. "Rougher Than Any Other Nationality? Ukrainian Canadians and Crime in Alberta, 1915–29." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2:147–80 (Summer–Winter 1991).

For over six decades after 1930, both mainstream and Ukrainian Prairie historians have supported the old contentions that Ukrainian pioneer society suffered from a disproportionately high rate of crime. Ukrainian assaults also attracted attention because their circumstances violated established principles of behavior in the West, especially the British concept of "the fair fight." A wide range of sources, including newspaper accounts are contained in bibliographical notes that accompany this article.

482. Stebelsky, Ihor, et al., eds. **Ukrainians in Windsor and Essex County.** Windsor, Ont.: Ukrainian Canadian Congress, 1995. 332p.

In commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Ukrainian settlement in Canada, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) in Windsor, in its 50th year of existence, established a publication committee with the purpose of publishing a book of the history of Ukrainians in Windsor and Essex County. This book is the first attempt in English to gather documentary evidence about Ukrainian settlements in Windsor and Essex County. In addition to a general foreword, it includes separate chapters on the following topics: "An Overview" by Ihor Stebelsky; "Ukrainian Churches and Religious Organizations" (several brief articles including "Museum of Ukrainian Decorative Folk Art" by Lydia List); "Ukrainian Cultural and Politically-Oriented Organizations in Windsor" (several authors); "Ukrainian Religious and Secular Organizations in Essex County Outside Windsor" (several authors); and "Individual Contributions of Ukrainian Canadians in the Non-Ukrainian Community" (such topics as Ukrainian Canadians in the Educational Community, Professors and Lecturers at the University of Windsor, Ukrainian-Canadian Engineers and Architects, and several others). The final chapter, "Summary and Concessions" is written by Professor Ihor Stebelsky.

483. Stuemer, Diane King. **Hawrelak: The Story.** Calgary, AL: Script: The Writer's Group, 1992. 246p.

A popularly written narrative about the colorful figure of Bill (Wasyl) Hawrelak, the well-known and controversial former Mayor of Edmonton. The Story begins with the arrival at the turn of the century of the future mayor's father in Canada from Ukraine and ends with Hawrelak's death in 1975 at the pinnacle of his career in municipal politics. The book is illustrated with many black-and-white photos.

484. Tokar, Ann M. "Ukrainian Community Life in Montreal: Social Planning Implications." M.S.W. thesis, McGill University (Canada), 1992. 116p.

This study focuses on the challenges facing the Ukrainian community in Montreal within the parameters of their support and mutual aid services. This is an important study in the field of social work.

485. Wynnycky, Nadia. "The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Montreal." In: *The Ukrainian Experience in Quebec*. Ed. by Alexander Biega and Myroslaw Diakowsky. Toronto: The Basilian Press, 1994. pp. 103–14.

A brief article about the history of the Ukrainian Catholic Parish in Montreal covering also the most recent period, after World War II. A similar article was written about Ukrainian Orthodoxy by the Very Rev. Dr. Ihor G. Kutash, "Living Roots: The Ukrainian Orthodox Hromada of St. Sophie" (*ibid.*, pp. 115–29).

Other Topics

486. Epp, Marlene Gay. "Women Without Men: Mennonite Immigration to Canada and Paraguay After the Second World War." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1996. 514p.

After the Second World War, approximately 12,000 Mennonites immigrated to Canada and Paraguay from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. This study follows Soviet Mennonite families through the Stalin purges of the 1930s, the German occupation of Ukraine, and the Mennonites' subsequent westward trek to Germany during the war. Mennonites from Ukraine and Eastern Europe immigrated to North and South America, mainly to Canada and Paraguay. Because of the loss of large numbers of men from their families and community, and their subsequent reintegration into patriarchal communities, the role of Mennonite women changed. They had to negotiate through a community terrain in which certain social stigmas were attached to both their sex and marital status.

487. Harasymiw, Bohdan. "Looking for the Ukrainian Vote." In: *Canada's Ukrainians Negotiating an Identity.* Ed. by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk. Toronto: Published in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. pp. 262–376.

The tendency for Ukrainian Canadians to vote as a block was noted on the prairies in the 1920s and 1930s. The author tries to answer three questions: Is there a clearly identifiable Ukrainian vote? How do we identify the exact political coloring of the Ukrainian vote? How justified are the commonly held assumptions that competitions among Ukrainian candidates will split the Ukrainian vote and therefore prevent these candidates from obtaining an electoral victory?

488. Ilyniak, Morris. "Still Coming to Terms: Ukrainians, Jews, and the Deschênes Commission." In: *Canada's Ukrainians Negotiating an Identity.* Ed. by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk. Toronto: Published in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. pp. 377–90.

From February 1985 to September 1987, the Ukrainian and Jewish communities in Canada were involved in a heated dispute over the identification of alleged Nazi war criminals and the means of bringing them to justice. In particular, Jewish representatives Litman and Weisenthal appeared to the Ukrainians to be exploiting, for their own ends or the ends of the Jewish community, the lack of understanding of Eastern European history during the Second World War and to be relying upon unleashing Soviet attempts to vilify émigré Ukrainian nationalists as "Nazi collaborators" and "war criminals" who fled from justice in their homeland. Ukrainians supported the Deschênes Commission, or the Jewish community efforts, to bring Nazi war criminals to justice, but argued that at the same time its mandate should be extended to cover all war criminals regardless of their ethnic or religious origin or the place and time at which they committed their crimes. Probably at issue were some communists who should be also included in the category of "war criminals" (e.g., Kaganovich) who conducted massive atrocities in the Soviet Union, especially in Ukraine. The UCC also explained that the Ukrainian Division was never a Nazi SS unit in the true sense of the word and its members considered themselves serving Ukrainian national interests and not those of Nazi Germany. Deschênes submitted his report on 31 December 1986, and no Ukrainians were known to be on the secret list of 20 Nazi war criminal suspects. The new issues and priorities that arose out of the political changes taking place in the Soviet Union under Gorbachev reduced the intensity of the confrontational relations between Jews and Ukrainians in Canada.

489. Luciuk, Lubomyr Y., and Marco Carynnyk, eds. **Between Two Worlds: The Memoirs of Stanley Frolick.** Toronto: The Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 1990. 166p.

This biography of Stanley (Sviatoslav) Frolick describes interwar Ukrainian society—first under Polish and then under Soviet occupation—and Frolick's involvement with the Nationalist Movement. Subsequently, Frolick became a member of the Central Ukrainian Relief Bureau. *Between Two Worlds* is an intensely personal reflection on what it means to be a Ukrainian in Canada while striving to be loyal to both countries. Unfortunately, there is no index.

490. Lupul, Manaly R. "Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Canada." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective.* 2nd ed. Ed. by H. Aster and P. J. Potichnyj. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 461–78.

Dr. Manaly R. Lupul, former Director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, is the author of numerous books and articles on Ukrainians in Canada (Wynar, nos. 147, 163, 176–177, 185, 215). In this article, the author describes both Ukrainian and Jewish communities in Canada. To youngsters growing up in the Ukrainian bloc settlements in Western Canada, the "latent anti-Semitism" manifested itself on several occasions, and the conversations of Ukrainians in some villages were often sprinkled with unflattering references to Jews. What is most needed is a greater realism. It is not necessary for Ukrainians in Canada to love Jews in order to condemn such anti-Semitic acts as pogroms in Ukraine, the Nazi Holocaust, or the bylaws against admitting Jews to exclusive clubs in Canada. As was said during the conference on Ukrainian-Jewish relations, Ukrainians are generally no more interested in the state of Israel—the compelling concern of many Jews—than Jews are generally interested in the independence of Ukraine—the compelling concern of most Ukrainians and especially those of the post-war immigration.

491. Reczynska, Anna. "Ukrainians and the 'Ukrainian Question' as Seen by Poles in Canada During the Second World War." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2:195–210 (Summer–Winter 1991).

Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, Polish diplomatic representatives in Canada and the Polish-Canadian press showed considerable interest in Ukrainian matters, including the "anti-Polish" activities of Ukrainians and their organizations in Canada. The available sources show that Polish-Ukrainian conflicts tended to occur primarily in large urban centers with highly politicized communities. In rural communities such conflicts were less pronounced, and cooperation and understanding were possible among individuals in both groups.

492. Schreyer, Karmel. "Ethnic Groups and Foreign Policy: A Case Study of the Ukrainian Canadian Community and Canada's Foreign Policy Toward Ukraine, 1985–1992." M.A. thesis, Simon Fraser University (Canada), 1994. 183p.

This thesis is a case study that examines the influence of one particular Canadian ethnic group—the Ukrainian community—on the process of Canadian foreign policy making. More specifically, the study analyzes the influence of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress on foreign policy in Canada from 1985 to 1992.

493. Sinclair, Pamela Joan. "Hidden on the Farm: Remembrances of a Ukrainian-Canadian Immigrant Farm Woman." M.A. thesis, Simon Fraser University (Canada), 1996. 161p.

The focus of this study is on the author's grandmother, a Ukrainian-Canadian farm woman. Her stories generated several general themes relating to her understanding of perceptions of her experience as an immigrant farm woman.

493a. Zajcew, Bohdan. "Making News and Telling Stories: Canada's Hunt for Nazi War Criminals." M.A. thesis, Simon Fraser University (Canada), 1991. 98p.

The case study selected is the representation of the Ukrainian-Canadian community in the news coverage of the proceedings of the Deschênes Commission, the Royal Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals.

Chapter 6

Geography, Environment, and Demography

Introduction

In our brief introduction to geography in the first volume of the *Bibliographic Guide*, it was noted that, in spite of a number of prominent Ukrainian geographers in Ukraine and abroad, very little has been written on this subject in English. Unfortunately, 10 years later, the situation has not changed and the volume of writing in English is small. For example, there is practically nothing about Ukraine's physical or political geography, natural resources, and other topics. In order to obtain that information, the reader needs to consult two encyclopedias edited by Professor Kubijovyč, *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia* in two volumes and the five-volume work, *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, with the last three volumes edited by the late Professor D. Struk. (Wynar, nos. 37–38). In addition, several general works on Ukraine or Ukrainian history listed in this *Bibliographic Guide* usually contain sections on the geography of Ukraine.

In this chapter, smaller topics are also covered, namely environment and demography. There are several studies on the impact of the Chernobyl accident on the environment, including three doctoral dissertations on highly technical subjects.

Material on demography is also lacking, apart from the studies of Ralph Clem and Serhii Pirozhkov, authors of several studies about population loss in Ukraine, mostly published in Ukrainian or Russian. In order to balance the dearth of information for the English-speaking user, a number of articles from the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* have been included here, primarily articles describing Ukrainian cities and regions.

General Works

494. Essar, Dennis F., and Andrew B. Pernal. "The First Edition (1651) of Beauplan's Description d'Ukranie." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2: 84–96 (June 1990).

The French army engineer, architect, and photographer Beauplan (ca. 1600–1673) drew the first descriptive map of Ukraine. Both authors wrote about Beauplan before (Wynar, no. 286), and in this well-documented article they provide a list of significant differences between the 1651 edition and the much better known version of 1660.

495. Karmazyn, Adrian. **A Study of a History of Cities and Villages of the Ukrainian SSR.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1994. 65p. (Research Report, no. 46).

The author reviews the 26-volume set, *A History of Cities and Villages of the Ukrainian SSR* (*Istoriia mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR*), that was published between 1967 and 1974. Contrary to the author's comments in his introduction ("I wish to provide a review of this remarkable, but virtually forgotten series" [p. 1]), this comprehensive geographical source was extensively used by editors of the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, edited by Prof. Kubijovyč (Wynar, no. 37), as well as the Soviet *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia* (published in Ukrainian in two editions), and many scholars, including non-Ukrainians. It is found in several libraries and private collections.

496. Kubijovyč, V., and I. Stebelsky. "Geography." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988. Vol. II. pp. 29–33.

An overview of the earliest geographic accounts of what is today known as Ukraine, plus a brief historiography of the most important authors and writings on this subject. There is an excellent physical map of Ukraine and a brief bibliography. A second article in this volume—"*Geography of Ukraine, Physical*,"—is written by I. Stebelsky.

497. Stebelsky, I., and I. Tesla. "Rivers." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. IV. pp. 380–84.

The rivers of Ukraine generally flow southward into the Black Sea or the Sea of Azov. Over 90 percent of the territory in Ukraine is situated in the Black Sea–Sea of Azov drainage basin. That area is drained by major rivers, such as the Tysa, the Prut, and the Seret, by way of the Danube, the Dnister, and the Dnipro, belong to the Black Sea drainage basin. The authors provide river characteristics and regional characteristics, with a map and selected bibliography of pertinent literature.

498. Stebelsky, Ihor. "The Toponymy of Ukraine." *Post-Soviet Geography and Economics* 38:5:276–87 (1997).

Dr. Stebelsky, Professor of Geography, University of Windsor in Canada, analyzes the character of current place names in Ukraine, highlighting their evolution and spatial distribution. As background, the author includes a succinct historical account of settlements, tracing the origin of significant place names. Spatial analysis is limited to cities and towns of over 10,000 in population.

499. **Ukraine.** Prepared by Geography Department, Lerner Publications Company. Minneapolis, Minn.: 1993. 64p.

This popularly written history of Ukraine, designed for young people, examines the history, geography, ethnic composition, politics and government, and economy of Ukraine. Ukraine gained its independence on August 24, 1991, and this well-illustrated volume belongs to a series that covers all former Soviet republics. There is a glossary

and an index but, unfortunately, no bibliography for further reading.

Dr. Kuropas also published the second edition of his book, *Ukrainians in America* (Lerner, 1996), as an update of his earlier title (Wynar, no. 243).

See also Mike Edwards' "A Broken Empire: Ukraine" (*National Geographic* 183:38–53 March 1993) with a popular description of Ukrainian land and excellent photographs.

Travel Guides

500. Zinkewych, Osyp, and Volodomyr Hula, comp. Trans. and ed. by Marta D. Olynyk. **Ukraine: A Tourist Guide.** Kyiv, Baltimore: Smoloskyp Publishers, 1993. 440p.

This is apparently an English translation of the first Ukrainian edition of this tourist guide, published in 1993. The second edition was published in Ukrainian in 1995 and contains some updating. Smoloskyp Publishers is very well known in America because, for a number of years, Osyp Zinkewych published many books dealing with Ukrainian affairs, especially the resistance and dissident movement in Ukraine. Now he resides in Kyiv and has started a very amibitious publication program there. His and his coauthor's *Tourist Guide* is a good example of the practicality of this publishing house. The book satisfies a real need for such a publication. It is well illustrated and the material is arranged by regions. The guide describes in some detail all major cities and historical settlements in Ukraine. There is general information about Ukrainian history, how to plan a trip, etc. There is a need for a good index. It is hoped that this travel guide can be published in more frequent intervals.

501. Hodges, Linda, and George Chumak. **Hippocrene Language and Travel Guide to Ukraine.** 2nd edition. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1996. 360p.

This book, now in its second edition, is for the traveler who regards Ukraine as a destination in itself, not a stopping point in a longer journey. For transit travelers there are other travel books that cover the former Soviet republics or only the European part. Some cover Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus, etc.; for Ukraine, it is only the Smoloskyp publication and this volume. The arrangement is somewhat different in comparison to the Smoloskyp publication. Here the reader will find more general "tips" for the traveler, e.g., "expect a few changes;" a number of suggestions on how to travel in Ukraine; and (probably a little simplistic) some features of the Ukrainian language, some grammar, and a list of essential phrases in Ukrainian. Other sections follow: churches in Ukraine, Ukrainian cuisine, dining out, shopping, leisure, motoring, getting help, etc. It is not until Chapter 23 that there is information about individual regions such as Lviv, Kyiv, Odesa, "From West to East," and Crimea. There are few illustrations, but there is an index. Zinkevych's book and this volume do not compete, and, unfortunately, the publisher needs to seek some professional help in Ukrainian matters.

Environment

502. Dewoody, James Andrew. "Molecular Evolution in Microtus from Chernobyl (Isocitrate Dehydrogenase-1, Radiation, Heavy Metal, Ukraine)." Ph.D. diss., Texas Tech University, 1997. 71p.

The explosion of reactor 4 at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant complex in April of 1986 released millions of curies of radiation into the environment. The animals living near Chernobyl have been continuously exposed to high levels of chronic radiation since. Thus, this environment provides a stage on which to study the effects of chronic,

high-level exposure to radiation in a natural population. At this point it is impossible to distinguish whether the genetic effects are due to chronic radiation exposure, high levels of radiation, heavy metal contamination, or some synergistic effect of some or all of the above.

503. Dyck, Henry Rudolf. "The Chernobyl Accident: Radioactive Inventory and Releases." Ph.D. diss. thesis, The University of Manitoba (Canada), 1995. 100p.

The Chernobyl accident is the biggest in the history of the nuclear industry. However, many questions about the radioactivity produced in the reactor and released into the atmosphere still remain unanswered.

504. Roush, Wade Edmund. "Catastrophe and Control: How Technological Disasters Enhance Democracy." Ph.D. diss., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1994. 667p.

This study culls newspaper records, accident reports, social science data, and other sources to reconstruct the origins and outcomes of five serious technological disasters in recent decades: the 1965 power failure in the Northeastern United States, the 1977 blackout in New York City, the 1979 meltdown at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in Pennsylvania, the 1984 methyl isocyanate leak at a Union Carbide chemical plant in Bhopal, India, and the 1986 explosion and meltdown at the Chernobyl atomic energy station in Ukraine. Each of these disasters led to public disclosure of previously unavailable information about the technical and political nature of the systems in question. The study concludes that control breakdowns have educated and radicalized many lay citizens.

505. Pryde, Philip, ed. **Environmental Resources and Constraints in the Former Soviet Republics.** Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1995. 366p.

Using a regional approach, this volume examines resource management and environmental damage in the 15 post-Soviet republics. Critical analysis is provided for the efforts to slow down environmental degradation with a proper historical-political background for each of the republics, including Ukraine. Of special interest is the inclusion of ethnic, demographic, and geographic characteristics as well as a history of local environmental activities. In the first chapter, Philip Pryde identifies some of the major environmental disasters of the Soviet era, covering here the tragedy at Chernobyl. Chapters nine and ten are devoted to Ukraine, the second-largest post-Soviet republic in terms of populations and economic potential. Dr. Ihor Stebelsky presents here physical-geographical and historical background and Ukraine's main environmental problems. William Freeman analyzes the emerging environmental management system in Ukraine.

See also V. T. Grinevetskiy, et al., "Regional Ecological Problems of the Ukraine: Theoretical and Methodological Aspects" (*Soviet Geography* 32:8:533–37 October 1991).

◆ **Reviews:** G. Ozornoy. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2:197–202 (Summer–Winter 1997).

506. Rhodes, Donald Esmonde. "The Impact of Gorbachev's Leadership on Environmental Protection and Occupational Safety in Russia and Ukraine." Ph.D. diss., United States International University, 1994. 188p.

The author reviews the literature in Russian and English to explore the role of Gorbachev's policies on environmental protection and occupational safety and health in both Russia and Ukraine. During the Gorbachev era, the concept of openness (glasnost) was introduced, and mushroomed beyond the scope envisioned by Gorbachev, eventually calling for the restructuring of the system (perestroika), including measures for improving the environment and worker safety.

See also Leslie Dienes, "Economic Geographic Relations in the Post-Soviet Republics" (*Post-Soviet Geography* 34:8: 497–529 October 1993).

507. Stebelsky, Ihor. "Ukraine." In: *Environmental Resources and Constraints in the Former Soviet Republics*. Ed. by Philip R. Pryde. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1995. pp. 141–58.

Professor Stebelsky provides a concise description of Ukraine, covering its ethnic relations and history, physical environment and natural constraints, natural resources, industrial development, and environmental problems. In the same volume, William E. Freeman contributes a well-balanced article, "Environment Management in Ukraine" (*ibid.*, pp. 159–73), discussing the Soviet environmental legacy, including government structures, post-Soviet similarities, the function of the Ukrainian Ministry for Environmental Protection, pollution, and other aspects. A helpful bibliography of sources concludes this article.

See also Seth B. Rosen, "Balancing Economics and Ecology: Financing Mechanisms for the Cleanup of Ukraine" (*Harvard Environmental Law Review* 18:1:235–47 1994).

508. Yamashita, Shunichi, and Yoshisada Shibata, eds. **Chernobyl: A Decade. Proceedings of the Fifth Chernobyl Sasakawa Medical Cooperation Symposium. Kiev, Ukraine, 14–15 October 1996.** Amsterdam: Elsevier, 1997. 613p.

Proceedings of a five-year cooperation project between Sasakawa Memorial Health Foundation and Medical teams in Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia, monitoring the health effects of the fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear accident of April 26, 1986.

Individual Regions

509. Kubijovyč, V., and others. "Galicia." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988. Vol. II. pp. 3–14.

Encyclopedic treatment of a historical region in Southwestern Ukraine, written by four authors. Covers: location and territory, physical geography, history, and population. Selected bibliography is appended, including scholarly works in several languages. Most books published on this subject in English by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies are listed, with poor representation of works published in the Soviet Ukraine and Galicia (Western Ukraine). In this volume, there are a number of briefer articles on certain aspects of this subject, e.g., "Galicia-Volhynia, Principality of" or "Galician Socialist Soviet Republic."

510. Figol, A., V. Kubijovyč, and A. Zhukovsky. "Lviv." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. III. pp. 217–29.

Founded in the mid-thirteenth century, Lviv is the historical capital of Galicia and Western Ukraine and, after Kyiv, the second cultural, political, and religious center of Ukraine. This article covers the following topical themes: history, population, science and culture, religious life, and architecture and art. Unfortunately, the appended bibliography is too brief to be of substantial assistance.

511. Ivanys, V., V. Kubijovyč, and M. Miller. "Kuban." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988. Vol. II. pp. 687–95.

Kuban is a historical geographic region in Northwestern Caucasia in the Southern Ukrainian ethnographic territory, now part of the Russian Federation. It emerged as a

political and administrative unit in 1860 after the unification of the territories of the Black Sea Cossacks with the eastern regions of Kuban to create a Kuban oblast. It was mostly inhabited by the Kuban Cossak host. The authors describe geography, history, and the Ukrainian national movement in Kuban. There are separate sections about Kuban emigration, and populations, and there is a good bibliography in several languages.

512. Kravtsiv, B., and V. Kubijovyč. "Odesa." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988. Vol. III. pp. 651–58.

One of the largest cities in South Ukraine, Odesa is a major port of the Black Sea. A brief encyclopedic treatment of Odesa's history, economy, and its cultural and political importance. There are a number of shorter articles about Ukrainian cultural and economic institutions in Odesa, e.g., the Odesa Institute of the National Economy or Odesa Art Museum.

513. Kubijovyč, V., et al. "Southern Ukraine." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. IV. pp. 835–41.

The largest (250,000 sq. km.) historical-geographical region of Ukraine. The article offers brief information about the economy and demography with several statistical tables and a discussion of the ethnic composition and history of Southern Ukraine covering the Donets Basin, Dnipro Industrial Region, Southwest Steppe, and Crimea. The best historical work on this subject is N. Polons'ka-Vasylenko's *The Settlement of the Southern Ukraine, 1750–1775* published in 1955 (Wynar, no. 473).

514. Kubijovyč, V., and O. Ohloblyn. "Slobidska Ukraine (Slobozhanshchyna)." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. IV. pp. 753–56.

A historical-geographic region in Northeastern Ukraine with the name that came into use in the early seventeenth century and continued until the early nineteenth century. The authors discuss historical development of the region before the seventeenth century and from the seventeenth to eighteenth centuries (Ukrainian colonization). The social organization and economy and the loss of autonomy. In 1835, after a number of administrative changes, the gubernia itself was dissolved. Most of its southern section was reorganized as the Kharkiv gubernia, and the rest was assigned to the Voronezh and Kursk guberniias in Russia.

515. Kubijovyč, V., V. Pavlovsky, and A. Zhukovsky. "Kiev; Kyiv." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988. Vol. II. pp. 502–17.

The historical and current political, religious, scientific, and cultural capital of Ukraine, with a population of over 2.5 million. The authors trace the historical development of Kyiv to the late Paleolithic period. With the founding of Kyivan Rus′ in the second half of the ninth century, Kyiv became its capital. There are the following chronological sections: Kyiv in the tenth through twelfth centuries, Kyiv in decline, thirteenth through sixteenth centuries, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Kyiv as capital of the independent Ukrainian state, 1917–1920, the interwar years, the Second World War, and the postwar period. Sections on the geography, economy, ethnic composition, education, science and culture, publishing, religious life, and city regions conclude this well-balanced article.

516. Markus, V., and R. Senkus. "Kharkiv." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988. Vol. II. pp. 441–49.

Kharkiv is the second largest city in Ukraine. The generally accepted date of Kharkiv's founding is 1654–1655, when Ukrainian Cossacks built a fortified settlement surrounded by the Kharkiv and Lopan rivers. The essay covers the following periods: the eighteenth century to 1917; the Soviet period; 1941–1943; and the postwar period. There are separate sections on geography, population, economy, and education, plus several illustrations and a selective bibliography.

517. Rapawy, Stephen. **Profile of Donetsk.** Washington, D.C.: Eurasia Branch, International Programs Center. Population Division, U.S. Bureau of Census, April 1995. 22p.

Similar to *Profile of Lviv*, Dr. Rapawy provides brief information on historical background, population and labor force, political landscape, education and culture, living conditions, and the economy. Dr. Rapawy produced similar volumes on other regions, e.g., *Profile of Zaporizhzhya* (March 1995, 19p.); *Profile of Kharkiv* (December 1993, 15p.); and *Profile of Odesa* (November 1994, 26p.). Because of new elections to the Ukrainian parliament held in 1998 and the fast pace of economic changes, these reports are now somewhat dated. Nevertheless, they provide information on Ukrainian regions or problems not readily available in one place. Dr. Rapawy recently retired from his position with the U.S. government.

518. Rapawy, Stephen. **Profile of Lviv.** Washington, D.C.: Center for International Research. Population Division, U.S. Bureau of Census, May 1994. 21p.

Lviv is going through a difficult period of transition. The author thinks that in comparison to other Ukrainian cities, however, Lviv is somewhat better off. Extensive private trade, mostly with Poland, provides additional income and cushions rising unemployment. In the future, the city should be a transit point for trade between Central Europe and Ukraine and Russia, a role it played during the Austrian period. Tourists—mostly from the U.S. and Canada—who are visiting their relatives in Western Ukraine, bring in much-needed hard currency. Dr. Rapawy provides a brief historical outline, followed by sections on population and labor force, political landscape, living conditions, and the economy. The information, notably on the economy, is now dated.

519. Shyshov, I., and A. Zhukovsky. "Moscow." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. III. pp. 462–66.

Ukrainian population, including cultural, religious, and political figures, began appearing in Moscow after the dissolution of Kyivan Rus´. The article describes Ukrainian settlements in Moscow, including the Soviet period. The bibliography is very brief, omitting several works in English.

520. Zvychaina, Olena. **Kharkiv.** Trans. from Ukrainian by J. Zurowsky. Ed. by Danny Evanishen. Summerland, B.C.: Ethnic Enterprises, 1996. 112p.

Written many years ago in Ukrainian, this is an English translation of a refugee from Kharkiv describing events during the German occupation. The author was an *Ostarbeiter* (Eastern worker) transported by Germans to work in weapons and munitions factories. After the war, she settled in the United States.

Demography and Statistics

521. Balan, B., and V. Kubijovyč. "Statistics." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. V. pp. 25–28.

Statistically useful data began being collected in Ukraine in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when registries of the population of the Polish-Lithuanian state were compiled for the purposes of taxation. In this article, a brief historical review is provided, emphasizing more recent developments of statistics during the second half of the nineteenth century. In the mid-nineteenth century, chairs of statistics were established at Ukrainian universities, and after the emancipation of the peasants and the land reforms of the 1860s, the *zemstvos* set up statistical offices to study the state of agriculture and the socioeconomic changes in their rural communities. The article also provides brief information about statistics in the Ukrainian territories of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, including studies conducted by Ukrainian institutions and scholars. The history of statistics in Soviet Ukraine is divided into several periods, and all important institutions and some scholars are discussed in more detail. Unfortunately, there is no information about the state of statistics since Ukraine regained its independence. Much of the historical information was obviously taken from statistical studies conducted by the late Professor Volodymyr Kubijovyč and published in the Ukrainian language. There is very little in English about statistical studies and research in Ukraine, and the article lists several works on this topic, published primarily in Ukraine.

In the journal *Post-Soviet Geography*, there are occasional articles about statistical publications in the former Soviet Union, including Ukraine. Tim Heleniak, "Soviet and Post-Soviet Statistical Publications During the Fourth Quarter of 1991" (*Post Soviet Geography* 33:2:100–113 February 1992).

522. Clem, Ralph S. "Population Change in the Ukraine in the Nineteenth Century." In: *Ukrainian Economic History*. Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1991. pp. 233–45.

In 1991, Dr. Clem was on the faculty of Florida International University in the Department of History. During the period under discussion, very significant growth occurred in Ukraine's economy, originally fueled by massive increases in agricultural production and later enhanced by large-scale industrialization. Throughout the nineteenth century, there was also extraordinary growth and rapid expansion of Ukraine's population. The author investigates population change in Ukraine, indicating that there is only partial statistical coverage of the population prior to 1897 when the Russian Empire's only census took place. Dr. Clem provides some statistical data, including a major influx of immigrants to Ukraine. He also discusses the social and political implications of population trends, showing how the process of urbanization became evident.

523. Clem, Ralph S. "Demographic Trends in Ukraine in the Late Twentieth Century." In: *The Ukrainian Economy*. Ed. by I. S. Koropeckyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1992. pp. 47–92.

Professor Ralph Clem describes the current and the near-future status of Ukraine's population, specifically population growth (national increase and immigration), urbanization, age and sex structure, and ethnic composition. The article is based on Soviet and Western sources, with numerous statistical tables.

524. Clem, Ralph S. "Demographic Change Among Russians and Ukrainians in the Soviet Union: Economic and Political Implications." In: *Ukraine and Russia in Their Historical Encounter*. Ed. by Peter Potichnyj, et al. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 1992. pp. 277–95.

The author examines the changes in the populations of Russia and Ukraine and the extent to which Russians and Ukrainians have penetrated each other's homelands. In the first years of the Soviet regime, there were actually more Ukrainians in Russia than Russians in Ukraine. This situation has been dramatically reversed.

525. Godek, Lisa Marie. "Increasing Adult Mortality in Ukraine, 1965–1994: The Contributions of Alcohol and Tobacco Abuse." Ph.D. diss., The University of Michigan, 1998. 348p.

The premature loss of life experienced by adult males in Ukraine, and more generally in Eastern Europe, during the last three decades is a social problem with far-reaching implications for individuals, families, and the society as a whole. What is unique about the mortality rate in Ukraine responsible for very high proportions of premature mortality befalling Ukrainian males? Males who fatally abuse tobacco and alcohol won't survive to the official retirement age of 59. There is also strong and consistent evidence that abusive alcohol consumption by Ukrainian males is associated with female homicide victimization.

526. Mezentsev, Volodymyr I. "The Territorial and Demographic Development of Medieval Kiev and Other Major Cities of Rus´: A Comparative Analysis Based on Recent Archaeological Research." *The Russian Review* 48:145–70 (1989).

A well-grounded survey of historical writings pertaining to medieval Kyiv and other cities of Rus´. The author quotes two contending historical theories of the development. The historians M. Hrushevsky, V. Kliuchevsky, A. E. Presniakov, B. Grekov, G. Vernadsky, and O. Pritsak have maintained that Kyiv was the leading urban center in the period of unity of the Kyivan state, from the ninth to the eleventh centuries. In a subsequent period of the fragmentation of the Kyivan state, Kyiv lost its dominance to younger, rapidly developing local Rus´ cities/towns. This theory of Kyiv's decline in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries has been contested by B. Rybakov, M. Karger, V. Dovzhenok, P. Tolochko, T. Noonan, and other historians. The article is well documented.

527. Perkovsky, A., and S. Pirozhkov. "Population Genetics." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. IV. pp. 148–52.

Ukrainian territory has been inhabited since the Paleolithic period. The East Slavic tribal groups living there evolved in the eighth and ninth centuries into a proto-Ukrainian people out of which Ukrainians evolved at a later time. By the sixteenth century, they constituted a modern independent ethnos in the Dnipro and Dnister Basins. The evolution largely accelerated after the partition of Ukraine between Poland and Russia by the 1667 Treaty of Andrusovo and again after the failure in 1708–1709 of Hetman I. Mazepa's attempts to establish a more independent Hetman state. The regrouping of the Ukrainian ethnic territories, as a result of the eighteenth century Russo-Turkish Wars and partitions of the Polish Commonwealth, created favorable conditions for the development of the modern Ukrainian nation. The landmarks in this process were the emancipation of the peasantry in Western Ukraine in 1848, and the abolition of serfdom in the Russian-ruled Ukraine in 1861.

The article provides some estimates of Ukrainian population (1764–1774—over eight million, in 1870—18.7 million, and in 1913—35.2 million inhabitants). During the Stalinist period of forced collectivization, industrialization, the man-made famine of 1932–1933, and political repressions, Ukraine suffered huge population losses and again during the Second World War, the famine of 1947, and the organized "voluntary" resettlement of Ukrainian peasants in Siberia as well as deportations from Western Ukraine. Ukrainian losses from the period of 1929–1959 are anywhere from

15.8 to 17 million. The authors discuss the national composition of the population, population registers and censuses, and population studies. A brief selected bibliography concludes the article.

528. Pirozhkov, Serhii. "Population Loss in Ukraine in the 1930s and 1940s." In: *Ukrainian Past, Ukrainian Present.* Ed. by Bohdan Krawchenko. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993. pp. 84–96.

In 1992, Dr. Serhii Pirozhkov was Director of the Institute for Strategic Studies, Office of the President of Ukraine. He is the author of several works dealing with the economics and demography of Ukraine. In this paper, the author criticizes some Western studies about population loss in Ukraine, including losses due to the famine of 1933 and mass repressions that frequently are overstated. Dr. Pirozhkov provides his own computation, with several statistical tables.

529. Rowland, Richard H. "Declining Towns in the former USSR." *Post-Soviet Geography* 35:6:352–65 (1994).

Based on published data on individual urban centers with 15,000 or more inhabitants reported in 1979 and 1989 censuses, this article identifies centers where population declined from 1970 to 1989. Several Ukrainian urban centers are included in this tabulation.

Chapter 7

History and Political Science

Introduction

This chapter, "History and Political Science," is by far the largest in this volume of *Ukraine*, combining two closely related disciplines—history and political science. The material is arranged in 16 sections, which are frequently further subdivided into specific topics.

The first section covers "General Works"—monographs written by professional historians that cover the entire period of Ukrainian history. In 1996, a new comprehensive contribution to the field, *A History of Ukraine*, was prepared by Professor Paul Magosci. This history has already received a number of positive reviews. In 1994, the second edition of a well-known monograph, *Ukraine: A History*, was published by Professor Orest Subtelny. In our annotations here, we list several reviews for both editions as they were not available for the 1990 bibliographic guide. It should be noted that the work of Dr. Subtelny has been translated into several languages, including Ukrainian and Russian.

In the section "Proceedings, Anthologies, Surveys," we annotate several important new titles, including some proceedings of conferences, for example, *Ukrainian Past, Ukrainian Present* (1990) edited by Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko and *Towards an Intellectual History of Ukraine: An Anthology of Ukrainian Thought from 1710 to 1995* (1996) edited by Professors Ralph Lindheim and George Luckyj.

There is one important monographic work in historiography—namely Dr. Stephen Velychenko's *National History as Cultural Process* (1992) plus several studies by such well-known historians as Isaievych, Kohut, Subtelny and Sysyn. Dr. Bohdan Klid prepared a doctoral dissertation about Volodymyr Antonovych, and Dr. Thomas Prymak prepared a biographical study about Mykola Kostomarov.

Speaking about the medieval period, we should mention Ševchenko's *Ukraine Between East and West*, a collection of studies and previously published articles by this internationally known Byzantologist. Several medieval studies were published in *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* (Dimnik, Pritsak, Goldfrank and others).

In the last 10 years, in comparison to the previous period, such topics as Khmelnytsky, Mazepa, and the history of Cossacks in general received less attention and here, in addition to previously known scholars (Subtelny, Kohut, Sysyn, Pelensky), some historians from Ukraine are now represented (Serhii Plokhy or Iaroslav Isaievych), including translations of previously published works in Ukrainian (Olena Apanovych). Also, The Treaty of Hadiach has received some attention (Prof. A. B. Pernal).

There are several monographs and studies for the period 1800–1917, notably those of Himka, Kohut, Magosci and Saunders. We should also mention a monograph of Dr. Susan Heuman, *Kistiakovsky: The Struggle for National and Constitutional Rights in the Last Years of Tsarism* (1998) and the work of Polish scholar Andrzehj Kamiński, *Republic vs. Autocracy. Poland-Lithuania and Russia, 1686–1697* published by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute in 1993.

The section on "World War I" in our previous volume contained a large number of scholarly articles and books, with separate sections on "Civil War," "The Ukrainian State, 1917–1920," "Treaty of Brest-Litovsk," and "Nestor Makhno." Since this topic was covered so well previously with several monographs and doctoral dissertations, at the present there is substantially less scholarly interest for this important period in Ukrainian history. We should mention a rewritten doctoral dissertation of Anna Procyk, *Russian Nationalism and Ukraine: The Nationality Policy of the Volunteer Army During the Civil War* (1995) and Dr. Michael Palij's *The Ukrainian-Polish Defensive Alliance, 1919–1921: An Aspect of the Ukrainian Revolution* (1995).

To some extent, this lack of interest is also true about scholarly publications pertaining to the Soviet Ukraine. There are still several works about the famine in Ukraine, Stalinist purges (David Marples' *Stalinism in Ukraine in the 1940s*, 1992), and the Stalinist atrocity at Vinnytsia (I. Kamenetsky's *The Tragedy of Vinnytsia*, 1989). A number of regional studies about Galicia, Transcarpathia, Crimea, and other regions cover not only the Soviet period but occasionally also the pre-revolutionary time. Works of Dr. Paul Magosci about Carpatho-Rusyns deserves special attention.

The section on "World War II and Aftermath" is subdivided with such themes as "Galicia Division," "Ukrainian Insurgent Army," "German Military Policy," "Concentration Camps," "Displaced Persons," and others. It contains a good study about Galicia Division by Michael Logusz, Wolodymyr Kosyk's *The Third Reich and The Ukrianian Question* (1991), and the well-researched *The German Army and Nazi Policies in Occupied Russia* (1989) by Theo Schulte. The description of life in displaced persons camps in Germany is described in a collective work, *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II* (1992). As in the previous volume, the tragedy of Chernobyl was of interest to several Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian scholars.

In the previous volume we had a section entitled "The Soviet Union and Nationality Problems." With the collapse of the Soviet Union, a number of Western scholars "discovered" the nationality problem in the former Soviet Union as one of the most important factors contributing to the collapse of the Soviet Empire. Our section now is entitled "National Policy and Nationalism" and is subdivided into several topics, as for example, "Communist Party," "Perestroika and Glasnost," "Soviet Nationality Policy," "Post-Soviet National Policy," and "Ukrainian Nationalism." There are a number of scholarly publications about national policy and nationalism, too numerous to mention all of them in this introduction. *The Nationalities Factor in Soviet Politics and Society*, edited by Lubomyr Hajda and Mark Beissinger was published in 1990, and *Journal of Soviet Nationalities* also published in 1990 a special issue on this topic. There are a number of penetrating studies by Professor Alexander Motyl, as, for example, *Thinking Theoretically About Soviet Nationalities in History and Comparison in the Study of the USSR* (1992); also, a well-researched *Soviet Discussion: A History of the Nationalties Problem in the Soviet Union* (1990) by Bohdan Nahaylo and Victor Swoboda; Geoge Liber's *Soviet Nationality Policy, Urban Growth, and Identity Change in the Ukrainian SSR, 1923–1934* (1992), and a frequently cited compendium, *Echoes of Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine* (1989) edited by Romana Bahry.

A frequent contributor to problems of national policy and Ukrainian history, David Marples wrote *Ukraine Under Perestroika: Ecology, Economics, and the Workers' Revolt* (1991). In 1990, a third edition of the classic *Ukrainian Nationalism* was published by John Armstrong.

There is a new section entitled "Independent Ukraine," with several topical subdivisions such as "Commonwealth of Independent States," "Comparative Studies," "Presidency and Executive," "Political Parties and Movements," "Legislative Policies and Elections," and several other topics. Speaking about younger scholars, one should again mention Alexander Motyl's *The Post-Soviet Nations: Perspective on the Demise of the USSR* (1992); and *Dilemmas of Independence: Ukraine After Totalitarianism* (1993); *Towards a New Ukraine: Ukraine and the New World Order, 1991–1996* (1997) edited by Theofil Kis and Irena Makaryk; several books written or edited by Taras Kuzio, *Contemporary Ukraine: Dynamics of Post-Soviet Transformation* (1998); *Ukraine: State and Nation Building* (1998), and *Ukraine Under Kuchma: Political Reform, Economic Transformation and Security Policy in Independent Ukraine* (1997); and many other monographs and authors.

Sections on "Jews in Ukraine" and "International Relations" conclude this long chapter.

Because of the many interrelated topics in this chapter, some entries are found under several different headings for the convenience of the reader.

Ukraine

General Works

530. Magosci, Paul Robert. **A History of Ukraine.** Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1996. 746p.

Dr. Paul R. Magosci is a well-known scholar and author or editor of several books and many scholarly articles that deal with Eastern Europe, in particular Ukraine and a region of Ukraine known as Carpatho-Ukraine. Specifically, Dr. Magosci is interested in Carpatho-Rusyns and has written extensively on this topic (Wynar, nos. 509, 510, and more recent works we discuss in this volume). He is also the author of the well-received *Ukraine: A Historical Atlas* (Wynar, no. 306) and *Galicia: A Historical and Bibliographic Guide* (Wynar, no. 496). At present, he is Professor of History and Political Science and Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto. He also is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and served as Director of the Multicultural History Society of Ontario. As the author indicates in his preface, "This work began as long ago as 1980–1981, in the form of a lecture course, at the University of Toronto, on Ukraine from earliest times to the present. The work has retained the structure of a textbook that can be used in a university survey course. The arrangement is essentially chronological, from the first millennium before the common era to the declaration of Ukrainian independence and its confirmation in national referendum during the second half of 1991" (p. viii).

The volume has fifty chapters, starting with Ukraine's geographic and ethnolinguistic setting and ending with the declaration of independence. On pp. 684–725, the author has very helpful notes for "Further Reading" subdivided into 12 sections, e.g., reference works of a general nature, the pre-Kyivan era, the Kyivan period, (ca. 850–1350), etc. The bibliography in this text is one of the strongest features, and Dr. Magosci certainly knows how to use the scholarly apparatus. As most students of Ukrainian history know, this book will compete with Subtelny's second edition of *Ukraine: A History* that is now very popular in Ukraine and was translated into Ukrainian and Russian.

Dispersed throughout the narrative are 66 helpful inserts that contain the texts of contemporary descriptions, documents, or explanations of specific events or concepts. The author and publisher claim that

until now, most histories of Ukraine have been histories of the Ukrainian people alone. The author is using here a "territorial approach," that is, as Dr. Prymak pointed out, the author sets out to write a history of everything (all people and events) that took place in the area known today as the territory of the Ukrainian state. In other words, Dr. Magosci, in contrast to such historians as Hrushevsky, Doroshenko, and many others—and recently Subtelny, who presented Ukrainian history from the "national point of view"—associates the "territorial" principle (not the ethnicity and the Ukrainian national movement, but the territory and various state structures that have existed in Ukraine for many centuries) with political centers outside the Ukrainian territory. As one can expect, Dr. Magosci shows some bias in favor of Carpathian particularism that "seems to come out in his treatment of Ukrainian lands outside the territory of the present-day Ukrainian state" (p. 31). Dr. Prymak pointed out a number of factual errors, and there is no need to repeat his comments here. It seems to us that the concept advocated by the author is not "new," because Ukrainian history was treated from the territorial point of view by many Russian and Polish historians. Nevertheless, Magosci's concept is fresh and interesting. His magnus opus will probably lead not only to a good discussion in scholarly circles but, hopefully, will stimulate some publications among students of Ukrainian history.

◆ **Reviews:** R. G. Knysh. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 53:3:268–73 (Fall 1997). R. Legvold. *Foreign Affairs* 76:2:192 (1997). D. R. Papazian. *History: Reviews of New Books* 26:1:30 (1997). W. J. Parente. *Diakonia* 30:2/3:176–77 (1997). P. S. Pirie. *Slavic and East European Journal* 42:2: 339–40 (1998). T. M. Prymak. *Forum* 97:27, 30–31. V. Riasanovsky. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2:165–66 (Summer–Winter 1997). M. Shkandrij. *Canadian Book Review Annual* 23:4049–50 (1998). G. E. Snow. *Choice* 34:189 (1997). J. Urry. *Journal of Mennonite Studies* 16:265–68 (1998). A. Wilson. *Europe-Asia Studies* 49:8:1552–54 (1997).

531. Subtelny, Orest. **Ukraine: A History.** 2nd ed. Toronto: University of Toronto Press in association with the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1994. 692p.

The first edition of this work was published in 1988 (Wynar, no. 297), and in our annotation we have indicated that it was written as a textbook for college students and received international acclaim. It has a number of positive features and was reprinted several times in cloth and paper and translated into several languages, including Ukrainian and Russian. Since the publication of the first edition, there have been many reviews of this important work published in the scholarly literature that were unavailable at the time of writing *Ukraine: A Bibliographic Guide* (1990). Thus, for example, Professor Thouden from the University of Illinois at Chicago writes that the author belongs to a new generation of American and Canadian scholars who "have contributed significantly to our knowledge of Ukrainian history and culture" (p. 466). There were, of course, some critical reviews, and we include all of the more important reviews at the end of this annotation.

There is a new chapter that surveys more current and far-reaching events that occurred between 1988 and 1993, including the proclamation of Ukrainian independence. It is possible that the author is too brief in describing these events, but he is very careful to indicate that "the reader should keep in mind, however, that Ukraine today is a society still very much in a state of flux. While the general outline of its transformation is visible, the historical significance of many recent events and developments will become clear only in time" (p. xi). The author changed very little in the rest of his text, and his bibliography is only slightly updated.

At the time of this writing, there is only one longer review of this new edition, written by Professor Paul Magosci and published in the *Journal of Ukrainian Studies*. To some extent, this might be unfortunate

because Dr. Magosci is the author of a competing textbook also annotated in this volume. For example, in his review Dr. Magosci concludes, "As long as Ukraine was not an independent state, which was the case when Subtelny's book was conceived in the mid-1980s, it made sense to write a new history of the Ukrainian people. Now that Ukraine is a sovereign entity with clearly defined and recognized international boundaries, it is essential for all who are interested in this new state—not least the ethnic Ukrainians themselves—to have access to a survey that provides a fuller picture of all the inhabitants and cultural elements that comprise Ukraine. Professor Subtelny has given us an excellent history of Ukrainians. The time is at hand for the appearance of a complementary work, a history of Ukraine that reflects what this new independent state really is—a typical multinational European country whose history is the experience of all the peoples that have ever lived on its territory" (p. 252).

It seems that both books will find their reader. Yes, indeed, they are different because both authors are different; but both books are competent.

◆ **Reviews of the 1st edition:** M. Bohachevsky-Chomiak. *Canadian-American Slavic Studies* 25:1/4:382–84. O. W. Gerus. *Russian History* 17:1:109–10 (Spring 1990). D. D. Latin. *World Politics* 44:1:139–77. A. Levin. *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 24:1:166 (1992). T. M. Prymak. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism-Revue Canadienne des Etudes sur le Nationalisme* 18:1/2:259–60 (1991). J. Switalski. *Polish Review* 35:3/4:276–80. F. Swyripa. *Canadian Historical Review* 71:1:134–35 (March 1990). E. C. Thouden. *Nationalities Papers* 23:2:466–68 (June 1995). C. D. Worobec. *Soviet Union-Union Soviétique* 17:3:314–15. E. D. Wynot. *American Historical Review* 91:1:209–10 (February 1991).

◆ **Reviews of the 2nd edition:** P. R. Magosci. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:249–52 (Summer–Winter 1996).

Proceedings, Anthologies, Surveys

532. Kloczowski, Jerzy, et al., eds. **Belarus, Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine: The Foundations of Historical and Cultural Traditions in East Central Europe.** International Conference, Rome, 28 April–6 May 1990. Lublin: Institute of East Central Europe; Rome: Foundation John Paul II, 1994. 463p.

Proceedings of the conference with individual papers published in Polish, Ukrainian, German, Belarussian, and English. Cosponsored by the W. K. Lypynsky East European Research Institute in Philadelphia, there are a significant number of articles in English, Ukrainian, and Polish that pertain to Ukrainian culture. Dr. G. Grabowicz of Harvard discusses the development of Ukrainian national consciousness and Polish influences (in Ukrainian). Professor D. Stepovyk (from Kyiv) talks about Vilnus and the Belarussian culture in Ukraine in the seventeenth century (in Ukrainian). Academician M. Zhulynsky discusses Ukrainian culture in the context of European thought at the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century (in Ukrainian). Academician Y. Isajevych writes about Ukrainian religious life and culture until the end of the eighteenth century (in Ukrainian), and in English he presents "Confraternities of Laymen in Early Modern Ukraine and Belarus." John-Paul Himka writes on religion and nationality in Ukraine during the second half of the eighteenth century until the twentieth century. Of other participants, one should mention W. Mokry (Poland), Academician P. Tolochko (Kyiv), Reverend I. Patrylo (Rome), and Y. Pelensky (Philadelphia). Most papers are well documented with pertinent literature.

533. Krawchenko, Bohdan, ed. **Ukrainian Past, Ukrainian Present: Selected Papers from the Fourth World Congress for Soviet and East European Studies.** Harrogate, Engl.: 1990. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993. 137p.

This book contains proceedings of the conference, with nine papers, not all of the same quality. Of more historical value are contributions by Orest Pelech, "The State and the Ukrainian Triumvirate in the Russian Empire, 1831–47" (dealing with the question of Ukrainian identity); Catherine B. Clay's "From Savage Ukrainian Steppe to Quiet Russian Field: Ukrainian Ethnographers and Imperial Russia in the Reform Era;" Ihor Stebelsky's "Ukrainian Migration to Siberia Before 1917: The Process and Problems of Losses and Survival Rates;" and Serhii Pirozhkov's "Population Loss in Ukraine in the 1930s and 1940s." Professor T. Hunchak discusses Ukraine during the Second World War, and Taras Kuzio writes about informal groups in Ukraine under Gorbachev, 1985–1989. A good analysis of 1990 elections is provided by Professor P. Potichnyj.

◆ **Reviews:** D. Saunders. *Slavic Review* 53:4: 1205–6 (1994).

534. Lindheim, Ralph, and George S. N. Luckyj. **Towards an Intellectual History of Ukraine: An Anthology of Ukrainian Thought from 1710 to 1995.** Toronto: Toronto University Press in association with the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1996. 420p.

The work and thought of the Ukrainian intelligentsia are for the most part unfamiliar to English-speaking readers. According to the preface, the aim of the editors was to offer a collection—consisting of diverse texts, many of them excerpts from writings and speeches of scholars and artists, legislators, journalists, politicians, and philosophers—that illustrates the people as well as the nature of Ukrainian thought over the course of 300 years. This anthology may be used as a supplement to study Ukrainian history and culture. It contains 42 parts, starting with the Bendery Constitution (abridgment), and including works of Teofan Prokopovych, Hryhorii Poletyka, Skovoroda, Kostomarov, Shevchenko, Drahomanov, Hrinchenko, Hrushevsky, Vynnychenko, Lypynsky, Skrypnyk, Malaniuk, Dziuba, and many others.

◆ **Reviews:** A. Sydorenko. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 53:3:271–73 (Fall 1997).

535. Pavlyshyn, Marko, and J. E. M. Clarke, eds. **Ukraine in the 1990s: Proceedings of the First Conference of the Ukrainian Studies Association of Australia, Monash University, 24–26 January 1992.** Melbourne: Slavic Section, Department of German Studies and Slavic Studies, Monash University, 1992. 278p.

These 22 papers in English were presented by scholars from Australia, Canada, Ukraine, and the United States. Issues such as modernism and identity in Ukrainian literature, history, economics, and culture are discussed, with the emphasis of the collection on literature and culture. Coverage of economics (Lawriwsky, Motyka) is probably the weakest area of the work. Such well-known scholars as George Grabowicz from Harvard University (United States), Romana Bahry (Canada), and Ivan Dziuba (Ukraine) have contributed to this reader. Pointing out that Ukraine has a hybrid rather than homogeneous culture, Grabowicz and Savchak suggest that, having achieved independence, Ukrainians must cultivate patience and avoid extremes, including excessive imitation of the West.

◆ **Reviews:** G. Mihaychuk. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 19:2:124–27 (Winter 1994).

536. Reid, Anna. **Borderland: A Journey Through the History of Ukraine.** London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1997. 258p.

The author spent two years in Ukraine (1993–1995) as the Kyiv correspondent for *The Economist* and *The Daily Telegraph*. As a result, we have a rather sketchy history of Ukraine with many omissions or misinterpretations. For example, there is an entire chapter devoted to Lviv but it goes back only to 1773, when Lviv came under Austrian rule. A significant portion of this chapter is devoted to Taras Shevchenko, who never set foot in Lviv or any other city in Western Ukraine.

There are other problems with the author's understanding of Ukrainian history: not all Ukrainians were Cossacks and not all Cossacks were Ukrainians; the treatment of Ukrainian-Jewish relations is one-sided; the description of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OVN) is biased, etc. Nevertheless, the book is very readable, and personal accounts of the author are interesting. Apparently, one has to read more and see more in order to prepare a well-balanced historical account.

◆ **Reviews:** *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 44:4:91–93 (Winter 1997).

537. Stone, Norman. "The Mark of History." *The National Interest* 27:29–37 (Spring 1992).

Written probably in 1991 by the Professor of Modern History at Oxford History, this article gives a brief and somewhat sketchy outline of Ukrainian history, emphasizing Polish and Russian impacts. One illustration: "Ukraine in the early days was 'Little Russia'—joining White Russia and Red Russia (the Carpathians) in the company of Great Russia (Moscow and Siberia). These were the 'Ruses' . . . " (p. 34). The author thinks that in the 1930s and beyond, the effort was made to wipe out Ukraine. The Kyiv became "Soviet" like Kharkiv and Odesa, and Ukraine like Europe, by which they mean America.

The continuation of such observations is offered by George Urban, a former Director of Radio Free Europe, in the subsequent article, "The Awakening" (*ibid.*, pp. 39–47). The third article in this series is written by Ian Brzezinski, a Washington-based analyst of East-West affairs at that time ("The Geopolitical Dimension," *ibid.*, pp. 48–52), who offers a better balanced picture of the situation in Ukraine after the proclamation of independence.

538. Subtelny, O., and A. Zhukovsky. "History of Ukraine." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988. Vol. II. pp. 1610–93.

A condensed encyclopedic treatment of the history of Ukraine. Probably the longest article in *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, it was later reprinted with some modifications in Ukrainian translation and published in Ukraine. It covers the entire period of Ukrainian history with the following subheadings: "The Stone Age;" "The Copper and Bronze Ages;" "The Iron Age;" "The Princely Era;" "Ukraine Under Lithuanian and Polish Rule;" "The Cossack Period;" "The Hetman State;" "Ukraine Under Imperial Rule;" "The Rebirth of Ukrainian Statehood, 1917–1920;" "Ukraine in the Inter-War Period;" "Ukraine During the Second World War;" and "Post-War Ukraine." Appended is a bibliography in several languages.

Historiography

Surveys

539. Borschak, E., et al. "Archeography." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984. Vol. I. pp. 91–95.

Prepared by three noted scholars of three different generations, this brief encyclopedic treatment is probably the best English-language examination of Ukrainian archeography. It provides a historical overview of publications of Ukrainian historical

documents dating back to the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries, through the present. Historical documents published for a scholarly purpose begin only in the eighteenth century and during most of the nineteenth century. The article also contains information about Ukrainian historical documents published by central Russian and local Ukrainian government bodies, the Archeographic Commission in St. Petersburg, the Kyiv Archeographic Commission, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Western Ukraine, and other organizations and individual scholars. To conclude the article, there is a brief bibliography of outstanding works on this topic.

540. Chirovsky, Nicholas Fr. "The Genesis & Development of the Three East-Slavic Nations." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 54:1–2:33–73 (Spring–Summer 1998).

The author discusses the history of Kyivan-Rus´ and the development of three different nations in the framework of old Rus´: the Muscovites, the Ukrainians, and the Belarussians. Dr. Chirovsky uses in this presentation a number of writings by the Ukrainian national historians and quotes their works.

541. Isaievych, Iaroslav. "Ukraine and Russia: The Burden of Historical Tradition and Contemporary Realities." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 20:1/2:5–14 (Summer–Winter 1995).

According to Academician Isaievych, the heritage of Kyivan Rus´ has been erroneously qualified as Russian by those historians who still remain under the influence of the so-called traditional scheme of Russian history. Political realities determine the need for some revisions in Ukrainian and Russian historiography, and historians must seek better mutual understanding.

542. Isaievych, Iaroslav. "Ukrainians and Poles: Recent Developments in Politics and National Historiographies." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:67–80 (Summer–Winter 1996).

Historical scholarship in Poland and Ukraine provides a good example of the use and misuse of historical tradition for creating ideologies that helped these nations to survive, and myths that were, and continue to be, obstacles in pursuing rational politics in Poland and Ukraine's mutual relations. See also Stephen R. Burant's "International Relations in a Regional Context: Poland and Its Eastern Neighbours—Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine" (*Europe-Asia Studies* 45:3:409–13 1993) and Ian J. Brzezinski's "Polish-Ukrainian Relations: Europe's Neglected Strategic Axis" (*Survival* pp. 27–37 Autumn 1993).

543. Kohut, Zenon E. "The Development of a Little Russian Identity and Ukrainian Nationbuilding." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 10:3/4:559–76 (December 1986).

It is axiomatic in Western historiography that Ukrainians belong to the category of new nations and that Ukrainian nationbuilding consisted primarily of transforming ethnic-linguistic masses into a conscious Ukrainian political and cultural community. Although historians acknowledge that the nineteenth-century Ukrainian intelligentsia made use of some symbols and ideas from Cossack Ukraine, they see few direct links to it. Dr. Kohut feels that any study of modern Ukrainian nationbuilding must consider the rule of the eighteenth-century Ukrainian political unit called "Little Russia" by contemporaries, and subsequently labeled the "Hetmanate" by historians.

544. Kohut, Zenon E. "The Development of Ukrainian National Historiography in Imperial Russia." In: *Historiography of Imperial Russia.* Ed. by Thomas Sanders. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1999. pp. 453–77.

Before there could be a distinct national historiography, Ukrainian historians had to demonstrate that Ukraine had a history and that this history was continuous and distinct. There was a need to identify a Ukrainian historical process extending from the ninth century to the nineteenth, despite long periods when parts of Ukraine belonged to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Imperial Russia, or the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Dr. Kohut discusses several important events in developing Ukrainian historiography, starting with the *Sinopsis*, the Cossack chronicles, Istoriia Rusov, as well as writings of Dmytro Bantysh-Kamens'kyi (1788–1850), Mykola Markevych (1804–1860), Mykhailo Maksymovych (1804–1873), Panteleimon Kulish (1819–1897), Mykola Kostomarov (1817–1885), Oleksander Lazarevs'kyi (1834–1902), and especially Volodymyr Antonovych (1834–1902), who laid down the foundation for a modern Ukrainian national historiography. The author also discusses the work of the greatest Ukrainian historian, Mykhailo Hrushevs'kyi (1866–1934), and his monumental history of Ukraine-Rus´, published in Ukrainian in 10 volumes (1858–1937). Dr. Kohut mentions in his concluding section the Ukrainian "state school" and leading historians such as Viacheslav Lypyn's'kyi (1882–1931), Stefan Tomashivs'kyi, Dmytro Doroshenko and others who actually belonged to the twentieth-century tradition. The article is supported by a listing of important sources referenced in numerous bibliographical notes.

545. Ohloblyn, O., and A. Zhukovsky. "Historiography." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988. Vol. II. pp. 156–81.

This concise historiography covers the Princely Era (eleventh through thirteenth centuries); the Lithuanian-Polish and early Cossack periods (fourteenth through seventeenth centuries); the Cossack-Hetman State (seventeenth through eighteenth centuries); the nineteenth century; M. Hrushevsky and the early twentieth century; the history of Ukraine in Russian and Polish historiography; modern Ukrainian historiography; the interwar years; and the post-war period. It supplements D. Doroshenko's *A Survey of Ukrainian Historiography* and O. Ohloblyn's *Ukrainian Historiography 1917–1956* published in 1957 (Wynar, no. 327).

546. Subtelny, Orest. "The Current State of Ukrainian Historiography." In: *Ukraine Today: Perspectives for the Future*. Commack, N.Y.: Nova Science Publishers, 1995. pp. 3–26.

Contributed by a noted historian and Professor of History at York University in Canada, this well-documented overview of recent trends in Ukrainian historiography is similar to the article under the identical name published by the *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* in 1993.

547. Subtelny, Orest. "The Current State of Ukrainian Historiography." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 18:1/2:33–54 (Summer–Winter 1993).

Professor Subtelny, a noted historian and the author of several works pertaining to the history of Ukraine (Wynar, nos. 297, 443–446, 465), prepared a survey of current Ukrainian historical writings. His article is an expanded version of "Die gegenwärtige Situation der ukrainischen Historiographie: Ein Überblick," which appeared in Guido Hausmann and Andreas Kappeler, eds., *Ukraine: Gegewart und Geschichte eines neuen Staates* (Baden-Baden, 1993. pp. 350–69).

548. Sysyn, Frank E. "Concepts of Nationhood in Ukrainian History Writing, 1620–1690." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 10:3/4:393–423 (December 1986).

Dr. Sysyn examines the concepts of nationhood in Ukrainian writing from 1620 to 1690, for which little work has been undertaken. In Ukrainian cultural history, this

period is of particular importance for the development of a more distinctly Ukrainian literary tradition and for self-consciousness replacing the common Ruthenian (Belarussian-Ukrainian) patrimony of the preceding age. The author attempts to establish which elements of Ukrainian national consciousness emerged in the first phase of early modern Ukrainian history. The essay is well documented with pertinent literature in several languages.

549. Sysyn, Frank. "The Reemergence of the Ukrainian Nation and Cossack Mythology." *Soviet Research* 58:4: 845–64 (Winter 1991).

Amid the plethora of new political, cultural, economic, and religious movements sweeping Ukraine, the celebrations of the 500th anniversary of the Zaporozhian Cossacks in 1990–1991 might seem a peripheral and antiquarian endeavor. Indeed, to some Western observers, the staging of Cossack pageants in full dress, including cavalry units, might appear as opera buffa, of little relevance to the struggles and issues of contemporary Ukraine. Yet, even the most skeptical witness to the hundreds of thousands who gathered at the battlefield of Berestechko in May 1991 had to recognize that more than mere antiquarianism drove the movement.

The Zaporozhian Cossacks and their legacy were the center of political and cultural struggles in Ukraine that fundamentally determined the processes of nation building and state building in modern Ukraine. According to the author, the cult of the Cossacks has occupied a significant place in the process of the reemergence of a Ukrainian national community.

550. Torbakov, Igor. "Historiography and Modern Nation-Building." *Transition* 2:9–13 (September 6, 1996).

The author is a doctoral candidate at the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, and in this brief article he provides a concise overview of most important works in Ukrainian national historiography, many of them originally published abroad.

551. Velychenko, Stephen. **National History as Cultural Process: A Survey of the Interpretations of Ukraine's Past in Polish, Russian, and Ukrainian Historical Writing from the Earliest Times to 1914.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1992. 283p.

Unfortunately, Ukrainian historiography still shows important gaps, especially in view of Soviet interpretation of Ukrainian history, which, in some respects, was even less objective in comparison to traditional pre-revolutionary interpretations of Russian historians who had and still have a significant impact on the Western understanding of the Ukrainian historical process. Most works in English published before 1989 were reviewed in Wynar (nos. 326–328), with numerous references to important historiographical works published in Ukrainian, Russian, or other languages.

Dr. Stephen Velychenko, who received his doctorate from the University of London, at the time of this writing was associated with the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at University of Toronto. In this work, the author reviews more than two hundred specialized monographs, textbooks, and both academic and popular surveys of Ukrainian history. He argues that scholarly research had little impact on the interpretations presented in textbooks and survey histories that were strongly influenced by political events, social factors, and prevailing intellectual trends. The content of this well-documented study is presented in three parts: the Polish view, the Russian view, and the Ukrainian view. The author tends to focus on key events and issues, including such topics as Andrey Bogoliubskii's sack of Kyiv in 1169, the Polish occupation of Galicia in the 1340s, the integration of Ukrainian lands into the Polish Commonwealth in 1386 and 1569, the Union of Brest of 1596, the Cossack and

peasant wars of 1590–1648, the treaties of Pereiaslav (1654) and Hadiach (1658), the Cossack-Muscovite relations and the loss of Ukrainian autonomy (from 1654 to 1789), and the Haidamak movement of the eighteenth century. Two appendixes cover Russian censorship and pre-eighteenth century Ukrainian cartography. An extensive bibliography concludes this study. According to Dr. Sydorenko, "Velychenko has demonstrated a marvelous grasp of three separate historiographies and should be commended for providing a cogent account of some fundamental yet, strangely, neglected areas of historical scholarship" (p. 92).

One should mention here an interesting article of Dr. Velychenko—"Tsarist Censorship and Ukrainian Historiography 1828–1906" (*Canadian American Slavic Studies* 23:4:385–408 1989) that covers in some detail this particular period of Ukrainian history. There are several historiographical articles on this topic. Some are highly specialized, e.g., Frank E. Sysyn's "There Is No Rus´, There Is Only Poland and Muscovy: The Muddying of Stereotypes in Andrzej Kepinski's *Lach i Moskal*" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 18:1/2:217–24 Summer–Winter 1993). Some articles are rather popularly written, adding little to this complex problem, e.g., Aleksander Dombrovsky's "New Horizons and Controversies in the Current Research of the History of Rus´-Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 46:2: 139–49 Summer 1990) or Nicholas L. Chirovsky's "The Distant and Separate Courses of Ukraine and Russia" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 47:3:244–48 February 1991).
◆ **Reviews:** A. Sydorenko. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 19:2:90–92 (Winter 1994).

552. Velychenko, Stephen. "Restructuring and the Non-Russian Past." *Nationalities Papers* 22:2:325–35 (Fall 1994).

The official interpretation of the histories of the nations of the USSR emerged between 1934 and 1953 on the basis of decrees signed by Stalin and/or the Central Committee. The official view argued that czarist economic development was "progressive" for non-Russians because it centralized production and tied "outlying regions" of the empire to the world market. The official view also claimed that annexation of non-Russian territories to the Russian state was "progressive" because it permitted the Russian and non-Russian "people" to struggle together against common class enemies for social and national liberation. Dr. Velychenko discusses major steps in "destalinization" and the All-Union Writers Congress in March 1988 during which, for the first time, the official view of non-Russian history was condemned. There were differences over the appropriateness of the term "reunion" to describe Ukrainian-Russian relations. In his conclusions, the author points out that at scholarly conferences reformists have condemned the established interpretation of relations between Russians and non-Russians, including Ukraine.

553. Von Hagen, Mark. "Does Ukraine Have a History?" *Slavic Review* 54:3:658–73 (Fall 1995).

Written in 1994 or 1995, Dr. Von Hagen asks and answers a number of "provocative" questions, starting with the legitimacy of Ukrainian historiography. He, of course, is correct in indicating that in most Western institutions of higher learning, Ukrainian history as a field does not exist per se; the exceptions (Canada) only confirm the general rule. Nearly all the scholars are of Ukrainian descent and this is "abnormal."

Dr. Von Hagen also talks about the Soviet interpretations of Ukrainian history and about "enthusiastic" rewitness of Ukrainian history in the more recent period. See also the comments of George G. Grabowicz in "Ukrainian Studies: Framing the Contexts" (*Slavic Review* 54:3:674–90 Fall 1995) and Andreas Kappeler's "Ukrainian History from a German Perspective" (*Slavic Review* 54:3:691–701 Fall 1995), as well as Iaroslav Isaievych's "Ukrainian Studies—Exceptional or Merely Exemplary?" (*Slavic Review* 54: 3:702–9), Serhii M. Plokhy's "The History

of a 'Non-Historical' Nation: Notes on the Nature and Current Problems of Ukrainian Historiography" (*Slavic Review* 54:3:710–16 Fall 1995), and a brief article of Yuri Slezkine (*Slavic Review* 54:3:717–19 Fall 1995).

Individual Historians

554. Fedorova, Larysa, and Svitlana Pankova. "The 'Goal, Meaning and Fortune' of Mykhailo Hrushevskyi's Life." *The Ukrainian Review* 45:2: 25–42 (Summer 1998).

Svitlana Pankova is Head of the Mykhailo Hrushevskyi Museum of History in Kyiv, and Larysa Fedorova is associated with the Institute of History, National Academy of Sciences in Kyiv.

Throughout the seven decades of Soviet power, the Communist ideologues did everything in their power to distort and eliminate from Ukrainian history the role, and, if possible, the very name of the eminent historian, Mykhailo Hrushevskyi. This article gives a brief outline of his life and diverse activities, not only as a researcher, but also as a civic leader and patriot. The article is documented with some references to existing literature about the great Ukrainian historian.

See also Leonid Rudnytzky, "Unfettered History: The Imaginative Writing of Mykhailo Hrushevsky" *Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:1:23–34 (Spring 1993).

555. Klid, Bohdan. "Volodymyr Antonovych: The Making of a Ukrainian Populist Activist and Historian." Ph.D. diss., University of Alberta, 1992. 296p.

Volodymyr Antonovych (1834–1908) had a formative influence on Ukrainian populism and Ukrainian historiography in Russian-ruled Ukraine. Both as activist and historian he contributed much to the Ukrainian cultural revival of the second half of the nineteenth century, thus helping prepare the foundations for the emergence of modern Ukrainian political parties around the turn of the century.

This dissertation examines the process of the transformation of Antonovych from a Polish gentlemen into a Ukrainian populist intellectual, and his contributions to the formation of Ukrainian populist ideology. The author also examines Antonovych's role as a leader of a radical Polish Ukrainophile group, the "khlopomany" (peasant lovers). Antonovych's break with Polish society is also discussed in the context of preparations for the Polish uprising of 1863–1864, which forced Antonovych and the "khlopomany" to choose between loyalty to Poland or Ukraine. Antonovych's manifesto "My Confession," in which he outlined his reasons for choosing Ukraine, can be viewed as a classical exposition of Ukrainian populist thought.

The author describes the formation of the Kyiv *Hromada* (commune) and a manifesto "Reply from Kyiv," coauthored by Antonovych, which provides insight into the ideological goals of its members. Antonovych's most significant contributions are to be found in his historical writings; his historiographical legacy contributed to the creation of powerful Ukrainian populist myth of national and social liberation.

556. Klid, Bohdan. "Volodymyr Antonovych: Ukrainian Populist Historiography and the Cultural Politics of Nation Building." In: *Historiography of Imperial Russia.* Ed. by Thomas Sanders. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1999. pp. 373–93.

Volodymyr Antonovych made fundamental contributions to the development of Ukrainian scholarship in the second half of the nineteenth century. He wrote pioneering works on the social history of Right-Bank Ukraine and on Lithuanian Rus´. Also, he was a founder of archaeology in Ukraine. Klid traces the scholarly history of Antonovych, indicating that his historical works and civic activities did lay the groundwork for Ukrainian statehood. Numerous bibliographical references are appended to this well-presented survey.

557. Kucherenko, Mykola. "Chyhyryn Roots of Mykhailo Hruschevskyi's Family Tree." *The Ukrainian Review* 45:1:40–48 (Spring 1998).

Hrushevskyi's ancestral roots in the paternal line lie in the region of Chyhyryn in Central Ukraine. The author supports his conclusions with several secondary sources published in Ukrainian and Russian.

558. Prymak, Thomas M. **Mykola Kostomarov: A Biography.** Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1996. 263p.

Mykola Kostomarov (1817–1885) was a leading figure in the Ukrainian national awakening of the nineteenth century. He was a prolific historian, significant writer and ethnographer, and one of the notable educators, ideologues, and publicists who authored some of the most important political documents produced in Ukraine at a time when Ukraine was generally known as "Little Russia." Prymak, author of a well-received biographical study of Mykhailo Hrushevsky (Wynar, no. 352), and a Resident Fellow at the Centre for Russian and East European Studies, University of Toronto, produces in this volume the first English-language biography of Kostomarov since a doctoral dissertation on Kostomarov written by Dennis Papazian, which was never published in book form.

There are nine chapters in this volume, namely: "Youth and Education," "Schoolteacher and University Professor," "The Cyril-Methodian Brotherhood," "Arrest, Imprisonment, and Exile," "Liberty," "The *Foundation* Years," "After *The Foundation*," "The Accomplished Historian," and "Conclusions."

In his conclusions the author rightly pointed out that " . . . Kostomarov wholeheartedly adopted the principles of the romantic movement led by the German philosopher Herder, which saw poetry as the fruit of the genius of the common people and the vernacular languages as the vehicle and repository of the national spirit" (p. 184). The study is richly documented by numerous bibliographical citations and notes. An appended bibliography of works by and about Kostomarov will assist scholars in studying this controversial intellectual and proponent of social and national emancipation who worked toward a Ukrainian national renaissance and a pan-Slavic federalism.

◆ **Reviews:** S. Hryniuk. *Russian Review* 56:4:599–600 (October 1997). D. McDonald. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2:173–75 (Summer–Winter 1997).

559. Prymak, Thomas. "Mykola Kostomarov as a Historian." In: *Historiography of Imperial Russia*. Ed. by Thomas Sanders. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1999. pp. 332–43.

Mykola Kostomarov (1817–1885) made significant contributions to Ukrainian and Russian culture both as a writer and an ethnographer and as a political ideologue and public figure. Dr. Prymak is the author of Kostomarov's biography (1996) also reviewed in this volume. In this well-researched article, the author emphasizes the historical writings of Kostomarov, primarily his views of Ukrainian historical development.

560. Prymak, Thomas M. "Prints and Reprints: Some of the Recent Publications on Mykhailo Hrushevsky." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 51:4:359–68 (Winter 1995).

Mykhailo Hrushevsky (1866–1934) was a towering figure in Ukrainian scholarship as well as an outstanding political leader in pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary Ukraine. The author reviews publications on Hrushevsky published abroad and in Ukraine.

561. Sysyn, Frank E. "Introduction to Mykhailo Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine-Rus´." In: *Historiography of Imperial Russia*. Ed. by Thomas Sanders. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1999. pp. 344–72.

The history of Ukraine-Rus´ constitutes the most comprehensive account of the ancient, medieval, and early modern history of Ukraine. This article was originally published in the first volume as an introduction to Mykhailo Hrushevsky, *History of Ukraine-Rus´* (1997) also reviewed in this volume.

See also Bohdan W. Klid's "The Struggle over Mykhailo Hrushevsky: Recent Soviet Polemics" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 33:1:32–45 March 1991), where Dr. Klid discusses the views of two leading Soviet-Ukrainian historians, V. Serbei and R. Symonenko.

Institutions

562. Dombrovsky, Oleksander. "The Ukrainian Historical Association Is Twenty-Five Years Old." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 47:2:138–47 (Summer 1991).

A brief overview of activities of the Ukrainian Historical Association, including references to publications.

563. Grimstead, Patricia Kennedy. "Archeography in the Service of Imperial Policy: The Foundation of the Kiev Archeographic Commission and the Kiev Central Archive of Early Record Books." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 17:1/2:27–44 (June 1993).

Honoring the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Archeographic Commission, Dr. Grimstead provides a concise history of this institution. There is a book of O. I. Zhurba entitled *Kyivs'ka Arkheografichna Komisiia, 1843–1921* (Kyiv, 1993) that provides a more comprehensive history of this important institution.

Archaeology

564. Baran, Volodymyr, and Bohdan Tomenchuk. "Archaeological Survey of Ancient Halych, 1991–1996." *The Ukrainian Review* 45:3:48–62 (Autumn 1998).

Written by two scholars from Ukraine, this brief account illustrates the history of archaeological excavations in ancient Halych, emphasizing the most current period. Several diagrams and numerous references to the literature accompany the text.

565. Onyshkevych, Lada. "Archaic and Classical Cult-Related Graffiti from the Northern Black Sea Region." Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1998. 355p.

The Olbian Calendar Inscriptions, the Olbian Louterion Graffito, the Berezan Bone Plaque, and the Olbian Hermes Graffiti all have great potential significance to our understanding of certain local cults in the Northern Black Sea region, Ukraine. The study includes reassessment of the archaeological context of each object.

Medieval Period

Pre-Kyivan Period

566. Dolukhanov, Pavel M. **The Early Slavs: Eastern Europe from the Initial Settlement to the Kievan Rus´.** London: Longman, 1996. 237p.

According to Bogucki, "A few points need to be made about the limitation of this volume. . . . Its geographical coverage does not effectively reach beyond the western borders of Belorussia and Ukraine. Considering the important issues of early Slavic archaeology in the drainages of the Elbe, Oder, and Vistula, about which scholarly battles have long been fought, this omission is striking" (p. 551). Dolukhanov offers a

compact analysis of a very difficult corpus of archaeology, and linguistic and historical data with proper bibliographical apparatus.
◆ **Reviews:** P. Bogucki. *Slavic Review* 56:3:551–52 (Fall 1997).

567. Ševčenko, Ihor. **Byzantium and the Slavs in Letters and Culture.** Cambridge: Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Institute of Universitario Orientale of Naples, 1991. 740p.

Ihor Ševčenko is Dumbarton Oaks Professor emeritus of Byzantine History and Literature, Harvard University and is a well-known Byzantinist. This volume contains reprints of articles covering the author's wide-ranging interests and his significant contributions to the relationship between the Byzantine and East Slavic cultures. His previous collections of essays include *Society and Intellectual Life in Late Byzantium* (1981) and *Ideology, Letters and Culture in the Byzantine World* (1982). Students of Ukrainian history might be interested in "Byzantine Elements in Early Ukrainian Culture," "Yaroslav I," "On Some Sources of Prince Svjatoslav's *Izbornik* of the Year 1076," and "The Many Worlds of Peter Mohyla." Sources of these articles are provided on pp. 689–91.
◆ **Reviews:** D. K. Prestel. *Slavic and East European Journal* 37:2:259–61 (Summer 1993).

568. Ševčenko, Ihor. **Ukraine Between East and West: Essays on Cultural History to the Early Eighteenth Century.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1996. 234p. (The Peter Jacyk Centre for Ukrainian Historical Research. Monograph Series, no. 1).

This is the initial volume of the Peter Jacyk Centre for Ukrainian Historical Research. The twelve essays represented in this volume contain several articles published in previous collections (e.g., "Byzantium and the Slavs" or "The Many Worlds of Peter Mohyla" published in *Byzantium and the Slavs in Letters and Culture*, 1991). Essays cover the period between the introduction of Christianity to Kyiv and the early eighteenth century. Essays "Rival and Epigone of Kiev: The Vladimir-Suzdal Principality," "The Policy of the Byzantine Patriarchate in Eastern Europe in the Fourteenth Century," "Poland in Ukrainian History," "The Rebirth of the Rus´ Faith," and "The Rise of National Identity to 1700" appear for the first time. The volume concludes with chronological tables and a general index.

Kyivan Rus´

Comprehensive Works

569. Dimnik, Martin. **The Dynasty of Chernigov 1054–1146.** Toronto: Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, 1994. 485p. (Studies and Text, no. 116).

In 1981 Professor Dimnik published a monograph, *Mikhail, Prince of Chernigov and Grand Prince of Kiev 1224–1246* (Wynar, no. 370). The present volume is made more comprehensive in scope and is based on an examination of primary sources, including "Tale of Bygone Years" and several other chronicles and sources from the early mediaeval period. The study consists of three large parts, is well documented, has several maps and diagrams plus a comprehensive bibliography. Needless to say, the author was doing his research also in the Soviet Union and Europe.
◆ **Reviews:** D. B. Miller. *Slavic Review* 55:4:909–10 (Winter 1996). P. A. Rolland. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 38:1/2:219–20 (May–June 1996).

570. Hrushevsky, Mykhailo. **History of Ukraine Rus´. Vol. I: From Prehistory to the Eleventh Century.** Trans. by Marta Skorupsky. Ed. by Andrzej Poppe, Consulting Ed. and Editor in Chief, Frank E. Sysyn.

Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta; Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1997. 602p.

The Hrushevsky Translation Project intends to publish an English edition of all 10 volumes of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's *Istoriia Ukrainy-Rusy*. This translation (text and references) is taken from the third edition of volume one, first published in Lviv in 1913. The English translation preserves in full the scholarly apparatus employed by Hrushevsky, and the appended bibliography, newly divided into primary and secondary sources, reconstructs the sources used by Hrushevsky with de-visu verification of every scholarly work used by the author. This difficult task was achieved for about 95 percent of the material. The translator, Marta Skorupsky, has taken a difficult text and rendered it in fluent English. She is former Editor in Chief of the Ukrainian language monthly *Suchasnist'* and has nearly 30 years of experience translating a wide range of subjects from Ukrainian and Russian into English.

The volume contains a general introduction to the Translation Project written by Dr. Frank Sysyn, Director of the Peter Jacyk Centre for Ukrainian Historical Research with the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta. Dr. Sysyn is a well-known specialist in Ukrainian and Polish history (Wynar, nos. 168, 424–426, 464, 466, 497), and he has been an Associate Editor of *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* since 1978. "Written by Ukraine's greatest historian," states Sysyn, "the *History of Ukraine-Rus'* constitutes the most comprehensive account of the ancient, medieval, and early modern history of the Ukrainian people" (p. xxii). Dr. Sysyn briefly outlines major problems in Ukrainian historiography, discussing the role and importance of Hrushevsky in this process.

The introduction to the first volume is written by Dr. Andrzej Poppe, Professor of Medieval History at the University of Warsaw and a leading authority on the history of Old Rus'. The author considers Hrushevsky's work indispensable. "If in certain details," writes Poppe, "it presents a picture that is not completely up-to-date, it is still generally accurate, clearly written, and, most importantly, reliable and solidly documented, a product of the most rigorous research methods applied by a professional medievalist" (p. liv).

◆ **Reviews:** D. Saunders. *European History Quarterly* 28:4:539–50 (1998).

571. Pelenski, Jaroslaw. **The Contest for the Legacy of Kievan Rus'.** New York: Columbia University Press, dist., 1998. 323p. (East European Monographs, Boulder, Colo.).

This is a collection of previously published studies by the noted Ukrainian historian, Jaroslaw Pelenski (Wynar, nos. 333–334, 345, 351, 462). Arranged in topical-chronological order, they pertain mainly to a single theme, the contest for the legacy of Kyivan Rus'. The first paper, previously published in *Ukraine and Russia in Their Historical Encounter* (1992), provides the general outline of the problem. Papers two and three deal with the Suzdalian-Vladimirian aspect of the conquest for the Kyivan legacy. Studies four, five, six, and seven are devoted to the Muscovite claims to the Kyivan legacy. Number eight covers the Lithuanian and Golden Horde's struggle for the legacy of Kyiv and all the Rus'. Paper nine analyzes Polish claims, and ten covers Muscovite claims to Kyivan Rus'. Article eleven, "The Ukrainian-Russian Debate over the Legacy of Kievan Rus', 1840s–1860s," was previously unpublished. The volume concludes with a supplementary select bibliography, a number of interesting illustrations, and a helpful index.

Special Problems

572. Basile, Giovanni Maniscalco. "The Christian Prince Through the Mirror of the Rus' Chronicles." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:672–88 (1988–1989).

Early Rus´ accounts, such as the chronicles, contain one element that may help trace an outline of the underlying ideology: the axiological bias of the accounts. In early Rus´ chronicles, the "history" was written well after the facts, and the documents give ample space to nonhistorical and philosophical elements. The Kievan Chronicle leaves little room for doubt: Rather than a new Constantine, Volodimer is a new Moses.

573. Carile, Antonion. "Byzantine Political Ideology and the Rus´ in the Tenth–Twelfth Centuries." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:400–413 (1988–1989).

Ethnology and political ideology from the mid-tenth century to the first half of the twelfth century placed the Rus´ people in the category of "Scythian people." The baptism of the Rus´ people and the entry of the grand prince of Kyiv into the imperial family opened the same ideological and political perspectives that favored the formation of the Bulgarian Empire.

574. Chekin, Leonid S. "The Role of Jews in Early Russian Civilization in the Light of New Discovery and New Controversies." *Russian History-Histoire Russe* 7:4:379–94 (Winter 1990).

The fact that implies the existence of a considerable Jewish community is the conversion to Judaism of the rulers of Khazaria, the empire that preceded Rus´ in its dominance over Eastern Europe. The author provides an overview of primary and secondary sources on this subject, including Norman Goble and Omeljan Pritsak's *Khazarian Hebrew Documents of the Tenth Century* (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1982).

575. Dimnik, Martin. "Oleg's Status as Ruler of Tmutarakan': The Sphragistic Evidence." *Mediaeval Studies* 55: 137–49 (1993).

Oleg Sviatoslavych (d. 1115) was the most illustrious son of Sviatoslav Yaroslavych, the progenitor of the dynasty of Chernyhiv. The author, a prominent medievalist, traces the reign of Sviatoslav Yaroslavych and his sons, including Oleg (Oleh). As senior Prince of his family, Oleg's objective after he left Tmutarakan' (he had no objective to occupy this territory permanently) was to win possession of Chernyhiv. See also Dimnik's older work: "The Place of Ryurik Rostislavich's Death: Kiev or Chernigov?" (*Mediaeval Studies* 44:371–93 1982) which contains a genealogical table starting with Yaroslav "the Wise" (d. 1054).

576. Dimnik, Martin. "Succession and Inheritance in Rus´ Before 1054." *Mediaeval Studies* 58:87–117 (1996).

The written sources give us little conclusive evidence concerning the practices of princely succession and inheritance in Rus´ during the earliest period of recorded history. Dr. Dimnik provides some insights into this problem. The practices of succession and inheritance were adopted from one generation to the next in accordance with changing political vicissitudes. See also his "The Testament of Yaroslav 'the Wise': A Re-Examination" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 39:4:369–86 1987), an older article of Dimnik unfortunately not included in the first volume of *Ukraine: A Bibliographic Guide*. Here the author provides an excellent review of existing literature on this topic indicating that Yaroslav hoped to prevent internecine strife and secure a stable centralized state.

577. Dombrovsky, Oleksander. "New Horizons and Controversies in the Current Research of the History of Rus´-Ukraine." *Ukrainian Quarterly* 46:2:139–49 (Summer 1990).

A popularly written overview of the development of Ukrainian historiography, primarily discussing Hrushevsky's contributions, mentioning also such scholars as V. Shcherbakivsky, S. Mishko, N. Chirovsky, and others.

578. Franklin, Simon. "Booklearning and Bookmen in Kievan Rus´: A Survey of an Idea." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:830–48 (1988–1989).

All Kyivan learning is ultimately indebted to the work of Cyril and Methodius. The *Vita* of Methodius contains the definitive list of basic books, and the *Vita* of Constantine-Cyril provides the definitive image of the bookman's education. Both passages are echoed in Kyivan writings, and in both cases, the echoes are curiously muffled. The author examines the status of book learning, citing several examples and attitudes toward it.

579. Goldfrank, David M. "The Lithuanian Prince-Monk Vojselk: A Study of Competing Legends." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 11:1/2:47–76 (June 1987).

The political mythology of Rus´ created heroes from a set of princes who dated back to pagan times. The author discusses the Volhynian Vojselk tale with substantial documentation.

580. Kazhdan, Alexander. "Rus´-Byzantine Princely Marriages in the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:414–29 (1988–1989).

After the baptism of Prince Volodimer of Kyiv, the Kyivan state became a member of the Constantinopolitan Commonwealth, closely connected with and even imitating Byzantine political and cultural patterns. This thesis, according to the author, might be correct, and it applies to the church relationship. But to what extent did the Kyivan village, craftsmanship, military organization, or political structure imitate those of Constantinople? The author traces the émigrés from Rus´ to Byzantium and several royal marriages.

581. Knysh, George D. "The Genealogy of Medieval Ukraine." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 53:1/2:29–47 (Spring–Summer 1997).

According to the author, "The identification of the 'Polani' of the *Tale of Bygone Years* with the Ulichi, the latter heretofore considered to be a distant ethnos due to the erroneous speculations of a 13th century Novgorodian scribe, a late 12th century Suzdalian chronicler, and a mid-12th century Kyivan copyist, is a major step forward in clarifying the origins and continuity of Ukrainian statehood" (p. 41).

582. Knysh, George. **Rus´ and Ukraine in Mediaeval Times.** Winnipeg, Man.: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 1991. 40p.

In this brief essay, Dr. Knysh presents a series of theses that form an outline for the history of the political entity commonly known as Kyivan Rus´. Janet Martin (University of Miami) indicates that "Knysh's methodology, insofar as it is evident in this essay, invites skepticism" (p. 176). George Knysh is also author of an essay, *Eastern Slavs and the Christian Millennium of 1088* (Winnipeg: Central Jubilee Committee of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, 1987, 31p.) that was originally published in *Studia Ucrainica* (Vol. 3. pp. 13–35, 1986).
◆ **Reviews:** J. Martin. *Slavic Review* 55:1:176–77 (1996).

583. Kollmann, Nancy Shields. "Collateral Succession in Kievan Rus´." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:3/4:377–87 (December 1990).

Despite Grand Prince Volodimer Monomakh's eloquent expression of respect for his cousin's claim to the grand-princely throne, historians have found little regularity in dynastic succession in early Kyiv. Bitter internecine strife, brothers killing brothers, and out-and-out dynastic war characterize accounts of Kyivan politics from the death of Volodimer the Great in 1015 to the dissolution of Kyivan unity by the mid-twelfth century.

584. Labunka, Miroslav. **The Legend of the Novgorodian White Cowl. The Study of Its "Prologue" and "Epilogue."** Munich: Ukrainian Free University, 1998. 339p. (Monographs, vol. 56).

The legend of the Novgorodian White Cowl contains the story of the creation and miraculous acquisition of the white cowl by the archbishops Novgorod the Great and Pskov. The legend alleges that the Novgorodian White Cowl is the original headgear which Emperor Constantine the Great bestowed upon Pope Sylvester of Rome. This monograph contains the study of the "Missive" (the first part) and the "Writing" (the third part) of the legend cycle. The second part of the cycle, i.e., the text of the legend proper, is discussed only briefly in the introduction. The text of this monograph was presented in 1978 as a doctoral dissertation in the Department of History, Columbia University and is reproduced here with minor changes and additions.

585. Lunt, Horace G. "History, Nationalism, and the Written Language of Early Rus." *Slavic and East European Journal* 34:1:1–29 (1990).

A concise overview of contributions made by major Russian scholars who analyzed early Slavic texts. Dr. Lunt believes that scholars must read what the scribes wrote and see if it makes sense in terms of immediate context. Several scholars, building on the foundation of Tatishchev's conceptions, such as N. M. Karamzin, S. V. Soloviev, V. D. Kluchevskii, and others, further shaped and canonized the fundamentally nationalistic Russian view of history.

586. Lunt, Horace. "What the Rus´ Primary Chronicle Tells Us About the Origin of the Slavs and the Slavic Writing." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 19:335–57 (1995).

One of the most prominent scholars of the medieval period discusses the information in the *Primary Chronicle* about the origins of Slavs. The author, as usual, uses many sources offering some of his interpretations about early Slavs. He has over 25 articles dealing with the Rus´ and various historical and linguistic problems—here are several examples of studies published before 1989: "On the Language of Old Rus´: Some Questions and Suggestions" (*Russian Linguistics* 2:269–81 1975); "On the Izbornik of 1076" (*Studies in Slavic Linguistics and Poetics in Honor of Boris O. Unbegaun*. New York: New York University Press, 1968. pp. 69–77); "On the Relationship of Old Church Slavonic to the Written Language of Early Rus´" (*Russian Linguistics* 11:133–62 1987); "The Language of Rus´ in the Eleventh Century: Some Observations About Facts and Theories" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:276–313 1988–1989). See also Wynar (nos. 388, 779).

587. Mason, Richard A. E. "The Mongol Missions and the Kyivan Rus´." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:4:385–402 (Winter 1993).

A brief and popularly written account, with several bibliographical references to material used by the author.

588. Mezentsev, Volodymyr I. "The Emergence of the Podil and the Genesis of the City of Kiev: Problems of Dating." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 10:1/2: 48–70 (June 1986).

The urban territory of Kyiv in the pre-Mongol period consisted of two main parts: the Upper City and the Lower City. The Lower City was known from Princely times as the "Podil" (Podol). The Podil in the 1970s and early 1980s was the focus of several major archaeological excavations. The author offers a good review of the existing literature on this subject, including problems of dating the primary settlement of the Podil.

Dr. Mezentsev, of the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies in Toronto, has a number of other publications on architecture and urban history of Kyivan Rus´, e.g., "The Masonry Churches of Medieval Chernihiv"

(*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 11:3/4:365–83 December 1987). Submitted to *Medieval Studies* (Toronto) is his longer article, "The Circular Palace of Princess Olha in Kyiv, ca. 955–959: A Description of the Structure, Its Functions, and a Critical Analysis of Its Reconstruction" (to be published in 1999 or 2000).

589. Mezentsev, Volodymyr I. "The Territorial and Demographic Development of Medieval Kiev and Other Major Cities of Rus´: A Comparative Analysis Based on Recent Archaeological Research." *The Russian Review* 48:145–70 (1989).

A well-grounded survey of historical writings pertaining to medieval Kyiv and other cities of Rus´. The author quotes two contending historical theories of the development. The historians M. Hrushevsky, V. Kliuchevsky, A. E. Presniakov, B. Grekov, G. Vernadsky, and O. Pritsak have maintained that Kyiv was the leading urban center in the period of unity of the Kyivan state, from the ninth to the eleventh centuries. In a subsequent period of the fragmentation of the Kyivan state, Kyiv lost its dominance to younger, rapidly developing, local Rus´ cities/towns. This theory of the decline of Kyiv in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries has been contested by B. Rybakov, M. Karger, V. Dovzhenok, P. Tolochko, T. Noonan, and other historians. The article is well documented.

590. Miller, David B. "The Many Frontiers of the Pre-Mongol Rus´." *Russian History* 19:1/4: 231–60 (1992).

In pre-Mongol Rus´, a self-identity appeared first in terms of a united clan, then became a matter of religion or morality that set off elites from others. As independent and secondary political units multiplied around 1100 or soon thereafter, the political map became denser and more complex as independent and secondary units became stronger. Urban elites forged local patriotism, vital subcultures that competed with greater loyalties of religious belief, commercial connections, and princely clans. By 1200, the modes of civic culture were more numerous, their civic loyalties greater, and their political sway extended over neighboring rural areas, leaving little or no space for the authority of urban-princely elites.

591. Noonan, Thomas S. "Rus´, Pechenegs, and Polovtsy: Economic Interaction Along the Steppe Frontier in the Pre-Mongol Era." *Russian History* 19:1/4:301–27 (1992).

The Pechenegs and Polovtsy are usually portrayed in most Rus´ historical sources as wild and destructive nomads. The author explores the basic structure of trade between the Rus´ and their Pecheneg and Polovtsy neighbors, using primary and secondary sources.

592. Ohloblyn, O. "Kievan Rus´." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988. Vol. II. pp. 548–52.

A brief article about the first state among the Eastern Slavs written by a prominent émigré historian (Wynar, nos. 46, 95, 136, 295, 326, 327, 421, 433, 435, 438, 441, 442, 455, 731, 918, 1041). In addition to history, Professor Ohloblyn discusses political and social institutions of Kyivan Rus´ and the economy. The bibliography is too brief on this important topic and was probably added to the article after the death of Ohloblyn.

593. Pelenski, Jaroslaw. "The Contest for the 'Kievan Succession' (1155–1175): The Religious-Ecclesiastical Dimension." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:761–80 (1988–1989).

The origins of the religious-ecclesiastical contest for the Kyivan succession were connected in old Rus´ history with the reign of Andrej Bogoljubskij. The author discusses these events in some detail, citing pertinent literature in voluminous footnotes.

594. Pritsak, Omeljan. **The Origins of the Old Rus´ Weights and Monetary Systems: Two Studies in Western Eurasian Metrology and Numismatics in the Seventh to Eleventh Centuries.** Cambridge: Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University Press, dist., 1998. 172p.

In this well-documented study, Professor Pritsak discusses how the metrological and numismatic systems of Western Europe, Arabia, Khazaro-Bulgaria, and, later, Byzantium, influenced the development of their counterparts in Kyivan Rus´. There are eight chapters in this pioneering study, with a comprehensive bibliography and name and subject indexes.

595. Pritsak, Omeljan. "Kiev and All of Rus´: The Fate of a Sacral Idea." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 10:3/4: 279–300 (December 1986).

The sense of Kyiv's uniqueness, its pride in its exaggerated antiquity, and its status as "being chosen" constitute a distinctive feature of Ukrainian political mythology through the ages. This essay is an attempt to analyze the manifestations of the Kyiv myth, and to uncover the real reason behind them.

596. Pritsak, Omeljan. "On the Chronology of Óláfr Tryggvason and Volodimer the Great: The Saga's Relative Chronology as a Historical Source." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2: 7–35 (June 1997).

Óláfr Tryggvason introduced Christianity in Norway, yet he has never been the subject of a monograph by modern historians. Prof. Pritsak indicates in the summary of his essay that the saga can have more than one starting point, and the time intervals given in the sagas are reliable. To deal with the chronological problems of the sagas, scholars must first establish a full catalog of starting points, time intervals, and summations relating to a given hero.

597. Pritsak, Omeljan. "The Pre-Ashkenazic Jews of Eastern Europe in Relation to Khazars, the Rus´ and the Lithuanians." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations*. 2nd ed. Ed. by P. J. Potichnyj and H. Aster. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 3–22.

Dr. Omeljan Pritsak, Professor emeritus of Ukrainian History at Harvard University and former Director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, is an internationally known specialist in Ukrainian, Turkic, and Ural-Altaic Studies, and author of numerous publications (Wynar, nos. 138, 148, 171, 173, 304, 330, 342, 380, 542). In this paper, Prof. Pritsak discusses the Khazar period, 650–960, the Rus´ period, 960–1360, and the Lithuanian period, 1360–1495.

598. Rusyna, Olena V. "On the Kyivan Princely Tradition from the Thirteenth to the Fifteenth Centuries." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 18:3/4: 175–90 (December 1994).

Even after Kyiv lost its political significance, it retained for several centuries its charismatic status as the "first among all cities and lands." Olena Rusyna, a researcher at the Institute of History of Ukraine, National Academy of Sciences, analyzes major ideas that contributed to the position of Kyiv as a bearer of the princely tradition. It should be noted that the Kyiv throne, which was vacant after the early 1250s, could hardly have been filled using the resources of the region, that is, by recruitment of rulers from among the local boyars. The article is well documented and was translated from the Ukrainian by Marco Carynnyk.

599. Serbyn, Roman. "Some Theories on the Question of Rus´ Unity (1140–1200) Re-Examined." In: *Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine 988–1988.* Ed. by Oleh W. Gerus and Alexander Baran. Winnipeg, Man.: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 1989. pp. 105–26.

The historiography of Kyivan Rus´ contains much that is still controversial. The author analyzes three such theories: (1) the common old Rus´ nationality; (2) mass migration from the middle Dnipro area to the Northeast; and (3) the transfer of the political capital of Rus´ from Kyiv to Vladimir-on-Kliazma.

600. Sroka, Stanislaw. "A Hungarian-Galician Marriage at the Beginning of the Fourteenth Century?" *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 16:3/4:261–68 (December 1992).

In 1988 the Hungarian historian Gyula Kristó published an article entitled "The First Wife of Charles Robert," (*Acta Historica* 86:27–30 1998) in which he sought to prove that the first representative of the Angevin dynasty to sit upon the Hungarian throne married a Galician princess in 1306. The author discusses this question using a number of secondary and primary sources.

601. Thompson, Francis J. "The Bulgarian Contribution to the Reception of Byzantine Culture in Kievan Rus´: The Myths and the Enigma." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:214–61 (1988–1989).

The conversion of Kyivan Rus´ did not lead to the introduction of Byzantine Greek culture, but to the transfer en masse of the results of over a century of Bulgarian efforts to receive and adapt that culture to Bulgaria's own needs. Was the Bulgarian contribution to that transfer active—a deliberate policy promoted by Bulgarian missionaries, scholars, and scribes in Kyivan Rus´; or was it passive—a concomitant factor in a historical process whose motivating force should be sought in Rus´-Byzantine relations?

602. Tolotchko, Oleksij. "Roman Mstyslavic's Constitutional Project of 1203: Authentic Document or Falsification?" *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 18:3/4:249–74 (December 1994).

The author provides a historiographical review of Roman Mstyslavic's constitutional project, quoting N. V. Tatiščev, Hruševs'kyj, and several other historians about its authenticity.

603. Treadgold, Warren. "Three Byzantine Provinces and the First Byzantine Contacts with the Rus´." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:132–44 (1988–1989).

Byzantine sources say little about the Rus´, just as they say little about the Khazars or the Magyars, who were settled in territories closer to the Byzantine capital and had been there longer than the Rus´. In the author's opinion, the creation of three Byzantine military provinces in the early ninth century to bolster defenses against the Rus´ is some indirect evidence of such contacts.

604. Veder, William. "Texts of Closed Tradition: The Key to the Manuscript Heritage of Old Rus´." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:314–32 (1988–1989).

In general, the manuscript heritage of Old Rus´ comprises two distinct entities: Corpus I: *The Inheritance*, i.e., manuscripts important to Old Rus´ from the beginning of the history of its written culture up to 1237; and Corpus L: *The Legacy*, i.e., the manuscripts passed on as inheritance to the new centers of culture after 1237.

Polish-Lithuanian State

605. Borzecki, Jerzy. "The Union of Lublin as a Factor in the Emergence of Ukrainian National Consciousness." *The Polish Review* 41:1:37–61 (1996).

In 1569, the act of real union between the Kingdom of Poland and Grand Duchy of Lithuania was signed by the nobilities of the two states as well as by Zygmunt II August, who was both hereditary Grand Duke of Lithuania and elective King of Poland.

As a result of the union, the Ukrainian (Ruthenian) provinces of Volhynia and Kyiv were detached from the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and incorporated into Crown Poland. Together with Red Ruthenia, which had been annexed to Poland some two hundred years earlier, these lands were to develop their separate national consciousness, historical tradition, literary language, as well as culture, all of which later came to be called "Ukrainian." The rest of Ruthenian lands remained within the Grand Duchy and were eventually to evolve into a separate national entity, Belarus. The union of Lublin with its important socioeconomic consequences had a stimulating effect on the emergence of Ukrainian national consciousness. The emergence of Ukrainian national consciousness took almost a century and found its manifestation in the Khmelnytsky uprising of 1648, which led to the establishment of a protonational Ukrainian-Cossack state.

606. Ostapchuk, Victor. "The Ottoman Black Sea Frontier and the Relations of the Porte with the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and Muscovy, 1622–1628." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1989. 335p.

Dr. Ostapchuk investigates the impact of the Black Sea naval raids by Zaporozhian and Don Cossacks on the relationship between the Ottoman Empire, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, and Muscovy during the period between the War of Khotyn´ and the fall of Khan Mehmed Gerey and Kalga Sahin Gerey. The author also analyzes important events, including the Khotyn´ War, intensification of raids by the Zaporozhian Cossacks, Polish suppression of Ukrainian Cossacks, and the Ottomans' failure to construct new fortresses on the lower Dnieper.

607. Rubchak, Marian J. "From Periphery to Centre: The Development of Ukrainian Identity in Sixteenth-Century Lviv." *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 21:1/2:19 (1994).

This is an expanded version of the paper delivered in August 1990 in Kyiv at the First International Congress of Ukrainists. In the sixteenth century, a series of conflicts between the Polish Catholics and Ukrainians (Orthodox) took place, and Ukrainians in Lviv started to construct their own ideological center to be founded upon their cultural and religious legacy. Thus, even though Orthodox Ukrainians were excluded from the political process and their participation in economic life was curtailed, their religious life was tolerated. The author discusses the activities of the Uspensky Brotherhood that inaugurated a program of cultural, pedagogical, and religious reforms, meant to strengthen the position of the Ukrainian community vis-à-vis the Polish Catholic center. The Stavropigiia Brotherhood continued to raise the Ukrainian national consciousness, stimulating the development of a national culture, and thereby substantially affecting the course of Ukrainian historical development. Dr. Marian Rubchak is Associate Professor of History at Valparaiso University in Indiana and contributes to several journals in Ukraine.

Cossacks and Hetmanate

General Works

608. Apanovych, Olena. "The Kozak Republic." *Ukrainian Review* 38:26–35 (Autumn 1990).

This article is reprinted from *Ukrainian Heritage*, a magazine published in the Ukrainian language and sponsored by the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Monuments of History and Culture and the Ukrainian Culture Foundation in Kyiv. Written by a noted historian of the older generation, this brief essay describes the history and destruction of Zaporozhian "Sich." This term refers to a system of fortifications on the islands on the lower reaches of Dnipro below the river's rapids. After the treaty of Pereiaslav (1654) and gradual loss of autonomy, the czarist government

granted the Zaporozhian Cossacks a large territory to the south of the rivers Tiasmyn and Orel. Zaporozhia led a rich spiritual life, and on the territory under its authority there existed general education and church schools. Many Cossacks were alumni of the Kyiv Mohyla Academy and even Western European universities. Apanovych is the author of a monograph *Zbroini syly Ukrainy v pershii polovyni XVIII st* (*Military Formations of Ukraine During the First Half of the XVIII Century*), published in 1969 in Kyiv.

See also G. Patrick March, *Cossacks of the Brotherhood: The Zaporog Kosh of the Dniepr River* (New York: P. Lang, 1990. 264p.). Reviewed by Carol Stevens (*Canadian-American Slavic Studies* 25:1/4: 384–85 1991).

609. Kohut, Zenon E. "Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Century: An Agenda for the Study of Politics." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 17:1/2:3–16 (Summer–Winter 1992).

Political relations among Russians, Ukrainians, and Belarussians have been characterized largely as either "fraternal reunion" or "Russian imperialism." It is necessary to go beyond such slogans and attempt to see political relations among the East Slavs within the context of sixteenth- to eighteenth-century politics. It is within the framework of political cultures that one has to consider the formation of the Russian imperial and Ukrainian political outlooks and the interrelationship between the two. The author discusses the role of the church and the Zaporozhian Cossacks, as well as major trends in Russian and Polish political interest.

Dr. Kohut is the author of a well-received monograph, *Russian Centralism and Ukrainian Autonomy: Imperial Absorption of the Hetmanate 1760–1930s* (Wynar, no. 483), published in 1988. Here we cite some of the reviews of this book.

◆ **Reviews:** S. D. Corrsin. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 19:1/2:209–11 (1992). W. Hanchett. *Russian History* 17:1:110–11 (Spring 1990). J. P. Himka. *East European Quarterly* 24:3:408 (Fall 1990). J. Jedruch. *Polish Review* 35:3/4:273 (1990). H. Kaplan. *Canadian-American Slavic Studies* 25:1/4:385–86 (1991). M. Klimenko. *Journal of Baltic Studies* 21:2:167–70 (Summer 1990). J. LeDonne. *American Historical Review* 95:5:1584–85 (December 1990). T. C. Prousis. *Historian* 53:2:332–33 (Winter 1991). T. M. Prymak. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 32:1:104–5 (March 1990). H. J. Torke. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:1/2:221–23 (June 1991).

610. Sysyn, Frank E. "The Cossack Chronicles and the Development of Modern Ukrainian Culture and National Identity." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:3/4:593–607 (December 1990).

Professor Frank Sysyn, the author of a well-received monograph, *Between Poland and Ukraine: The Dilemma of Adam Kysil, 1600–1653*, and other writings primarily pertaining to the seventeenth century (Wynar, nos. 168, 424–426, 464, 466, 497), comments in this brief article about the literary journal *Kyiv* and its publication in 1986 of extracts of a modern Ukrainian translation of Samiilo Velychko's *Skazanie*. Taking advantage of the loosening censorship in Ukraine, the editors of *Kyiv* reprinted this important Cossack Chronicle that was previously published in its entirety in 1854 and in part in 1926.

611. Tolmacheva, Marina A. "The Cossacks at Sea: Pirate Tactics in the Frontier Environment." *East European Quarterly* 24:4:483–514 (January 1991).

The century of Cossack sea piracy (1569–1669) is a dramatic chapter in the history of the southern frontiers of Moscovite Russia and Poland. The author discusses frontier background and resources, organization, the sailing craft, and a survey of existing literature. With the exception of Ukrainian historians Hrushevsky and Holobutskii, Ukrainian sources are not used in this compilation.

Sources and Commentaries

612. Inalcik, Halil. **The Customs Register of Caffa, 1487–1490.** Vol. 1. Cambridge: Harvard University Press for Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1996. 201p. (Sources and Studies on the Ottoman Black Sea).

This scholarly publication is an original contribution to the history of the Black Sea region by the universally acclaimed dean of Ottoman historical studies. It includes the oldest extant Ottoman customs defter, or register of Caffa in the Northern Black Sea region. It provides an important primary source for learning about the Ottoman Black Sea trade system: goods from the luxurious to mundane—brocades, mohair, leather, spices, caviar, butter, lumber, armor, and many others; their carriers—merchants and shipowners; and the routes by which these items were funneled into and funneled out of Caffa. Dr. Omeljan Pritsak is Editor-in-Chief of this series also known as Studies in Ottoman Documents Pertaining to Ukraine and the Black Sea Countries. The present volume is volume two in this series; the first volume pertained to the founder of the Zaporozhian Sich, Prince Dmytro Vyšnevec'kyj.

613. Kolodziejczyk, Dariusz. "Ottoman Podillja: The *Eyalet* of Kam'janec', 1672–1699." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2:88–101 (June 1992).

To control the Cossacks and their raids at the core of the Ottoman Empire there was a need to have a stronghold ruled directly from Istanbul. The immense strategic importance of Kam'janec' is evident from its geographic location. The Ottoman army departed from Edirne on 4 June and reached Kam'janec' on 18 August. After nine days of bombardment, the Poles surrendered and on 2 September Mehmed IV celebrated his victory. The Ottomans tried to maintain good relations with the Ukrainian Hetman Doroshenko, and Dr. Kolodziejczyk describes in some detail other important historical events, indicating that the usefulness of Kam'janec' as a northern bulwark of the Ottoman Empire was proved after 1699 when the Ottomans took Khotyn.

614. Plokhy, Serhii. "The Symbol of Little Russia: The Pokrova Icon and Early Modern Ukrainian Political Ideology." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 17:1/2: 171–88 (Summer–Winter 1992).

The creation of the Little Russian ideology was closely connected with the Orthodox Church. After 1654, it was developed by Ukrainian churchmen in Russian Left-Bank Ukraine. The last-known Pokrova icon is that which includes a portrait of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky. Better than any other icon of the period, it provides not only evidence of the development of a Little Russian political consciousness, but also information on Cossack Ukraine's political culture. See also Plokhy's "Historical Debates and Territorial Claims: Cossack Mythology in the Russian-Ukrainian Border Dispute" (In: S. Frederick Starr, ed. *The Legacy of History in Russia and the New States of Eurasia.* London: M. E. Sharpe, 1994. pp. 147–70).

615. Tumins, Valerie A., and Bohdan A. Strumińsky. "Three Charters from the Seventeenth Century." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 10:1/2:181–214 (June 1986).

The Allen Collection, located in the Manuscript Division of the Lilly Library at Indiana University, has among its holdings three beautiful charters issued by the co-czars Ivan and Pëtr Alekseeviči. Two of the charters confirm grants of land and other property for services to the present and previous czars. The third confirms ownership of inherited and purchased land. All three chapters concern property in Ukraine, and in all three, Hetman Ivan Mazepa is mentioned as the top government official whose reports were requested and taken into consideration.

The Period of Khmelnytsky

616. Frick, David A. "The Circulation of Information About Ivan Vyhovš'kyj." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 17:3/4: 251–78 (December 1993).

In 1658, near the end of his amicable relations with Moscow, Ivan Vyhovš'kyj (Bohdan Khmelnytsky's one-time secretary, now his successor in the hetmancy) complained to an envoy that his letters were not getting through to the czar and that they were being distorted. He knew this was the case because he had performed the same function for Khmelnytsky. Professor Frick provides a brief sketch of Vyhovš'kyj's life and asks two questions: How much did Vyhovš'kyj manipulate information and what are the implications of these manipulations for our assessment of the historical record? The Muscovite foreign office contains little information about the Hetman Vyhovš'kyj, and there came the point where Vyhovš'kyj appeared in the Muscovite sources only as "the traitor Vyhovš'kyj."

617. Isaievych, Iaroslav. "Early Modern Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine: Culture and Cultural Relations." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 17:1/2:17–26 (Summer–Winter 1992).

Less than a year after Stalin's death, Soviet and East European newspapers published a well-known text entitled "Thesis on the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Reunion of the Ukraine with Russia (1654–1954)." This publication was a kind of summary of Ukrainian history written from a teleological point of view. The entire history of Ukraine before 1654 was interpreted as preparation for the "reunion . . . of the freedom-loving Ukrainian people . . . with the Russian people in a single Russian state." Dr. Isaievych provides a brief overview of the historiography on this topic, indicating that, unfortunately, studies of Slavic cultures and inter-Slavic cultural contacts have too often been influenced by political or ideological factors.

618. Pelenski, Jaroslaw. "The Cossack Insurrections in Jewish-Ukrainian Relations." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations*. 2nd ed. Ed. by P. J. Potichnyj and H. Aster. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 31–42.

No other historical event has had such a profound impact on Jewish-Ukrainian relations, and especially on the Jewish image of Ukraine and Ukrainians, as the Khmelnytsky uprising, or revolution, in combination with the Haidamak rebellions in particular, and the Cossack insurrections in general. Modern scholarship cannot be satisfied with the simplistic traditional explanations or modern nationalistic justifications of the complex causes of the motivations and behavior of early modern society. It cannot accept a projection of modern or contemporary concerns, including those of anti-Semitism and genocide, into earlier periods of history, in particular when such concerns simply did not exist, just as it cannot tolerate simplistic monocausal explanations offered by various Ukrainian learned and popular authors. There is a need for intellectually honest research, and Jewish and Ukrainian scholars should not only come to terms with the past, but also should accept the past for what it was in its own terms.

619. Pernal, Andrew. "Diplomatic Contacts Between Boguslaw Radziwill and Bohdan Khmelnyts'yi in 1656: Two Unpublished Documents." In: *Mappa Mundi. Studia in Honorem Jaroslavi Daskevyc Septugenorio Dedicata.* Lviv, Kyiv, New York: V-vo M. P. Katz, 1996. pp. 509–36.

Prince Radziwill (1620–1669), Equerry of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and Bohdan Khmelnyts'kyi (ca. 1595–1657), Hetman of the Zaporozhian Host, succeeded in establishing and maintaining close diplomatic contacts in a period during which the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth had experienced a series of grave crises. These

contacts have been only partially studied, and the author provides additional information on this topic in this well-documented essay.

620. Sysyn, Frank E. "The Jewish Factor in the Khmelnytsky Uprising." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations*. 2nd ed. Ed. by P. J. Potichnyj and H. Aster. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 43–56.

Dr. Frank E. Sysyn, Director of the Peter Jacyk Centre for Ukrainian Historical Research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, is the author of several publications (Wynar, nos. 168, 424–426, 464, 466, 497). Sysyn evaluates the accomplishments of Jewish, Polish, Russian, and Ukrainian historians who have studied this period. One of the most difficult problems to study is the level of violence against Jews in the Ukrainian revolt. When the revolt broke out in 1648, accompanied by social welfare, the level of cruelty and butchery was tremendous on both the rebel and the government side of struggle. We shall probably never know how many peasants and Cossacks were butchered by Wisniowiecki or how many Poles were sent to Tatar captivity, and we shall never know certainly how many Jews were massacred. Crucial is the problem of why earlier Cossack-led revolts had not turned against the Jews to the same degree, or whether this difference can merely be attributed to the increasing Jewish presence in Ukraine and the magnitude of the revolt. The lack of contemporary discussion makes the Jewish factor so difficult to discuss because the Jewish suffering went on largely without commentary by non-Jews in the midst of the Polish-Ukrainian struggle. The time has come for specialists in the history of each group to expand their horizons and research in order to provide a better understanding of the complex events of the Khmelnytsky uprising.

621. Sysyn, Frank E. "The Khmelnytsky Uprising and Ukrainian Nation-Building." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 17:1/2:141–70 (Summer–Winter 1992).

In examining the continuity or discontinuity of Ukrainian history, the revolt and the Cossack Hetmanate provide the link between Medieval Rus´ and the Ukrainian National Revival of the nineteenth century. They also link the intellectual and religious revival of sixteenth- and early-seventeenth-century Ukraine with the modern revival. See also Sysyn's "The Emergency of the Ukrainian Nation and Cossack Mythology" (*Social Research* 58:4:845–64 Winter 1991).

Hetman I. Mazepa and the Mazepists

622. **The *Diariusz podrózny* of Pylyp Orlyk (1720–1726).** With an Introduction by Orest Subtelny. Cambridge: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University, dist., 1989. 794p. (Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature. Text: vol. 5).

Elected successor to Ivan Mazepa in 1710, Hetman Pylyp Orlyk led the Ukrainians who had emigrated after the Battle of Poltava in the struggle against Russian domination. His diary, spanning the years 1720–1733, constitutes an invaluable guide to Orlyk's personality, travels, and politics. In a brief editor's note, Professor Pritsak indicates that vol. 6 will cover the years 1727–1731, and vol. 7 will cover 1732–1733, including facsimiles of a selection of Orlyk's literary and political writings. In his introduction, Professor Orest Subtelny provides a brief biography of Orlyk, discussing the contents of the *Diariusz* and its place in historiography. See also the author's "Pylyp Orlyk in Exile: The Religious Dimensions" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:3/4:584–92 December 1990).

623. Englund, Peter. **The Battle of Poltava: The Birth of the Russian Empire.** London: Victor Gollancz, 1992. 287p.

First published in Swedish in 1988, and based on the doctoral study, this book is now available to a wider audience. It provides a vivid account of the Battle of Poltava, and maps are clear and a very useful feature of this study. Most scholars interested in Mazepa and the defeat of Ukrainian forces at Poltava might be disappointed because, with the exception of Dr. Kenterschynskyj's *Mazepa* published in the Swedish language, no other sources produced by Ukrainian scholars were used in this book. The bibliography has to be used with caution—titles of books are translated into English without indication of their original language. One can also question the terminology, since the term "Russian Empire" is used despite the fact that this term was for the first time introduced in 1721. For the earlier period, the name "Moscovy" is probably a more appropriate term.

624. Gregorovich, Andrew. "Why Is Mazepa's Portrait a Puzzle?" *Forum* 97:15–26 (Fall 1997).

Hetman Ivan Mazepa, who ruled Ukraine for 22 years (1687–1709), has over 20 portraits, but this analysis shows that almost none of them actually are contemporary works done in his lifetime—and some are very intentionally distorted. Many Mazepa portraits do not resemble others and are obviously of different people. According to some scholars, Peter the Great ordered the destruction of all portraits of Mazepa, and this included portraits in churches Mazepa had built. According to the author, who is the editor of *Forum*, it is difficult to know whether any of Mazepa's portraits survived, and in this article we find a number of photographs of Mazepa portraits and a brief bibliography of this subject.

625. Haggman, Bertil. "Sequel to Poltava-Swedish-Ukrainian Grand Strategy Toward Russia 1709–1714." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 48:4:409–16 (Winter 1992).

The policy of Charles XII, Mazepa, and his successor Hetman Pylyp Orlyk was to find Turkish aid against Russia. The Swedish mission in Constantinople worked to persuade Sultan Achmed to take military action against czar Peter; the goal was a formal Swedish-Turkish-Ukrainian alliance.

626. Koropeckyj, Roman. "The Slap, the Feral Child, and the Steed: Pasek Settles Accounts with Mazepa." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:3/4:415–26 (December 1990).

Koropeckyj describes Jan Pasek's encounter with Mazepa in his memoirs (*Pamietniki*, 5th ed. Wroclaw, 1979). Pasek was a petty gentryman in the army of then Wojewoda of Ruthenia Stefan Czarniecki. Pasek's memoirs are organized chronologically from 1656 to 1688, and in order to understand Pasek's figuration of both the 1661 incident in Hrodna and the series of episodes listed under the year 1662, it should be stressed that the events described occurred some 30 years before the actual composition of the memoirs.

627. Mackiw, Theodore. "England, Russia, and the Ukrainian Question During the Great Northern War." *Ukrainian Review* 39:1:26–34 (Spring 1991); *ibid.* 39:2:29–41 (Summer 1991); *ibid.* 39:3:27–41 (Autumn 1991).

Professor emeritus Theodore Mackiw has a number of scholarly publications (Wynar, nos. 344, 347–349, 544, 960) primarily dealing with the period of the Mazepa Hetmanate and the Ukrainian-Swedish Alliance of 1708. In this well-documented article Dr. Mackiw covers the same period, starting with English-Russian relations before the Battle of Poltava, covers contacts of Mazepa with Charles XII and Anglo-Russian relations after the Russian victory in Poltava.

628. Subtelny, Orest. "Pylyp Orlyk in Exile: The Religious Dimension." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:3/4:584–92 (December 1990).

The deep religiosity of Ukrainian Hetman in exile Pylyp Orlyk is well known and was discussed by Dr. Subtelny in his introduction to the *Diariusz podrozny of Pylyp Orlyk (1720–1726)* in Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature: Text: vol. 5, 1989. Born of a religiously mixed marriage—his father was Catholic and his mother Orthodox—Orlyk's early years were spent in the generally Catholic and Orthodox environment. Orlyk's first-rate education reflected a denominational duality; he attended the Jesuit academy at Vilnius and completed his studies in the Kyiv Mohyla Academy, the leading Orthodox institution. His *Diariusz* is replete with summaries of lengthy and animated discussions on theological and doctrinal issues that Orlyk held with close friends.

Hadiach Union Treaty

629. Pernal, A. B. "An Analysis of Disbursements for Diplomacy During the Ratification of the Hadiach Union Treaty at the Warsaw Diet of 1659." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 17:1/2: 72–109 (June 1993).

The treaty of Hadiach sought to transform the dual Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth into a triune state by adding Ukraine. The author traces in this well-researched article not only the Hadiach Treaty, but also the Treaty of Zboriv (1649) and the Treaty of Bila Tserkva (1651). All of them could not be accommodated within the framework of the conservative Polish-Lithuanian monarchy.

630. Pernal, Andrew B. "The Union of Hadiach (1658) in Light of Modern Polish Historiography." In: *Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine 988–1988.* Ed. by Oleh W. Gerus and Alexander Baran. Winnipeg, Man.: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 1989. pp. 177–92.

The Union of Hadiach was one of the most important events in the political history of Ukraine, for it attempted to create a unique triune confederation in Eastern Europe. The author raises certain specific questions concerning the Union of Hadiach by surveying Polish historiography of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Modern Polish historiography is divided in its interpretation of the Hadiach treaty articles on religious matters. It is, nevertheless, united in its recognition that religious issues had played an extremely important role in the formulation and the ratification of the treaty.

Jews in Ukraine

631. Ettinger, Shmuel. "The Legal and Social Status of the Jews of Ukraine from the Fifteenth Century to the Cossak Uprising of 1648." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 17:1/2:107–40 (Summer–Winter 1992).

This essay is a chapter in the author's doctoral dissertation entitled "Jewish Settlement in Ukraine from the Union of Lublin to the Cossack Revolt" written at the Hebrew University. The legal status of Jews was defined anew just before the Union of Lublin, in the Second Lithuanian Statute of 1566. On 1 December 1576, King Stefan Batory granted a charter of settlement to the Jews of Volhynia and made their legal status equal to that of the Jews in Poland. The author discusses subsequent events and the attitudes of corporate orders toward the Jews. The increase in the Jewish population—most of it urban—and the intensified economic activity of the Jews exacerbated their relations with the burghers, especially in the royal towns, where the *starostas* lacked sufficient power to impose their authority on both sides. With the coming of Khmelnytsky, even fortified towns fell into the hands of Cossacks, in most cases with the help of the burghers.

632. Raba, Joel. **Between Remembrance and Denial: The Fate of the Jews in the Wars of the Polish Commonwealth During the Mid-Seventeenth Century. As Shown in the Contemporary Writings and Historical Research.** Boulder, Colo.: East European Monographs, 1995. 519p.

Against the background of dramatic events of the Khmelnytsky uprising in 1648, the author examines the contemporary historiography as reflected in the chronicles of the period, in newspaper accounts, and in memoirs. Mr. Raba's intention is not to deal with the events themselves or with questions of historical reality, but rather with "the image of reality which superseded the reality in the social consciousness and in collective memory" (p. 3). The author analyzes the tragedy of the Jewish population in Polish, Jewish, Ukrainian, and other sources. Of Jewish sources, the most influential was *Deep Mire* by Nathan Neta Hanover, who believed that the principal outburst of anger against the Poles and Jews was caused by the oppressive social and economic conditions which reduced the Ukrainian population to the position of slavery. However, Hanover's aim was not to depict the wretched conditions which caused the Ukrainians to rebel, but to lament the pogroms against the Jewish population. Eventually, the Ukrainian grievances against the Jewish taxmen were forgotten and what remained, and was cultivated by many historians, was an emotionally colored reality, frequently, as Prof. Hunczak states, "dressed in absolute forms of historical certainty, which became a lasting image of the evil-minded Ukrainian Kozak. This image was subsequently transformed into a stereotype which identified Ukrainians as antisemites" (p. 112).

As Mr. Raba demonstrates, this image one finds in writings of some of the Polish authors and even in works as far as France, Germany, or Sweden. An almost identical negative image of Jews emerges in chronicles of some Ukrainian authors, reflected in Ukrainian historiography, or even in popular songs. The author tries to solve this controversial historiographical problem with some success.

◆ **Reviews:** R. T. Hunczak. *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 63:1/2:111–13 (Spring–Summer 1997).

633. Rosman, M. J. **The Lords' Jews. Magnate-Jewish Relations in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth During the 18th Century.** Cambridge: Harvard Ukrainian Research Instiute and the Center for Jewish Studies, Harvard University, dist., 1990. 256p.

In historiography, the development of close ties between the Polish nobility and the Polish Jews during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries is often discussed. They worked in nobility-owned towns, leased nobility-controlled rights, and served in noblemen's administrations. The consequences of these ties have received different emphases, usually depending on the ethnic background of the writer.

The author believes that the Sieniawski and Czartoryski families and their latifundium illustrate a typical situation, and several chapters are devoted to this case study, covering all important aspects of Jewish life.

Polish proverbs, anti-Jewish tracts, and speeches and legislation in *Sejm* all reveal a basically negative stereotype of the Jews. The Jews' economic success was resented, their commercial practices suspect, their religion mocked, and their difference feared. Under certain circumstances, this theoretical hostility could be kindled into actual persecution, as attested to by events accompanying the 1648 Cossack-Peasant Uprising. The study is well documented primarily with Hebrew, Polish, and Soviet sources, and in the appendix, the author provides statistical information about the Jewish population in the Czartoryski territory around 1766 with a total of over 20,000 inhabitants, not including babies younger than a year. Ukrainian national historiography is represented only with marginal works, e.g., the

study of A. Iaroshevych published in 1927. Speaking about more recent works, see, for example, Stella Hryniuk's "Polish Lords and Ukrainian Peasants: Conflict, Deference, and Accommodation in Eastern Galicia in the Late Nineteenth Century" (*Austrian History Yearbook* 24:119–32 1993), which covers a more recent period.
◆ **Reviews:** M. Stanislawski. *Slavic Review* 50:4:1052 (Winter 1991).

634. Sysyn, Frank E. "The Jewish Massacres in the Historiography of the Khmelnytsky Uprising: A Review Article." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 23:1:83–89 (Summer 1998).

Dr. Frank Sysyn is the Director of the Peter Jacyk Centre for Ukrainian Historical Research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and author of several substantial historical studies (Wynar, nos. 168, 424–426, 464, 466, 497) and a number of articles presented in this volume. In this critical review, the author is discussing Joel Raba's *Between Remembrance and Denial: The Fate of the Jews in the Wars of the Polish Commonwealth During the Mid-Seventeeth Century as Shown in Contemporary Writings and Historical Research* (Boulder, Colo.: East European Monographs, 1995. 519p.), providing a number of additional references from Russian and Ukrainian sources.

Other Topics

635. Chynczewska-Hennel, Teresa. "The National Consciousness of Ukrainian Nobles and Cossaks from the End of the Sixteenth to the Mid-Seventeenth Century." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 10:3/4:377–92 (December 1986).

This essay focuses on three elements in the national consciousness that emerged among the Ukrainian nobles and Cossacks: loyalty to native language, affirmation of historical traditions, and defense of the Rus´ religious inheritance. The author is an Associate at the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

636. Lenchenko, Volodymyr. "The Last Kozak Capital on the Dnipro." *The Ukrainian Review* 38:4:37–42 (Winter 1990).

Originally published in Ukrainian and reprinted from *Ukrainian Heritage,* published by the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Monuments of History and Culture and the Ukrainian Culture Foundation in Kyiv, this brief article provides information concerning the last Zaporozhian Sich known as *Pidpilna Sich* or *Nova Sich* (1734–1735). The last map of the new Sich (Nova Sich) was drawn by Russian fortification engineers in 1737.

637. Ostapchuk, Victor. "Naval Campaign Against the Cossacks (1621)." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:3/4:482–521 (December 1990).

Sultans and pashas contracted men of letters to extol their military exploits in usually high-flown epic poems or rhymed-prose pieces. In 1961, G. M. Meredith-Owens published an article in which he described and partially translated a poetic treatment of the expedition of Ken'an Pasa against the Cossacks in 1628. The author offers here a facsimile, translation, and commentary from another gazaname of Halil Pasa in the year 1621. Victor Ostapchuk previously published two important articles: "The Publication of Documents on the Crimean Khanate in the Topkapi Sarayi: New Sources for the History of the Black Sea Basin" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:4:500–28 December 1982) and "The Publication of Documents on the Crimean Khanate in the Topkapi Sarayi: The Documentary Legacy of Crimean-Ottoman Relations" (*Turcica* 19:247–76 1987).

638. Smith, Abby Finnogh. "Price V. V. Golitsyn: The Life of an Aristocrat in Muscovite Russia." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1987. 306p.

The author describes the life and activities of Prince Vasilii Golitsyn (1643–1714), a leading aristocrat of Muscovy in the

1680s. Golitsyn served in Ukraine in the 1670s and in 1681–1682 led a military reform commission that abolished precedence ranking (mestnichestvo).

History 1800–1917

General Works

639. Himka, John-Paul. "The Galician Triangle: Poles, Ukrainians, and Jews Under Austrian Rule." *Cross Currents: A Yearbook of Central European Culture* 12:125–46. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1993.

This study focuses on the relationship between the three major nationalities of Austrian Galicia, covering the social, political, and cultural dimensions of these relations. This essay, in somewhat different form, was originally presented at the conference, "Jews, Poles, and Ukrainians in Galicia: 1772–1991," sponsored by the Institut für die Wissenschaften vom Menschen, Vienna, 26–28 June 1992.

There are several forthcoming titles by this prolific researcher—as for example "The Construction of Nationality in Galician Rus': Icarian Flights in Almost All Directions" (In: *Intellectuals and the Articulation of the Nation*. Michael D. Kennedy and Ron Suny, eds. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, forthcoming).

640. Kohut, Zenon E. "Ukraine: From Autonomy to Integration (1654–1830s)." In: *Conquest and Coalescense: The Shaping of the State in Early Modern Europe*. Ed. by Mark Greengrass. London: Edward Arnold, a division of Hodder & Stoghton, 1991. pp. 182–96.

In 1654 at Pereiaslav, in exchange for Muscovite guarantees of autonomy, the Hetman Bohdan Khmel-nyts'kyi was ready to place Ukraine under the sovereignty of the Muscovite czar. As the author points out, the Hetmanate was quite different from other territories under czarist rule. The Ukrainian Cossacks were accustomed to negotiating with the Polish king and held concepts of a negotiated contractual relationship between a monarch and the Cossack state. Such an outlook was contrary and offensive to the Muscovite political system. Dr. Kohut describes in some detail the struggle for control of Ukraine, the leveling of Ukrainian autonomy, and, finally, the abolition of the Hetmancy and the process of integration into imperial Russia. This very readable article is based on the author's book *Russian Centralism and Ukrainian Autonomy: Imperial Absorption of the Hetmanate 1760–1830s* published in 1988 (Wynar, no. 483). Currently, Dr. Kohut is Director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and author of several research studies and articles dealing with Ukrainian history and history of the former Soviet Union.

641. Magosci, Paul Robert. "The Ukrainian National Revival: A New Analytical Framework." *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 16:1/2:45–62 (1989).

Ukrainians experienced a national revival in the course of the nineteenth century, entering this national revival process relatively late. According to the author, this process may be seen as the story of the conflict between the framework of multiple cultural and national loyalties on the one hand and of mutually exclusive identities on the other and how this conflict sometimes had—and still has—a traumatic and sometimes a creatively inspirational effect upon the individuals involved.

642. Saunders, David. "Russia and Ukraine Under Alexander II: The Valuev Edict of 1863." *The International History Review* 17:1:23–50 (February 1995).

On July 18, 1863, Alexander II's Minister of Internal Affairs, P. A. Valuev, prohibited most forms of publication in

"Little Russia," the contemporary Russian term for Ukraine. The purpose of this well-documented article is to explain this action and its consequences.

Nobility and the Concept of Nationhood

643. Andriewsky, Olga. "The Politics of National Identity: The Ukrainian Question in Russia, 1904–1912." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1991. 499p.

The dissertation attempts to explain the particular volatility of the Ukrainian problem—how a "non-existent question," in the words of one contemporary, emerged after 1904 to become an increasingly urgent issue with profound international and domestic implications. On one hand, the Ukrainian intelligentsia advanced the concept of a separate Ukrainian nation based on a distinct Ukrainian language and culture. On the other hand, Russian political leaders promoted the concept of a single and indivisible "all-Russian" nation. The Revolution of 1905 altered the terms of the Russian-Ukrainian debate by eliminating the existing restrictions against the conduct of Ukrainian cultural and political life. Russian-Ukrainian cultural debate evolved into political confrontation that, in 1917, contributed to the disintegration of the Russian Empire.

644. Gordon, Ellen J. "The Revival of Polish National Consciousness: A Comparative Study of Lithuania, Belarus, and Ukraine." *Nationality Papers* 24:2:217–36 (June 1996).

The focus of this article is on the revival of national consciousness among the Polish minority of the former Soviet Union and the role language plays in that revival. Even though Polish was not accorded the status of an official language in the former Soviet Union, Poles in Lithuania retained Polish as their native language far more than Poles residing in Belarus or Ukraine. In Ukraine, only 13% retained the Polish language. Polish national identity in Belarus, Ukraine, and Lithuania is closely connected to both religion and language. For the Ukrainian point of view, see Ivan Rudnytsky's "Polish-Ukrainian Relations: The Burden of History" (In: Peter J. Potichnyj, ed., *Poland and Ukraine: Past and Present.* Wynar, no. 547).

645. Ochmanski, Jerzy. "The National Idea in Lithuania from the 16th to the First Half of the 19th Century: The Problem of Cultural-Linguistic Differentiation." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 10:3/4:301–15 (December 1986).

The author, Professor of History at the Mickiewicz University in Poland, writes about the development of the Lithuanian nation up to the mid-sixteenth century and the disintegration of the Lithuanian feudal nation under the influence of Polonization, Ruthenization, and Russification from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century.

646. Tazbir, Janucz. "Polish National Consciousness in the Sixteenth to Eighteenth Century." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 10:3/4:316–35 (December 1986).

Most territorial acquisitions before the Union of Lublin, with the exception of the Ruthenian Halych Principality, comprised areas with at least some substantial number of Poles. In the second part of the sixteenth century, the cultural and ethnic bases for national consciousness changed. After the Union of Lublin, inhabitants of the Commonwealth shared neither a single language nor the same religious conviction or customs. The author illustrates some of his thoughts on the situation of Polish peasants on Ukrainian territory who found themselves in the midst of a well-established community and who eventually became Ukrainianized. The author, of the Polish Academy of Sciences, provides a very readable historiographical overview, also of interest to students of Ukrainian history.

647. Yekelchyk, Serhy. "The Body and National Myth: Motifs from the Ukrainian National Revival in the Nineteenth Century." *Australian Slavonic and East European Studies* 7:2:31–59 (1993).

The author provides some historical background on why Ukrainians were not allowed to establish a national institutional infrastructure under the authoritarian czarist regime. The concept of the peasant way of life as natural and purely national (characteristic of all East European populist movements) occupied an important place in the Ukrainophiles' ideology. Mr. Yekelchyk cites a number of prominent Ukrainian figures involved in the populist movement, discussing also the tendencies in amateur theater to feature folk dress, promote folk songs, etc. As the author indicates in his conclusions, "A new, uniting and constructive national myth was the message for which this code [Cossack or peasant myth] was used. But the audience was still too small and its national consciousness too feebly developed for this message" (p. 59).

648. Zhukovsky, A. "Nobility." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. III. pp. 604–8.

A history of the privileged and titled elite class of Ukraine, covering the Polish and Lithuanian rule, Russian rule, and Western Ukraine. A good bibliography with several titles in the English language concludes the article.

Intellectual History

649. Heuman, Susan. **Kistiakovsky: The Struggle for National and Constitutional Rights in the Last Years of Tsarism.** Cambridge: Harvard University Press for Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1998. 218p.

Dr. Susan Heuman, Associate Professor of History at Manhattanville College, presents a clearly written narrative about the life and activities of Bohdan Kistiakovsky (1868–1920), who devoted his life to the development of rule of law in the Russian Empire. In 1903, Kistiakovsky railed against Lenin's concept of a vanguard party to lead the Revolution, remarking that he did not want to see the Romanov autocracy replaced with the despotism of Lenin in the name of the dictatorship of the proletariat. There are seven chapters in this book: "A Cosmopolitan in Three Worlds;" "Neo-Kantianism and the General Theory of Law;" "Human Rights: A Pre-Revolutionary Model;" "Constitutionalism and the Rule-of-Law State;" "The Role of the Intelligentsia;" "The Ukrainian Movement Within the Multinational Russian Empire;" and "The Debate on the Ukrainian National Question: Kistiakovsky vs. Struve." The author indicates in her conclusions that Kistiakovsky "was an outsider who informed Russian society on Ukrainian issues and history, and simultaneously participated in the debates of the Russian intelligentsia who were trying to transform the autocracy into a constitutional form of government" (p. 147). The work contains a very comprehensive "Select Bibliography" and an index.

650. Kamiński, Andrzej Sulima. **Republic vs. Autocracy. Poland-Lithuania and Russia, 1686–1697.** Cambridge: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1993. 312p.

The last two decades of the seventeenth century saw two critical moments in the struggle between Russia and Poland-Lithuania for control of Ukraine and, ultimately, predominance in Eastern Europe. The first was Poland's loss of East-Bank Ukraine and Kyiv to Russia; the second was the election of a Saxon king to Poland. The balance of power definitely shifted in favor of Russia; close to two decades later this shift acquired an almost permanent character.

This shift is discussed by Dr. Kamiński in eight chapters of his scholarly monograph. Once it gained Ukraine, Russia began to build its empire. The volume concludes with an expansive list of archival material used by the author and a bibliography of published books and articles in several languages.
◆ **Reviews:** L. Hughes. *Slavic Review* 54:2:472–73. A. B. Pernal. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:280–82 (Summer–Winter 1996).

651. Luckyj, George S. N. **Young Ukraine: The Brotherhood of Saints Cyril and Methodius, 1845–1847.** Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa Press, 1997. 119p.

George Luckyj is a well-known author and translator, probably one of the most productive Ukrainian literary critics abroad. As was pointed out by Bohdan Klid, "The strength of George Luckyj's works is that they are lucidly written. This study is no exception. In addition to the main text, it provides appendices containing a few of the brotherhood's programmatic documents and excerpts from the report on the brotherhood of the chief of the Third Section, Count A. F. Orlov, to Nicholas I. Two of the book's drawbacks, however, are that the first names of many people mentioned in the text are found only in the index, and in most cases no explanation of who they were is provided" (p. 247).

According to Prof. Luckyj, Cyrilo-Methodians were the first Ukrainian intellectuals who set a pattern for the Ukrainian intelligentsia to follow that was populist, romantic, and nationalist. The federalist ideas of Cyrilo-Methodians had, some years later, positive as well as negative influence on Ukrainian leaders and society in general.
◆ **Reviews:** B. Klid. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 18:1/2:247–48 (Summer–Winter 1993).

652. Isaievych, Iaroslav. "Confraternities of Laymen in Early Modern Ukraine and Belarus." In: *Belarus, Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine: The Foundations of Historical and Cultural Traditions in East Central Europe.* International Conference, Rome, 28 April–6 May 1990. Rome: Institute of East Central Europe, 1994. pp. 175–97.

International brotherhoods, more often called confraternities, were, in many respects, forerunners of those voluntary associations that now constitute the organizational framework of modern civil society. According to the author, an authority on this subject, the confraternity movement is a phenomenon that helps us to comprehend early modern Ukraine's place between the world of Eastern and Western Christianity. Dr. Isaievych is the author of a monograph *Bratstva ta jikh rol'u rozvytku ukrain'skoi kultury XVI–XVIII st.* Kyiv, 1969 (*Brotherhoods and Their Role in the Development of Ukrainian Culture During XVI–XVIII Centuries*).

See also G. Gajecky's "Church Brotherhoods and Ukrainian Cultural Renewal in the 16th and 17th Centuries" (In: *Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine: A Symposium.* Ottawa, Ont.: 1987. pp. 67–78) and his "The Stauropegian Assumption Brotherhood of Lviv" (In: *Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, 988–1988.* Winnipeg, Man.: 1989. pp. 127–37).

653. Pelech, Orest. "The State and the Ukrainian Triumvirate in the Russian Empire, 1831–47." In: *Ukrainian Past, Ukrainian Present.* Ed. by Bohdan Krawchenko. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993. pp. 1–17.

Dr. Orest Pelech is a Slavic bibliographer at Duke University (Wynar, no. 469). In this article he discusses the importance of the Ukrainian triumvirate of Mykola Kostomarov (1817–1884), Panteleimon Kulish (1819–1897), and Taras Shevchenko (1814–1861). The triumvirate was not original in choosing to write Ukrainian poetry, prose, and history; others had preceded them in all three activities. Rather, as the author indicates, what is striking is "their productivity, the authority of their work, and their invincibility even under the most adverse conditions" (p. 1). This thesis is

supported by details of their lives. In conclusion, Orest Pelech offers his model of the relationship between the Russian imperial state and Ukrainian self-consciousness.

654. Pogorelskin, Alexis E. "A. N. Pypin's Defense of Ukraine: Sources and Motivation." In: *Ukrainian Past, Ukrainian Present*. Ed. by Bohdan Krawchenko. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993. pp. 35–54.

Dr. Pogorelskin in 1993 was Assistant Professor in the Department of History at the University of Minnesota, Duluth. Alexander Pypin (1833–1904), Russian Slavist and cultural historian, was a full member of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Shevchenko Scientific Society. He had friendly relations with M. I. Kostomarov and M. P. Drahomanov, and in his writing he was under the influence of those two prominent Ukrainian figures. Dr. Pogorelskin provides a brief overview of Pypin's writings regarding the Ukrainian question. Taken as a whole, his Ukrainian essays mark a sad commentary on decades of czarist policy in Ukraine.

655. Rutherford, Andrea. "Vissarion Belinskii and the Ukrainian National Question." *The Russian Review* 54: 500–515 (October 1995).

The literary critic Vissarion Belinskii (1811–1848) is generally regarded as a father of the Russian liberal intelligentsia. Belinskii's opposition to the nascent Ukrainian national awakening and his acerbic attacks on Ukrainian literature are a puzzle to scholars. Why did this great opponent of czarist oppression sympathize with Russian nationalism in this way? And why did this brilliant literary critic disparage the Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko? The answers to these puzzles lies in Belinskii's views on nationality in general. The author offers a number of arguments to justify this theory.

656. Saunders, David. "Mikhail Katkov and Mykola Kostomarov: A Note on Pëtr A. Voluev's Anti-Ukrainian Edict of 1863." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 17:3/4:365–83 (December 1993).

Professor Saunders wrote that the main reason for St. Petersburg's anti-Ukrainian edicts of 1847, 1863, and 1876 was the Russian authorities' determination to prevent Ukrainian peasants from receiving primary education in their native language. See his articles "The Kirillo-Methodian Society" (*Slavic and East European Review* 71:684–92 1993), "Russia and Ukraine Under Alexander II: The Valuev Edict of 1863" (*International History Review* 17:23–50 1995), and "Russia's Ukrainian Policy (1847–1905): A Demographic Approach" (*European History Quarterly* 25:181–208 1995).

The present article indicates that, even if Ukrainian intellectuals and Polish nationalists were not of overriding importance in the genesis of the edicts, they contributed significantly to the feverish atmosphere in which Pëtr Valuev, Russia's Minister of Internal Affairs, prohibited the publication of educational literature in Ukrainian. The note recounts a debate that took place in the Moscow and St. Petersburg press in the summer of 1863 between the right-wing Russian journalist Mikhail Katkov and the populist Ukrainian historian Mykola Kostomarov. Kostomarov's previously unpublished letter to Valuev appears in Russian and English at the end of this article.

657. Velychenko, Stephen. "Identities, Loyalties, and Service in Imperial Russia: Who Administered the Borderlands?" *The Russian Review* 54:188–208 (April 1995).

The findings in this article have implications for our understanding of the Ukrainian national movement as well as the administration of Russia's borderlands. There is little evidence to suggest that the government systematically excluded "Little Russians" or

nationally conscious Ukrainians from office in their provinces. However, in Ukrainian provinces a considerable number of Russians and Baltic Germans held office, particularly as governors and vice-governors. The number of "Little Russian" officials in eight Ukrainian provinces was small. The article is supported by numerous sources in several languages.

658. Walicki, Andrej. **Poland Between East and West: The Controversies over Self-Definition and Modernization in Partitioned Poland.** The August Zaleski Lectures, Harvard University, 18–22 April 1994. Cambridge: Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, 1994. 61p.

It is often assumed that Poland belongs to the West, and therefore Western civilization is not foreign to Poles. During the entire sixteenth century the Polish part of the Commonwealth was a flourishing European country. And, yet, in the next century the integration of the Polish elite with the recently Polonized elites of Lithuania and Ukraine brought into being a new "Sarmatian" culture, an original synthesis of East and West. The author discusses the controversy over the West in the Romantic Epoch, the period of cultural modernism and political activism (1895–1914), and the role of Roman Dmowski in Polish integral nationalism. Dmowski failed to predict that forcing the principle of a single, undivided national loyalty would promote the cause of the non-Polish nationalism of the region, including Ukrainian nationalism.

659. Zorivchak, Roxoliana. "Mykhailo Drahomaniv and English Literature." *The Ukrainian Review* 39:4:24–32 (Winter 1991).

A brief sketch of Mykhailo Drahomaniv, a Ukrainian scholar with a European reputation, who was also a civic leader and political and social thinker. Nadia Diuk wrote a doctoral dissertation about Drahomaniv (Wynar, no. 452) as did Boris Ragosin (Wynar, no. 458). Ivan Lysiak-Rudnytsky prepared *Mykhailo Drahomaniv: A Symposium and Selected Writings* published in 1955 (Wynar, no. 460). There is a large literature about this intellectual, including studies in English. The literary aspects of his writings are of interest to Ukrainian scholars from Lviv.

Jewish-Ukrainian Relations

660. Andriewsky, Olga. "Medved' iz Berlogi: Vladimir Jobotinsky and the Ukrainian Question, 1904–1914." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:3/4: 249–67 (December 1990).

One of the first political thinkers to recognize the significance of the Ukrainian question for the future of Russian Empire as a whole was the young Jewish publicist Vladimir (Ze'ev) Jabotinsky (1880–1940), the founder of the Jewish Legion during the First World War, a leader of the World Union of Zionist Revisionists, and head of the Batar movement. Jabotinsky was raising the Ukrainian issue in the Russian press as early as 1904 and over the course of ten years, until he left Russia almost permanently, published some twenty articles and probably was one of the most outspoken advocates of the Ukrainian national movement in the Russian Empire. He came to champion the Ukrainian movement because of his own Odesa experience, and Dr. Andriewsky analyzes most of his writings in this well-documented article.

661. Aronson, Michael I. **Troubled Waters: The Origins of the 1881 Anti-Jewish Pogroms in Russia.** Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1990. 286p. (Pitt Series in Russian and East European Studies).

The author, who at present lives in Israel, examines the widely held belief that the anti-Jewish pogroms in Russia in 1881 (actually in Ukraine in the city of Elizavetgrad, called Kirovograd since 1939) were a

result of a conspiracy supported by the czarist government. In 12 chapters, Mr. Aronson describes the historical background, the Russian government, and ideological trends using information from many sources and in several languages. The author is right in indicating that by law, Russian Jews, except for a privileged few, were crowded into the Pale of Jewish Settlement. It also should be noted that the Southern and Southwestern regions where the pogroms occurred (mainly in Ukraine), differed from Belorussia and Lithuania, where there were no pogroms. In this scholarly study, the author offers a number of sensible explanations about the pogrom in Elizabetgrad, but, unfortunately along with scholarly materials he cannot retain the needed scholarly balance regarding Ukraine and Ukrainians. On page 113 he simply says, "The perpetrators of this anti-Jewish violence were admired as national heroes in the popular oral tradition (for example, folksongs were dedicated to them) and in literature (for example, T. Shevchenko's *Haydamaky* of 1841)." Most scholars will not consider Taras Shevchenko, the greatest poet of Ukraine, as one of the "anti-semites." It is simply too bad that the author, discussing such a controversial issue as pogroms, decided not to use a single Ukrainian source in his scholarly book.

661a. Boshyk, Yury. "Between Socialism and Nationalism: Jewish-Ukrainian Political Relations in Imperial Russia, 1900–1917." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective*. 2nd ed. Ed. by H. Aster and P. J. Potichnyj. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 173–202.

Dr. Boshyk discusses the nature and extent of political contexts between Ukrainian and Jewish political parties and groups. Both nations were influenced by the rising tide of social and political discontent, and it is not surprising that the revolutionary social democrats and socialists gained the leadership in their respective national movements, and they cooperated with each other throughout their entire political history to February 1917.

662. Caruso, Naomi. "Chava Shapiro: A Woman Before Her Time." M.A. thesis, Magill University (Canada), 1991. 210p.

This is a study of Chava Shapiro, a woman writer, born in 1876 in Ukraine, who died in 1943 in Nazi Czechoslovakia.

663. Ettinger, Shmuel. "Jewish Participation in the Settlement of Ukraine in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations*. 2nd ed. Ed. by P. J. Potichnyj and H. Aster. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 23–30.

The late Shmuel Ettinger, Professor of Jewish History and Director of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, was the author of numerous books and articles pertaining to history of Jews in Eastern Europe. Jews served as merchants, buying agricultural products from the manor (folwark) and the surrounding villages and supplying them with manufactured and imported goods, mainly luxuries. The Jews also took an active part in the development of the urban life and economy of Ukraine in the period between the Lublin Union and the Khmelnytsky Revolt. They contributed to the strengthening of economic connections between Ukraine and the major commercial centers in Poland and Central Europe.

664. Klier, John D., and Shlomo Lambroza. **Pogroms: Anti-Jewish Violence in Modern Russian History.** Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992. 393p.

This collection of essays, as with many other monographs, focuses on pogroms that took place "almost exclusively" on Ukrainian territory. Specifically, individual authors describe three major waves of pogroms: in

1881–1884, 1903–1906, and 1917–1921. As it is pointed out by Henry Abramson, the major theme of this collection is "the re-evaluation of the role of the tsarist government in the organization of the pogroms. Secondary sources have been dominated by a 'conspiracy thesis' most ably articulated by Shimon Dubnow (1860–1941), which argued that the tsarist regime saw some profit in diverting popular discontent with their policies by artificially creating anti-Jewish riots. This thesis has been rejected by recent scholarship, and some of the prominent researchers on this topic are represented in this volume" (p. 275).

Pogroms in 1881–1884 are discussed by Moshe Meshkinsky, Erich Haberer, and Michael Ochs ("The Little Researched Pogroms in Congress Poland"); the second wave of pogroms, particularly in Odesa, is discussed by Shlomo Lambroza and Robert Weinberg. A final wave (1917–1921) is, according to Professor Abramson, rather unsatisfactory and this section "could profitably have been eliminated from the collection" (p. 276). The reviewer is very critical regarding Peter Kenez's remark that "It is safe to say that up to this point (1919) no nation on earth had a record comparable to the Ukrainians on killing and abusing Jews" (p. 293). The almost total absence of discussion of the nationality dimension is baffling notwithstanding the fact that the cities were predominantly populated by non-Ukrainians. Abramson's paper is one of the exceptions in this regard (see Michael Abramson, *Troubled Waters: The Origins of the 1881 Anti-Jewish Pogroms in Russia.* Pittsburgh, Penn.: Pittsburgh University Press, 1990. pp. 112–15), identifying Russian migrants to Ukrainian cities as being particularly prone to instigating pogroms.

Most such books are unfortunately written from a Jewish perspective and quite frequently are not objective. Here is one other example of many: *Is the Holocaust Unique? Perspectives on Comparative Genocide* (Alan S. Rosenbaum, ed. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1996. 222p.). Rosenbaum in his introduction states that the Soviet Union under Stalin and China under Mao had a considerably larger number of people slain than did Germany under Hitler. It addresses, rather, the core issue of the Holocaust and its unique place in history, stressing German crimes in much more detail than other atrocities. The book also contains material on the Ukrainian famine written by Barbara B. Green and Steven T. Katz. Green's chapter begins by outlining the conflicting views on the famine: those who see it as a deliberate and intended attack on Ukraine (Robert Conquest, James E. Mace, Marco Carynnyk) and those who see it as part of an overall Soviet policy of transforming the peasantry (Robert Tucker, Adam Ulam, Martin Malia). One of the most comprehensive books on this subject is edited by Saul S. Freedman, *Holocaust Literature: A Handbook of Critical, Historical and Literary Writings* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1993. 677p.), covering several countries. It contains an article by Sol Littman, "The Ukrainian Halychyna Division: A Case Study of Historical Revisionism" (pp. 279–300). Saul S. Friedman is the author of *Pogromchik. The Assassination of Simon Petlura* (Wynar, no. 590), a very biased account about one of the most prominent Ukrainian leaders during World War I, that serves as a good example of "Ukraine hate" propaganda.

◆ **Reviews:** H. H. Abramson. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 18:1/2:275–77 (Summer–Winter 1993). D. Engel. *Slavic Review* 52:2:370–71 (Summer 1993). M. F. Hamm. *Russian History = Histoire Ruse* 20:1/4:316–20 (1993). P. Herlihy. *Russian Review* 52:4:563–64 (October 1993).

◆ **Review of *Is the Holocaust Unique? Perspectives on Comparative Genocide*:** *Ukrainian Review* 44:2:89–94 (Summer 1997).

665. Mishkinsky, Moshe. "The Attitudes of Ukrainian Socialists to Jewish Problems in the 1870s." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective.* 2nd ed. Ed. by H. Aster and P. J. Potichnyj. Edmonton: Canadian

Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 57–68.

Dr. Mishkinsky, Professor of History at Tel Aviv University in Israel, has published several studies of the sociopolitical history of Eastern European Jewry. After a brief discussion of the existing historiography, the author discusses the writings of such prominent Ukrainian figures as Drahomanov, Podolynsky, Terletsky, and others, as well as the controversy between the Ukrainian Socialists and the editorial staff of *Vpered*, the most prominent Russian Socialist journal during the 1870s. In the late 1870s, there were signs among the Ukrainian Socialists of some retreat from the stereotype of "Jewish exploitation."

666. Potichnyj, Peter J., and Howard Aster. **Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective.** 2nd ed. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. 531p.

This book contains papers from the 1983 conference of Ukrainian-Jewish Relations that was held at McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada. There are seven sections in this volume, with a total of 24 papers and a round-table discussion. The first section, "The Early Period," contains four papers, starting with Prof. Pritsak's essay "The Pre-Ashkenazic Jews in Eastern-Europe in Relation to Khazars, the Rus´ and the Lithuanians." This is followed by a very interesting presentation by the late Shmuel Ettinger on "Jewish Participation in the Settlement of Ukraine in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries." Prof. Jaroslaw Pelenski's "The Cossack Insurrections in Jewish-Ukrainian Relations" and Frank E. Sysyn's "The Jewish Factor in the Khmelnytsky Uprising" conclude the first section. The second section, "The National Reawakening," contains six papers, among them Moshe Mishkinsky's "The Attitudes of Ukrainian Socialists to Jewish Problems in the 1870s," the late Prof. Ivan L. Rudnytsky's paper about Jewish-Ukrainian relations in the nineteenth century, John-Paul Himka's paper about the Galician countryside during the late nineteenth century, as well as papers of Roman Serbyn about the Sion-Osnova controversy of 1861–1862, Prof. Alexander Baran's paper about Jewish-Ukrainian relations in Transcarpathia, and Yury Boshyk's paper about Jewish-Ukrainian relations during 1900–1917. The third section, "The Revolution and After," contains four papers; section four, "Literary and Social Reflections," three papers; section five, "The Holocaust and the Contemporary Period," four papers; and the sixth section is entitled "Jews and Ukrainians in Canada," with two papers. The round-table discussion concluded the conference. As it was pointed out by Ezra Mendelsohn of Hebrew University, "The debate on the role played by local inhabitants of the area controlled by the Third Reich in the destruction of European Jewry is not going to disappear. . . . Nonetheless, the editors should be congratulated. They have taken up an important subject, and they have shown the way forward" (p. 182).

◆ **Reviews:** E. Mendelsohn. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2:179–82 (June 1990).

667. Rudnytsky, Ivan L. "Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Nineteenth-Century Ukrainian Political Thought." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective*. 2nd ed. Ed. by H. Aster and P. J. Potichnyj. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 69–84.

The late Dr. Ivan L. Rudnytsky was Professor emeritus of Ukrainian History at the University of Alberta, with special interests in Ukrainian intellectual history (Wynar, nos. 30, 39, 146, 161, 336–338, 340, 343, 459–460, 495, 496, 750, 828, 868). The author starts his discussion with the first major article on this subject written by Mykola Kostomarov (1817–1885), published in 1862 in the monthly *Osnova*. Mykhailo Drahomanov (1845–1895) dealt

more systematically with the problem of Ukrainian-Jewish relations. The third figure was the Galician Ukrainian writer and scholar Ivan Franko (1856–1916), and Jewish topics occupy a prominent place in his writings.

668. Serbyn, Roman. "The Sion-Osnova Controversy of 1861–1862." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective*. 2nd ed. Ed. by H. Aster and P. J. Potichnyj. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 85–110.

Dr. Roman Serbyn is Professor of History at the University of Quebec in Montreal and author of several studies of nineteenth- and twentieth-century Ukraine (Wynar, nos. 383, 492, 536, 544, 645).

Because the majority of Russian Jews lived in Ukraine where they constituted a sizeable and economically important community, all Russophile tendencies among them would be perceived by Ukrainophile populists as a threat to the Ukrainian national revival. The conflict came into the open in 1861, in the form of the *Sion-Osnova* controversy, the first public debate in modern times on Jewish-Ukrainian relations.

Other Topics

669. Grishin, Alexander. "Vasyl' Hryhorovyč Bar'skyj: An Eighteenth-Century Ukrainian Pilgrim in Italy." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 17:1/2:7–26 (June 1993).

Venice was an important watershed in Bar'skyj's Italian pilgrimage, at which he could bring together and distill the experiences of his first year on the road. The author attempts to map out Bars'kyj's progress in his physical pilgrimage as well as to note changes and developments in the traveler and his journal.

Ukrainian Revolution

670. Abramson, Henry. "Historiography of the Jews and the Ukrainian Revolution." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 15:2:33–46 (Winter 1990).

The historiography on this topic, for the most part, failed to address properly this question in objective terms. It has instead focused on either the actions of the pogromists or on attempts of Ukraine's leaders to protect minority rights by including Jews in government. Recent historiography, however, has shown an encouraging trend toward an honest pre-evolution of the polemics of previous generations. The author provides a brief overview of existing literature, with emphasis on Taras Hunczak's article, "A Reappraisal of Symon Petliura and Ukrainian-Jewish Relations, 1917–1921" (*Jewish Social Studies* 39:3:163–83 1969), and the response by Zosa Szajkowski, "A Reappraisal of Symon Petliura and Ukrainian-Jewish Relations, 1917–1921: A Rebuttal" (*Jewish Social Studies* 39:3:184–213 1969).

See also Moses Silberfarb's *The Jewish Ministry and Jewish National Autonomy in Ukraine*. David Lincoln, trans. (New York: Aleph Press, 1993. 115p.). About pogroms, starting with the nineteenth century see *Pogroms–Anti-Jewish Violence in Modern Russian History*, John D. Klier and Shlomo Lambroza, eds. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1992. 393p.)—a collective work with a chapter on civil war and a bibliographical essay by Avraham Greenbaum.

671. Abramson, Henry Maurice. "Jews and Ukrainians in Revolutionary Times: Autonomy, Statehood, and Civil War, 1917–1920." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1995. 278p.

With the fall of the czarist government in the spring of 1917, Jewish and Ukrainian leaders attempted to forge a new political relationship between the traditionally hostile communities. The Jewish political parties,

in particular the various socialist groups, strongly supported the Ukrainian movement as it established a Ministry of Jewish Affairs. Ukrainian currency was printed with Yiddish inscriptions and Jewish groups were well represented in all levels of government. Despite these positive developments, the government was unable to contain the anarchy that overcame Ukraine in the years that followed the collapse of the empire. Various military groups and bands of hooligans terrorized Jews, with the pogrom violence peaking in 1919. Ironically, some 40 percent of the recorded anti-Jewish pogroms were perpetrated by troops ostensibly loyal to the same Ukrainian government that supported the Ministry of Jewish Affairs.

672. Abramson, Henry. "Jewish Representation in the Independent Ukrainian Governments of 1917–1920." *Slavic Review* 50:3:242–50 (Fall 1991).

The experience of Ukrainian Jewry from 1917 to 1920 is a paradox in modern Jewish history. At the same moment that the leaders of the Ukrainian revolutionary movement extended unprecedented civil rights to Ukrainian Jews, pogromists operating in the name of the same movement terrorized hundreds of Jewish communities with violence and robbery. This strange incongruity has not been satisfactorily addressed, and this article attempts to explain these two trends. According to the author, pressured by the growing anarchy and pogroms, the other Jewish socialist parties began to reconcile themselves more and more with the Communists, a trend also evident among some of the Ukrainian socialist parties. A decree condemning pogroms, issued by the Directory in April and August of 1919, was insufficient to muster Jewish political support for the Ukrainian cause. The pogroms, symptomatic of the independent Ukrainian government's inability to control their constituencies, served the causes of both the Red and the White armies in Ukraine in more ways than one.

See also his "Collective Memory and Collective Identity: Jews, Rusyns and the Holocaust" (*Carpatho-Rusyn American* 17:3:4–7 Fall 1994).

673. Abramson, Henry. **A Prayer for the Government: Ukrainians and Jews in Revolutionary Times, 1917–1920.** Cambridge, Mass.: Ukrainian Research Institute and Center for Jewish Studies, Harvard University, 1999. 255p.

After the collapse of the Russian Empire in 1917, Ukrainian and Jewish political activists worked to overcome a long history of mutual antagonism, producing a political theory that attempted to accommodate the unique problems of multinational states. This bold experiment, according to the author, ended with anarchic violence that swept the country. There was unprecedented cruelty on a mass scale, resulting in the worst massacres of Jews in Europe in almost 300 years. Some 40 percent of recorded pogroms against Jews were perpetrated by troops ostensibly loyal to the Ukrainian government, which was simultaneously extending unprecedented civil rights to the Jewish population. In five chapters, Dr. Abramson describes historical events, indicating that, according to the evidence, Petliura was in no way the "architect" of the pogroms. As head of state, he must be held accountable for the actions of his army, despite a relative lack of control over them (p. 139). The book concludes with selected bibliographies and numerous bibliographical notes, including Ukrainian sources, and an adequate index. The author is an Assistant Professor at Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton teaching in the Department of History and Program of Holocaust and Judaic Studies. This monograph is based on the author's doctoral dissertation supervised by Professor Paul Robert Magosci at the University of Toronto.

674. Ainsworth, John. "Sidney Reilly's Reports from South Russia, December 1918–March 1919." *Europe-Asia Studies* 50:8:1447–70 (1998).

Sidney Reilly was a master spy of the British Secret Intelligence Service. Interesting are his reports about the Ukrainian Directorate and Petliura indicating that they "are not Bolsheviks" but "their tactics fatally lead to Bolshevism" (p. 1451). Reilly advocated allied assistance to Denikin and Krasnov, and he also echoed the anti-semitic sentiment prevalent in the volunteer camp.

675. Brovkin, Vladimir N. **Behind the Front Lines of the Civil War: Political Parties and Social Movements in Russia, 1918–1922.** Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1994. 455p.

A detailed description and analysis of the civil war with good reviews of existing literature on this subject. Ukrainian affairs are discussed in several chapters, including the partisans of Makhno, Hryhoriiv, Zelenyi and other leaders of Ukrainian peasantry. Chapter 10 discusses the peasant war in Ukraine, the role of peasant rebels, and other topics.

◆ **Reviews:** R. R. Conquest. *New York Review of Books* 41:13:3 (July 14, 1994). O. Figes. *Russian Review* 54:3:471–73 (July 1995). R. Longfold. *Foreign Affairs* 73:5:163–64 (October 1994). W. G. Rosenberg. *American Historical Review* 100:3:924–25 (June 1995).

676. Garliński, Josef. "The Polish-Ukrainian Agreement, 1920." In: *The Reconstruction of Poland, 1914–23.* Ed. by Paul Latawski. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992. pp. 55–70.

Professor Garliński briefly discusses the Ukrainian-Polish War that resulted with an uprising and Ukrainian forces quickly seizing almost the whole of Eastern Galicia, including Lviv. This success did not last long, and Ukrainian forces had to retreat. For Ukrainians, the situation was extremely difficult since Ukrainian armies in Galicia and Eastern Ukraine were under different command. Petlura already started talks with Piłsudski and was drifting toward agreement, while Petrushevych, pushed out of Eastern Galicia, did not want to hear of any cooperation with the Poles. Eventually Galician units joined Petlura. The author describes in some detail the events that took place before the signing of the Polish-Ukrainian agreement and the military offensive of Polish forces with Petlura's soldiers against the Red Army. According to the author, there was no chance for an independent Galician Ukraine. Later events proved that Petlura's conception of cooperation with Poland was the best solution. See also a reproduction of the document "Polish-Ukrainian Agreement of 21 April 1920" (*ibid.*, pp. 206–7).

677. Dashkevych, Yaroslav. "Ukraine and the Union Treaties of 1920 and 1922." *The Ukrainian Review* 39:19–25 (Spring 1991).

An English translation of an article written in Ukrainian in October 1990. The author argues that Ukraine's "voluntary" membership in the Soviet Union is a fiction because Ukraine had been conquered by Russian forces.

678. Dmytryshyn, Basil. "The German Overthrow of the Central *Rada*, April 1918: New Evidence from German Archives." *Nationalities Papers* 23:4: 751–65 (1995).

This study is based almost entirely on the unpublished papers of German General Wilhelm Groener, Chief Representative of the German High Command in Ukraine in 1918. The Western world was unaware of tragic events because they had neither diplomatic nor media representation in Ukraine. The Russian diplomats stationed in the Western world had access to their Western counterparts and worked tirelessly to preserve the territorial integrity of Imperial Russia. Under those circumstances, the Ukrainians had no chance of receiving a fair

hearing or an open-minded reception at the 1919 Paris Peace Conference. Ukraine paid a very heavy price for its brief but very tragic "German connection." A detailed analysis of German occupation and rich bibliographic documentation enhance this well-balanced study. Dmytryshyn's article complements a more comprehensive study of this period: Oleh Fedyshyn, *Germany's Drive to the East and the Ukrainian Revolution 1917–1918* (Wynar, no. 565).

679. Eley, Geoff. "Remapping the Nation: War, Revolutionary Upheaval and State Formation in Eastern Europe, 1914–1923." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective.* 2nd ed. Ed. by H. Aster and P. J. Potichnyj. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 205–46.

Dr. Eley is Professor of Modern German and European History and author of several publications. In 1917, the Ukrainian national movement found itself increasingly squeezed between the superior military and organizational resources of rival international designs—The counter-Revolutionary and self-interested ambitions of the great powers (first the Germans, then the British and French) and the Revolutionary ambitions of the Bolsheviks—neither of which proved particularly sensitive to the complexities of regional, let alone local, situations. The author evaluates the Ukrainian national movement, indicating that this process was essentially "normal" and there is nothing particularly "backward" or marginal about events in Ukraine.

680. Frankel, Jonathan. "The Dilemma of Jewish National Autonomism: The Case of Ukraine 1917–1920." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective.* 2nd ed. Ed. by H. Aster and P. J. Potichnyj. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 263–79.

Jonathan Frankel, Professor of History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, is author of *Prophecy and Politics: Socialism, Nationalism and Russian Jews 1862–1917.* According to the author, in the years 1917–1920, far-reaching attempts were made to establish Jewish national autonomy in Russia, Ukraine, Lithuania, and elsewhere in Eastern Europe. Dictatorship, civil war, barbarism and massacre, on a vast scale, made a mockery of long-laid and sophisticated plans for a new multitiered parliamentary order. Dr. Frankel describes events in Ukraine and the participation of some Jewish parties in several Ukrainian governments. Nevertheless, with the declaration of the Fourth Universal declaring Ukrainian independence, Jewish parties were negative to this proclamation and the Jewish Bund actually voted against the Universal. The Jewish autonomism was a concept posited on the consolidation of parliamentary democracy and would have required a high degree of order, stability, and liberalism for its success. In reality, it was launched into a world of war, revolution, and bloodshed. See also Frankel's older work, *Prophecy and Politics: Socialism, Nationalism and the Russian Jews 1862–1917* (Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1981).

681. Himka, John-Paul. "The National and the Social in the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917–20." *Archiv für Sozialgeschichte* 34:95–110 (1994).

The intersection of the social and national revolutions in Ukraine provides abundant material for the study of modern social mobilization along national and class lines, but this intellectual opportunity has been largely neglected. There is a highly polarized historiography; historians have been working either in the national paradigm or in the Soviet paradigm, with neither paradigm able to integrate both the social and the national. The historiography of the Ukrainian Revolution therefore made little substantial progress since the 1920s. Now,

however, the situation has changed. Ukraine has become an independent state, and it is possible to overcome the paradigmatic polarization. Subsequently, Dr. Himka discusses Ukrainian national and Soviet historiography. There has been a general reorientation from the Soviet to the Ukrainian national paradigm, and many historians are writing the exact opposite of what they wrote only a short time ago.

682. Hoshulyak, Andriy. "The First Unified Representation of the Ukrainian People: On the 80th Anniversary of the Labour Congress of Ukraine." *The Ukrainian Review* 45:4:15–24 (Winter 1998).

In the history of the national state-building process during the era of the Directory of the Ukrainian National Republic, the Congress of the Working People of Ukraine (Trudovyi Konhres) occupies an important place, and the author briefly describes the representation to the congress from the various territories.

683. Krawchenko, Bohdan. "The Social Structure of the Ukraine in 1917." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2: 97–112 (June 1990).

This brief and well-documented article offers a description of the Ukrainian population and statistical tables pertaining to the urbanization of Ukraine.

684. Lazarski, Christopher Wincenty. "The Politics of Fragmentation: The Anti-Bolshevik Opposition: Moscow, Kiev, Odessa, 1917–1919." Ph.D. diss., Georgetown University, 1993. 382p.

There was a considerable effort undertaken by the elite of Russian-educated society to organize a political opposition to Bolshevik power. This dissertation presents the history of the anti-Bolshevik political elite. The author discusses anticipated armed intervention, at first behind the Urals and later in the South. As historiography has almost entirely neglected the political facet of the anti-Bolshevik struggle, this dissertation is in general a pioneering study.

685. Mark, Rudolf A. "Social Questions and National Revolution: The Ukrainian National Republic in 1919–1920." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2: 113–31 (June 1990).

According to the author, a German scholar, the Ukrainian Revolution had, in fact, already come to an end in the spring of 1919. It is astonishing that Petlura succeeded in keeping the Ukrainian National Republic alive for two more years. In 1920 this was possible because of cooperation with Poland, and later the effort persevered because of the military uncertainty between the Poles, Whites, and Red Guards.

686. Minc, Mattityahu. "Kiev Zionists and the Ukrainian National Movement." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective*. 2nd ed. Ed. by H. Aster and P. J. Potichnyj. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 247–62.

Dr. Minc is Professor of Modern Jewish History at the University of Tel Aviv, specializing in Eastern European Jewish history. The Zionist organization in Kyiv at first displayed reserve and only occasionally sympathized with the Ukrainians' street demonstrations. This situation somewhat changed as the Ukrainian national movement developed. But even in October 1917, the Kyiv Zionist organization followed a persistent policy of aloofness toward the Jewish deputy secretary in the Ukrainian government. Only during the Hetman government did the Zionist movement change its attitude, as the Jews were permitted a certain degree of self-rule, without obligation to the Ukrainian national movement.

687. Palij, Michael. **The Ukrainian-Polish Defensive Alliance, 1919–1921: An Aspect of the Ukrainian Revolution.** Edmonton-Toronto: Canadian Institute

of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1995. 391p.

This is a book-size treatment in English of a relatively little-known aspect of Ukrainian struggle for independence. In 13 chapters, Dr. Palij analyzes the prelude to the Ukrainian-Polish alliance, provides two brief biographies—of Petlura and Piłsudski, describes the genesis of the Polish-Soviet War, the Polish-Ukrainian offensive and retreat from Ukraine, the battles of Warsaw and the Neman, and the Peace Treaty of Riga and the fate of the Ukrainian army after the treaties. Polish-Ukrainian political and military collaboration is an important part of the history of both countries and, according to the author, the idea of an alliance between the two large Slavic nations should remain alive. Starting with page 203, the substantial portion of this volume is devoted to bibliographical notes, a bibliography, and an index. ◆ **Reviews:** R. O. Pavliuk. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2:175–78 (Summer–Winter 1997). D. Stefanic. *Slavic Review* 52:2:350 (1997). P. Wandycz. *The Polish Review* 41:2:233–41 (1996).

688. Pelenski, Jaroslaw. "Hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky and Germany (1917–18) as Reflected in His Memoirs." In: *German-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective.* Ed. by Hans-Joachim Torke and John-Paul Himka. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1994. pp. 69–83.

After a brief review of existing literature on Skoropadsky, Dr. Pelenski provides a description of memoirs (written in Russian) that cover the end of 1917 to December 1918. Skoropadsky began the actual writing on January 5, 1919, in Berlin, three weeks after the fall of his Hetmanate (December 14, 1918). The author describes Skoropadsky's relations with Germany, and Dr. Pelenski feels that his assessment of relations between Germany and the Ukrainian governments (the *Rada* and its own Hetmanate) was, in general, quite balanced and realistic.

689. Procyk, Anna. "Russian Liberals and the Nationality Question During the Revolution." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 53:4:323–34 (Winter 1997).

A well-documented account about Russian liberals and their evaluation of the nationality problem as seen by General Denikin, the Kadet Party, and other political figures. The two extremes of the Russian political spectrum, the Bolsheviks and the Monarchists, were confident that reunification would take place once the regimes they were promoting were firmly established in the center.

690. Procyk, Anna. **Russian Nationalism and Ukraine: The Nationality Policy of the Volunteer Army During the Civil War.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1995. 202p.

In 1973, Dr. Procyk completed her doctoral dissertation at Columbia (Wynar, no. 552), and this monograph is a modified version of the dissertation. There are six chapters in this study, starting with the question of separate peace with Germany, then an analysis of White military forces, Ukraine at the Paris Peace Conference, the problem of Bolshevik Russia, Denikin and Ukrainian armed forces, the Crimea, Wrangel and the nationality question, and the Polish-Ukrainian alliance. In her conclusion, the author points out that in each Ukrainian government, irrespective of whether it was conservative, liberal, or socialist, there were currents favoring the establishment of federal ties with all nations of the former empire, headed by Russia. The White generals were made fully aware of the existence of these profederalist currents, and the Skoropadsky government even proclaimed federation of Ukraine with Russia. However, the White Russian movement was based on the slogan "Russia One and Indivisible," which meant the reinstitution of the Russian regime in Ukraine. As Dr. Procyk points out, "The White generals considered the defense of

Russia's unity a sacred duty, an obligation based on the military oath they had taken before the revolution" (p. 170). The volume concludes with a bibliography of archival sources, printed documents, memoirs and diaries, and secondary works.

See also Rudof A. Mark's "Social Questions and National Revolution: The Ukrainian National Republic in 1919–1920" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2:97–112 June 1990) that covers the Polish-Ukrainian alliance.

◆ **Reviews:** M. Baker. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2:178–79 (Summer–Winter 1997).

691. Silberfarb, Moses. **The Jewish Ministry and Jewish National Autonomy in Ukraine.** Trans. by David H. Lincoln. New York: Aleph Press, 1993. 115p.

During the brief period of Ukrainian autonomy and later independence, there were attempts to create a wide-ranging system of Jewish national autonomy. This book is a memoir of Moses Silberfarb, the first of the three Ministers of Jewish Affairs. The memoir is subdivided into five parts, outlining the institutional development of the Ministry as well as debates and the political decision making on the type and extent of autonomous rights. As Professor Mark indicates, "The Fourth Universal of UNR had set off on the path of separatism. This act found little support among the minority population, which—to put it simply—feared the growth of nationalist tendencies.... It is therefore not surprising that of the minority political factions, only the Polish Socialist Party voted for the Fourth Universal, while the Jewish parties either abstained or even voted against it. The results were disastrous, leading to the first clashes and excesses against the minority on the streets of Kyiv" (p. 395).

◆ **Reviews:** R. A. Mark. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 17:3/4:394–95 (December 1993). P. Radensky. *Slavic Review* 54:1:143–44 (1995).

692. Skirda, Alexandre, ed. **The Struggle and Other Essays by Nestor Makhno.** San Francisco: AK Press, 1996. 114p.

There are several books about Nestor Makhno (1889–1934), one of the most popular figures during the Civil War (Wynar, nos. 586–589), including several doctoral dissertations. This anthology of Makhno's writing was first published in 1931 in France and covers topics such as "A Few Words on the National Question in the Ukraine," "To the Jews of All Countries," "The Makhnovshchina and Anti-Semitism," "Anarchism of Our Times," "The ABC of the Revolutionary Anarchist," and several others. Of some interest is the "Bibliographical Afterword" of Alexandre Skirda, the editor of this publication.

693. Smolynec, Gregory. "The Union for the Liberation of Ukraine, 1914–1918." M.A. thesis, Carleton University (Canada), 1993. 221p.

The Union for the Liberation of Ukraine was formed in Austrian Galicia at the outbreak of World War I. The Union was the first political organization to articulate unequivocally the demand for Ukrainian statehood. The Union was the first Ukrainian political organization to adopt a realist approach to international affairs and the first to elaborate on the place of Ukraine in the international system.

694. Svoboda, Victor. "Was the Soviet Union Really Necessary?" *Soviet Studies* 44:5:761–84 (1992).

In the late nineteenth century, the idea of the right of nations for self-determination had gained currency in European public opinion, and in 1898, the Russian Social-Democrat Labor Party (RSDLP) adopted a resolution proclaiming "the right of nations to self-determination." Pre-revolutionary theory was soon to be followed by the practice of revolution. After February 1917, many national councils were set up on the territory of the former Russian Empire, and in March, an

all-Ukrainian national congress took place in Kyiv, demanding a far-reaching autonomy. Revolutionary events created chaos in the western part of Eastern Europe with Bolsheviks, Whites, and Ukrainian forces fighting each other. The victory was won by Bolsheviks at a very high price.

695. Szporluk, Roman. "Polish-Ukrainian Relations in 1918: Notes for Discussion." In: *The Reconstruction of Poland, 1914–23.* Ed. by Paul Latawski. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992. pp. 41–54.

In this brief article, Dr. Szporluk offers an overview of Ukrainian-Polish relations prior to 1918, and in the second part, discusses in some detail the expressed political views of Dmowski vs. Piłsudski on the Ukrainian question. There can be no doubt that only ideological fanaticism and ethnographic determinism could have been behind the determination of the Ukrainian delegates at Brest Litovsk to secure the Cholm region to Ukraine. Whether a less rigid approach to the Ukrainian-Polish territorial dispute in February 1918 would have made Polish intransigence less absolute in matters of Galicia in November 1918 is an unanswerable question.

696. Verstyuk, Vladyslav. "The Ukrainian Central Rada and Its Third and Fourth Universals." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 54:3/4:209–19 (Fall–Winter 1998).

The author provides a brief overview of existing literature on this topic, including works of Hrushevsky, Lysiak-Rudnytsky, P. Khrystyuk, and others. According to Mr. Verstyuk, the causes of the defeat of the Central Rada in January 1918 should be sought beyond politics. A turbulent, ruinous chain reaction in all spheres of state, political, economic, and social life came into being. In just a few short months, Russia was transformed into a land of derelicts, of people stripped of their social status and unburdened of responsibility before the law. It is under those circumstances that we need to seek the reasons for the failure of the All-Russian Constituent Assembly and the capricious reversal of the historical fate of the Central Rada. Without investigating in detail the state of Ukrainian society at the end of 1917 and early 1918, it is unlikely that historians will be able to make progess in understanding the final drama of the Central Rada. The author has a number of works on this subject, e.g., *Ukrayins'ka Tsentral'na Rada* (Kyiv: Zapovit, 1997). In the same issue of the *Ukrainian Quarterly*, Yaroslav Hrytsak writes about "Ukrainian Central Rada and Its Third and Fourth Universals" (*ibid.*, pp. 209–19); Volodymyr Stojko, "The Ukrainian Central Rada and the Bolsheviks" (*ibid.*, pp. 269–81); and Anna Procyk, "The Russian Provisional Government and Ukraine" (*ibid.*, pp. 257–68).

697. Von Hagen, Mark. "The Dilemmas of Ukrainian Independence and Statehood, 1917–21." *The Harriman Institute Forum* 7:5:7–11 (January 1994).

The author provides a brief survey of Ukraine historiography about the First World War and the Ukrainian aspiration to create an independent state. Dr. Von Hagen is proposing a need for new research of this period since some archival collections are now open for scholars.

698. Wade, Rex A. "Ukrainian Nationalism and 'Soviet Power': Kharkiv, 1917." In: *Ukrainian Past, Ukrainian Present.* Ed. by Bohdan Krawchenko. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993. pp. 70–83.

Dr. Rex A. Wade, who in 1993 was Professor of History at George Mason University in Halifax, Virginia, is the author of several books and articles dealing with the Soviet Union. In this article, he discusses the conflict between the Soviets and the Ukrainian *Rada*. Some documentation is included.

699. Wargelin, Clifford Frank. "Bread, Peace, and Poland: The Economic, Political, and Diplomatic Origins of Habsburg Policy at Brest-Litovsky, 1914–1918." Ph.D. diss., University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1994. 444p.

This dissertation examines the central government's wartime role by evaluating Habsburg policy with regard to three interrelated issues—the provisioning crisis in Austria, the debate of the constitutional reform of Austro-Magyar dualism that centered on the Union of Poland and the Monarchy, and Austria-Hungary's wartime relationship with Germany—and the outcome of that policy during the decisive peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsky between December 1917 and March 1918.

Soviet Ukraine

General Works

700. Bilinsky, Y., and V. Holubnychy. "Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU)." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984. Vol. I. pp. 548–50.

This entry is a concise, encyclopedic presentation of the general history of the Communist Party. There are also separate articles about the Communist Party of Ukraine and the Communist Party of Western Ukraine. The encyclopedia further provides entries on a number of articles dealing with related topics such as "Communist Youth Association" (*ibid.*, p. 556), "Communist Youth League of Ukraine" (*ibid.*, pp. 556–58), and "Communist Party of Transcarpathian Ukraine" (*ibid.*, p. 550).

701. Martin, Terry D. "An Affirmative Action Empire: Ethnicity and the Soviet State, 1923–1938." Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 1996. 1026p.

The Soviet Union was the first state in world history to introduce affirmative action programs for its nationality minority populations within each national territory; the local language was made the official language of the government. This policy was called *korenizatsiia.* In one of the chapters the author studies a case of *Ukrainizatsiia,* the policy of making the Ukrainian language the official state language in Ukraine. The author also describes Russian-Ukrainian relations and presents an interpretation of Ukrainian famine and the Skrypnyk affair. In concluding chapters there is a discussion of Russification policy of the RSFSR, the growth of Russian nationalism, and other related topics.

702. Lycholat, Peter E. " 'My Neighbours Want to Kill Me . . . ': A Study of Ukraine During the Interwar Period." *Ukrainian Review* 40:1:18–27 (Spring 1992); *ibid.* 40:2:3–11 (Summer 1992); *ibid.* 40:4:33–39 (Winter 1992).

Based on articles published in newspapers and journals in Western Europe and many books published in the Soviet Union and abroad, the author provides a popularly written account of primarily political events in Ukraine during the interwar period. Unfortunately, his appended bibliography contains incomplete citations.

703. Nahailo, Bohdan. "Ukrainian National Resistance in Soviet Ukraine During the 1920s." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 15:2:1–18 (Winter 1990).

The author describes the national resistance to Soviet rule in the first half of the 1920s. It took the form of guerilla warfare and anti-Soviet activity conducted by a host of armed detachments and underground organizations. This "insurgent movement" continued to struggle for national independence long after the regular forces of the Ukrainian People's (National) Republic (UNR) had been pushed out of Soviet-ruled Ukraine. The article is documented with many sources published in Soviet Ukraine and abroad.

Reference Works

704. Schaffner, Bradley L. **Bibliography of the Soviet Union: Its Predecessors and Successors.** Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1995. 569p.

Works included in this bibliography cover the former Soviet Union, its predecessor the Russian Empire, and the successor states. Baltic states are included. (They are not members of CIS; Ukraine is an associate member.) Most of the books have been published since 1984; arrangement is by broad subject. There are a total of 3,172 entries, which are not annotated. The volume concludes with an author's index. Most books pertaining to Ukraine are listed on pp. 483–512, some 160 entries. Along with scholarly works, this bibliography lists a number of marginal publications.

There are other bibliographies that cover the Soviet Union or Russia and contain some materials on Ukraine. Older imprints are covered by Raymond Pearson's work, *Russia and Eastern Europe, 1789–1985: A Bibliographic Guide* (New York: Manchester University Press, 1989. 210p.) which was reviewed by Murlin Croucher in *Slavic Review* (50:4:1066–67 Winter 1991). Croucher was also editor of *Slavic Studies: A Guide to Bibilographies, Encyclopedias and Handbooks* (Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 1993. 2 vols.). The Library of Congress published *New Soviet and Baltic Independent Series at the Library of Congress: A Holdings List*, compiled by Eric A. Johnson, Michael E. Neubert, and Bohdan Yasinsky and edited and with an introduction by Harold M. Leich (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1991. 369p.). A popularly written survey of Ukrainian bibliography was prepared by Maksym Boyko in "915 Years of Ukrainian Bibliography in Eastern Europe" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 46:1:59–73 Spring 1990). The same author compiled a number of bibliographies in the Ukrainian language, primarily covering the region of Volhynia. Several journals, e.g., *The Slavic Review*, *Canadian Slavonic Papers*, and others contain, from time to time, bibliographic listings including materials on Ukraine. The same is true of more specialized works, e.g., Rochelle Goldberg Ruthchild's *Women in Russia and the Soviet Union: An Annotated Bibliography* (New York: G. K. Hall, 1993. 203p.).

Famine

705. Brovkin, Vladimir N. "Robert Conquest's 'Harvest of Sorrow': A Challenge to the Revisionists." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 11:1/2:234–45 (June 1987).

Dr. Conquest's book *Harvest of Sorrow* is not only a well-researched study of the famine and its consequences in Ukraine in 1932–1933 but also an interpretive history of Soviet peasantry from the October Revolution to the mid-1930s.

706. Cairns, Andrew. **The Soviet Famine 1932–33: An Eye-Witness Account of Conditions in the Spring and Summer of 1932.** Ed. by Tony Kuz. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1989. 122p. (Research Report, no. 35).

Many books were published about the famine in Ukraine, most in English during the 1980s (Wynar, nos. 636–646). Dr. Andrew Cairns, who died in 1958, spent several months in 1932 traveling in the Soviet Union studying agriculture. In the spring and summer of 1932, he describes in detail the plight of the people caught in the middle of the emerging famine. As an employee of the Empire Marketing Board in London, the author discusses in a separate chapter his travels to Ukraine, Crimea, and Northern Caucasus and the existing conditions. Appended is a select bibliography covering several little-known British sources, including publications of the British Embassy in Moscow. See also M. Wayne Morris, *Stalin's Famine and Roosevelt's Recognition of Russia*

(Landham, M.D.: University Press of America, 1994. 234p.).

707. Conquest, Robert. **The Great Terror: A Reassessment.** London: Hutchinson, 1990.

A revision of the author's classic work *The Harvest of Sorrow*, published in 1986 (Wynar, no. 639).

708. Davies, R. W., M. B. Tauger, and S. G. Wheatcroft. "Stalin, Grain Stocks and the Famine of 1932–1933." *Slavic Review* 54:3:642–57 (Fall 1995).

Most Western and all Soviet studies of the Stalinist economy have ignored the role played by the stockpiling of grain in the agricultural crisis of the early 1930s. Naum Jasny in his major work on Stalinist agriculture (*The Socialized Agriculture of the USSR: Plans and Performance.* Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1949) indicated that data were insufficient to reach a conclusion. Most other authors, e.g., Baykov, Dobb, Voline, and Nove (author cites them) said nothing about grain stocks.

The literature divides "grain stocks" into two main categories: "invisible stocks" held by peasants (and in the 1930s by collective and state farms) for food, seed, fodder, and emergencies. Peasant carryover is very difficult to assess. In the archives, widely varying estimates of invisible stocks for the early 1930s saw a general decline. The "invisible stocks" are those which were passed from producers to traders, to state and other collection agencies, and to subsequent grain-consuming organizations, plus stocks in transit.

The article describes the situation during the 1929 harvest and the 1929–1930 agricultural year and the 1931 and 1932 harvests and agricultural years. In spring 1933, as in the previous year, leading grain officials addressed a series of urgent memoranda to the Politburo warning of shortages. The authors claim that it was not known by Soviet authorities about the amount of grain held by grain-consuming organizations, notably the Red Army. They also claim that it is difficult, perhaps impossible, to assess the extent to which it would have been possible for Stalin to use part of the grain stocks available in spring 1933 to feed starving peasants. Nevertheless, it seems certain that, if Stalin had risked lower levels of these reserves in the spring and summer of 1933, hundreds of thousands—perhaps millions—of lives could have been saved. See also R. W. Davies, "Soviet Military Expenditure, 1929–1933. A Reconsideration" (*Europe-Asia Studies* 45:577–608 1993).

709. **The Great Famine in Ukraine 1932–33: A Collection of Memoirs, Speeches and Essays Prepared in 1983 in Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Famine in Ukraine During 1932–33.** Toronto: The Ukrainian Orthodox Brotherhood of St. Volodymyr, 1988. 146, 166p.

Published in English and Ukrainian, this publication was sponsored by the Publishing Committee of the Orthodox Brotherhood in Canada. In the preface, the Committee states, "In publishing it, we did not expect to uncover some novel secret, nor did we expect to add anything new or unknown to the chronicles of that terrible event in Ukraine" (p. 3). The Committee is probably right—the reader will find very little new here. Reprinted are some memoirs, e.g., of Rev. Volodymyr Bazylevs'kyi, that were delivered in 1983 at the Conference of the Association of Ukrainian Engineers. Also included are some articles of a general nature, e.g., "The Famine as a Specific Forum of Bolshevik Terror in Ukraine" by I. Slonivs'kyi, a reproduction of a speech by Dr. Volodymyr Dushnyk delivered in November 1983, a similar speech by Nina Strokata also delivered in 1983 at the Conference of the Association of Ukrainian Orthodox Sisterhoods, and other similar material. In view of a volume of material

published earlier on this topic (Wynar, nos. 636–646), or more scholarly articles published after 1988, this collection is of only marginal value to students of this tragedy.

710. Hunter, Ian A. "Putting History on Trial: The Ukrainian Famine of 1932–33." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 15:2:47–74 (Winter 1990).

Few attempts have been made to settle historical controversies by trial process. One such attempt was the International Commission of Inquiry into the Ukrainian famine of 1932–33. In 1988, this commission convened hearings in Europe, England, and New York. This article examines, from a participant's perspective, the origin, terms of reference, composition, procedure, and final report of the Commission.

See also Jaroslaw Bilocerkowycz's "Focusing on the Ukrainian Famine of 1932–33" (*Problems of Communism* 38:4: 33–40 July–August 1989). The author, in this survey article, reviews books on this subject written by M. Dolot, R. Conquest, E. Ammende, M. Carynnyk, L. Luciuk, B. Kordan, and J. Mace (Wynar, nos. 636–646). Of interest are articles by Dr. Wolodymyr Stojko, "On the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine" (*The Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:2:117–20 Summer 1993); Dr. George P. Kulchytsky's "Western Relief Efforts During the 'Stalin Famine' " (*The Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:152–64 Summer 1993); and the article of noted Ukrainian poet and civic leader Ivan Drach, "To the Famine-Genocide of 1933," translated by R. K. Stojko-Lozynskyj (*The Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:4:357–61 Winter 1993), an address read at the Sixtieth Anniversary Commemoration of the Famine-Genocide held in Kyiv, September 9, 1993.

711. Kulchytsky, George P. "Western Relief Efforts During the 'Stalin Famine.' " *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:2:152–64 (Summer 1993).

In Western Ukraine in 1933, Ukrainians living in Galicia under the Polish regime organized the Ukrainian Relief Committee, which was to serve as a humanitarian organization to help starving people in Eastern Ukraine. Thirty-four organizations endorsed the Relief Committee headed by a known politician, Dr. D. Levytsky, with M. W. Mudry responsible for its executive work. October 29, 1933, was chosen by the committee as the "Day of National Mourning," gaining the support of 14 newspapers as well as Ukrainian parliamentarians in the Polish *Sejm*. The author describes other steps taken by the committee, indicating that at the time when the famine in Ukraine reached its most horrible proportions two events took place: the widely publicized Ukrainian trip of E. Herriot, former Premier of France, and recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States. Most of the Western press simply did not want to discuss the famine.

712. Kuromiya, Hiroaki. "Ukraine and Russia in the 1930s." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 18:3/4:326–41 (December 1994).

One of the most important events in the history of Ukraine in the 1930s was the famine of 1932–1933. Many historians consider the famine a manmade disaster. The author argues that the famine struck not only Ukraine but Russia, Kazakhstan, and other areas of the country as well. It is arguable whether Ukraine was hardest hit by the famine, and Kazakhstan lost many more lives proportionately than did Ukraine. The author is Associate Professor of History at Indiana University.

713. Mace, James E. "How Ukraine was Permitted to Remember." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:2:121–51 (Summer 1993).

Dr. Mace provides a good historical background about the Soviet treatment of the Ukrainian famine, indicating that "Well into the 1980s, the Soviet *ancien regime* and its sympathizers denounced both commemorations of the Ukrainian Famine and

any attempt to study it in a scholarly manner as a 'Bourgeois falsification' of history" (p. 121). Douglas Tottle published in Toronto in 1987 *Fraud, Famine, and Fascism* (Wynar, no. 640) and, according to Dr. Mace, Stanislav Kulchytsky, new Deputy Director of the Institute of History, first approached the issue of the famine in the letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine in 1987. A year later he published the first "limited" article on this subject. Step by step, Dr. Mace analyzes all writings in the Soviet Union and abroad connected with this tragedy, including a separate section of the role of Russian historians and the Union of Ukraine's Writers.

714. Mace, James E., and Leonid Heretz, eds. **Oral History Project of the Commission on the Ukraine Famine: Investigation of the Ukrainian Famine 1932–1933.** Vols. 1–3. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990. 1734p.

During the 1980s, many scholarly studies, memoirs, and descriptive works were published about the famine in Ukraine (Wynar, nos. 636–646). In 1988, *Investigation of the Ukrainian Famine 1932–1937* was released by the Commission of the Ukrainian Famine (Wynar, no. 644), edited by Dr. James E. Mace. The present three volumes cover 199 interviews dealing not only with the 1932–1933 famine, but also with economic, social, political, and military conditions prevailing in Ukraine during 1917–1934. The crucial information that comes out of interviews is that the famine caused massive deaths.

◆ **Reviews:** M. Melnyk. *Ethnic Forum* 12:2: 101–3 (1992).

715. Solchanyk, Roman. "An Interview with Stanislav V. Kulchyts'kyi." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 15:1:39–52 (Summer 1990).

Dr. Kulchyts'kyi was a Head of the Department of the History of Socialist Construction of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Institute of History. He participated in a conference in Toronto (March 2–4, 1990) entitled "Ukraine Under Stalin, 1928–1939." The interview covered publications of Dr. Kulchyts'kyi, primarily dealing with the famine in Ukraine.

716. Stone, Daniel. "The Economic Origins of the Soviet Famine of 1932–1933: Some Views from Poland." *The Polish Review* 37:2:167–83 (1992).

A particular problem that has gained widespread publicity has been the question of the Soviet, or Ukrainian, Famine of 1932–1933: its existence, dimensions, and causes. According to the author, these important issues have generally been raised in the context of nationality politics within the Soviet Union rather than as an economic issue. A prominent topic in this debate has been contemporary press coverage, particularly by *The New York Times* and Walter Duranty who won the Pulitzer Prize in 1932 but whose reportage on the 1932–1933 Famine has been strongly attacked.

See, for example, S. J. Taylor's *Stalin's Apologist Walter Duranty: The New York Times Man in Moscow* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1990. 406p.). The author examines economic factors, especially at the end of New Economic Policy and Collectivization and economic collapse and famine. Contemporary Polish sources confirm this tragedy.

717. Tauger, Mark B. "The 1932 Harvest and the Famine of 1933." *Slavic Review* 50:1:70–89 (Spring 1991).

Western and even Soviet publications have described the 1933 famine in the Soviet Union as "manmade" or "artificial." Reviewing the existing literature on this subject and writings of such scholars as Robert Conquest or James Mace (for voluminous literature on this subject, see Wynar, nos. 636–646). The author indicates that "The Stalinist leadership is presented as having imposed harsh procurement quotas on Ukraine and regions inhabited by other

groups, such as Kuban' Cossacks and Volga Germans, in order to suppress nationalism and to overcome opposition to collectivization" (p. 20). After citing many statistical sources and Soviet and non-Soviet authors, the author argues that "the famine was real, the result of a failure of economic policy, of the 'revolution from above,' rather than a 'successful' nationality policy against Ukrainians or other ethnic groups" (p. 89). On several occasions the author claims that even the communist regime admitted the existence of famine. As it is known, the famine was officially admitted by Soviet sources only during Gorbachev's perestroika, not before.

718. Taylor, S. J. **Stalin's Apologist Walter Duranty: The New York Times Man in Moscow.** New York: Oxford University Press, 1990. 406p.

The author presents a biography of Walter Duranty, one of the most prominent journalists who glossed over Stalin's crimes to secure his reputation as the one largely credited with normalizing American-Soviet relations in 1933. Walter Duranty, a Pulitzer Prize winner, is remembered by Ukrainians for his coverup of a tragic famine in Ukraine in 1933.

Stalinist Purges

719. Benvenuti, Francesco. "Industry and Purge in the Donbass, 1939–37." *Europe-Asia Studies* 45:1:57–78 (1993).

The S. M. Kirov Iron and Steel Plant in the town of Makeevka in Donbass came under fire of the Great Purges at the beginning of 1937. This plant was one of the biggest in the Soviet Union,with some 20,000 workers and hundreds of clerks and other types of support personnel. The author describes in some detail events that led to the purge and indicates that the process of the purge in the Donbass Communist party and industry emerged as a result of a number of initiatives taken by Moscow.

720. Graziosi, Andrea. **The Great Peasant War: Bolsheviks and Peasants, 1917–1933.** Cambridge: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1996. 77p.

The author presents his arguments in five sections: "Background," "Overture, 1917," "Act I, 1981–1922," "Intermission (Truce), 1922–1927," and "Second and Concluding Act, 1928–1933." The Stalinist regime resembled a modern totalitarian regime, imposing a peculiar kind of serfdom in the countryside. Graziosi is familiar with Ukrainian history and frequently illustrates his thesis with Ukrainian examples. For a general background see J. Arch Getty and Roberta T. Manning's *Stalinist Terror: New Perspectives* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1993. 294p.).

721. Kamenetsky, Ihor, ed. **The Tragedy of Vinnytsia: Materials on Stalin's Policy of Extermination in Ukraine During the Great Purge, 1936–1938.** New York: Ukrainian Historical Association, 1989. 265p.

Dr. Kamenetsky, the author of *Hitler's Occupation of Ukraine, 1941–1944: A Study of Totalitarian Imperialism* published in 1956 (Wynar, no. 654), edited a collection of German documents and some eyewitness accounts, testimonials, and commentaries pertaining to the Stalinist atrocity at Vinnytsia. The 1943 German investigation with a commission of foreign medical examiners described the condition of 9,432 bodies unearthed at that time and analyzed the causes of their deaths in gruesome medical detail. Several statements from the victims' relatives who had been told by the NKVD that the victims had been exiled to Siberia without the right of correspondence were reproduced. There is an interesting and well-prepared introduction to this material by Dr. Kamenetsky who implicitly admits that all the conclusions were drawn

directly or indirectly on the human report. Professor Tauger points out in *Slavic Review*, "The potential for bias in the sources requires consideration because the Vinnytsia case may have been a Nazi atrocity, at least in part" (p. 812). The reviewer continues with his critical comments, and the reader might be interested to consult this review. Nevertheless, it seems hardly probable that this was a German atrocity in view of several other atrocities discovered in several places in Ukraine. As a matter of fact, such discoveries continue to date, after Ukraine won its independence. It probably testifies more about the bias of some Western scholars that was evident in many writings pertaining to works of émigré scholars that had to be treated with suspicion.

A brief bibliography and general index conclude the volume.

◆ **Reviews:** J. P. Himka. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 32:4:516–71 (December 1990). L. Luciuk. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:1:82–83 (Spring 1993). M. B. Tauger. *Slavic Review* 51:4:812–13 (Winter 1992).

722. Kuromiya, Hiroaki. "Stalinist Terror in the Donbas: A Note." *Slavic Review* 50:1:157–62 (Spring 1991).

The Committee on State Security (KGB), the successor to the notorious security police (OGPU-NKVD), published data on the victims of the state terror under Stalin. From 1930 to 1953, 3,778,234 people (including foreigners) were indicted by judicial and extra-judicial organs for "counterrevolutionary and other state crimes;" of those, 786,098 people were sentenced to capital punishment and shot (p. 157). These figures, as the KGB task force admits, are still incomplete. It is also not clear who is included in these figures. For example, are all the dekulakized included?

The famous Shachty affair of 1928 led to the arrest of half of the Donbas engineers and technicians by mid-1931. The campaign of collectivization and dekulakization resulted in the dispossession and deportation or murder of untold numbers of peasants. In the grave famine crisis of 1932–1933, extraordinarily harsh punishments were again used on the Donbas population. According to the notorious 7 August 1931 law on "socialist property," thousands of people were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment or forced labor. The author provides statistical information on the executed or imprisoned, including the list of 32 dismissed Donbas officials.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, there are many monographs that describe the Soviet terror during the Stalin regime, and many of them contain information about Ukraine. David Marple's *Stalinism in Ukraine in the 1940s* is reviewed in this volume. Of special interest to students of Ukrainian affairs are two books by Professor Robert Conquest: *Stalin: Breaker of Nations* (New York: Viking, 1991. 346p.) and *The Great Terror: A Reassessment* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1990. 570p.).

◆ **Reviews of *Stalin: Breaker of Nations*:** R. Pipes. *New York Times Book Review* (November 10, 1991). J. P. Roche. *New Leader* 74:14:25–26 (December 30, 1991). J. H. Stanhope. *Journal of Social, Political and Economic Studies* 16:4:509–10 (Winter 1991).

◆ **Reviews of *The Great Terror*:** N. Davies. *New York Times Book Review* (May 13, 1990). T. Tolstaya. *New York Review of Books* 38:7:3 (April 11, 1991). T. R. Ravindranathan. *Canadian Journal of History-Annales canadienne d'histoire* 28:3:545–59 (December 1993).

723. Marples, David R. **Stalinism in Ukraine in the 1940s.** New York: St. Martin's Press and Edmonton: University of Alberta Press, 1992. 228p.

Dr. Marples, a prolific scholar of the younger generation is the author of books and articles on the Chernobyl tragedy (Wynar, nos. 533–534) and other studies. Some of the articles in this volume originated from his doctoral dissertation (University of Sheffield, 1985). Others are new, written at a later time. As Dr. Bilinsky pointed out in his review, chapters on collectivization read very well and Dr. Marples makes a good case for not exaggerating the differences

between Kaganovich and Khrushchev. There is a brief chapter on "Wartime Collaboration in Ukraine: Some Preliminary Questions and Responses." As the author states, "The case of Ukraine in the 1940s combines nationalism and a historical tradition of statelessness, apart from brief historical periods. Nationalist aspirations there were genuine" (p. 196).

◆ **Reviews:** J. T. Alexander. *Historian* 56:2:391–92 (Winter 1994). A. Ball. *Slavic Review* 52:4:911–12 (Winter 1993). J. Bilocerkowycz. *Russian Review* 53:1:149–50 (January 1994). J. Bilinsky. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 19:2:111–14 (Winter 1994). G. Liber. *American Historial Review* 99:1:271–72 (February 1994). D. Saunders. *International History Review* 15:3:609 (August 1993).

724. Shapoval, Iurii. "The Tragic Fate of Iuliian Bachynsky." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 23:1:25–39 (Summer 1998).

Iuliian Bachynsky (1870–1940), a noted Galician political figure and the author of such well-known works as *Ukraina irridenta* (Lviv, 1895 and 1899; Berlin, 1924) and *Ukrainska immigratsiia v Z'edynenykh Derzhavakh Ameryky* (*Ukrainian immigration in the United States* [Lviv, 1914]), was executed by the Soviet regime in 1940. Along with many other prominent Galician figures, he went to the Soviet Ukraine, was employed in the publishing house of Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia in Kharkiv, and was arrested in November 1934 with testimony of another prominent Galician writer, Antin Krushelnytsky, both of them "activists" in the clandestine émigré-Nationalist Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO), along with other prominent Ukrainian figures from Western Ukraine, such as H. Kosak, S. L. Rudnytskyy, and others. Professor Shapoval is the author of several studies of Stalinism in Ukraine and is a member of the National Academy of Sciences in Ukraine in Kyiv.

725. Vynnychenko, Ihor. "The Deportation, Incarceration, and Forced Resettlement of Ukrainians in the Soviet Period." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 18:1/2:55–68 (Summer–Winter 1993).

A brief overview of the functioning of Soviet terror apparatus, from the beginning of the 1920s to Stalin's death. The author, affiliated with Kyiv University, also provides some statistical tables about deportations in the periods before and after World War II based on primary and secondary sources.

Other Topics

726. Conte, Francis. **Christian Rakovski (1873–1941): A Political Biography.** Trans. by A. P. M. Bradley. Boulder, Colo.: East European Monographs, 1989. 517p.

Selected Writings on Opposition in the USSR 1923–1930 by Christian Rakovski was previously reviewed (Wynar, no. 614). At that time we mentioned a biography of this Communist political figure written in French (1978) by Francis Conte, Professor at the Sorbonne. This is an English translation of the French work describing the role of Rakovski in Ukraine in chapters 4–12. Heading the Ukrainian government from 1919 until July 1923, Rakovski was pursuing a leftist policy internationally and leading the onslaught of the "Kombedy." According to the author, he sought to keep Ukraine a separate but equal partner of the Russian Republic. In this sense, "he was a champion of Ukrainian nationality," indicated Oppenheim. Most scholars will probably not agree with such a statement.

◆ **Reviews:** S. A. Oppenheim. *Slavic Review* 50:1:182–83 (Spring 1991).

727. Estraikh, Gennady. "Ukrainian Jews' Language Behaviour in the 1920s: An Index of Ukrainian Status." In: *The Ukrainian Review* 40:3:40–44 (Autumn 1993).

In 1926, of one and a half million Jews in the Soviet Union, 60 percent resided in Ukraine. About 28 percent of them concentrated in the largest cities—Kyiv, Kharkiv, Odesa, and Dnipro Petrovsk. Over 75 percent of Jews in Ukraine claimed Yiddish as their mother tongue, and Ukrainian Jews gravitated chiefly to the Soviet supra-language, Russian.

728. Graziosi, Andres. "G. L. Piatakov (1890–1937): A Mirror of Soviet History." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2:101–66 (June 1992).

A biography of Georgii Piatakov, a Russian born in Kyiv into a family of industrialists, who was, during the course of his life, a leader of the Left Communists; a founder and first Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party (KP[b]U); the Premier of a government during the Civil War; and, above all, the organizer of Soviet industrialization as Vice-President of the Supreme Council of National Economy (VSNKh) in the 1920s, and the first Deputy of the Commissariat of Heavy Industry (NKTP) in the 1930s.

729. Kosiba, Harold John. "Stalin's Great Game: Anglo-Soviet Relations in the Near East, 1939–1943." Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1991. 483p.

After 1917, Soviet and British leaders resumed the old Anglo-Russian Great Game, which involved competition for influence and power in the buffer areas that separated British India and Britain's Mediterranean communications from the southern, ethnically non-Russian regions of the Russian Empire. The dissertation focuses on Anglo-Soviet relations in the Black Sea region, including the Balkans, Turkey, Ukraine, the Crimean Peninsula, the Caucasus, Iran, Central Asia, and Afghanistan.

730. Liber, George. "Urban Growth and Ethnic Change in the Ukrainian SSR, 1923–33." *Soviet Studies* 41:1:574–91 (October 1989).

The Soviet Union began its transformation from a predominantly rural to a predominantly urban society in the early 1920s. Soviet urban population more than doubled between the first and second censuses (1926 and 1939), growing from 26.3 million to 55.9 million. In the Ukrainian SSR between 1920 and 1933, the urban population nearly doubled from 3,916,300 to 7,158,700. The author discusses ethnic changes during the period between 1920 and 1926 and after 1926. As cities acquired more Ukrainian inhabitants, Russian political control over the urban areas was threatened, for Ukrainization and the increased urbanization of Ukrainians signaled the imminent decline of political all-Russification of the cities and major industrial areas.

731. Riznychenko, Olha. "Press and Publishing in Kharkiv, 1920s–1930s." *The Ukrainian Review* 45:4:44–50 (Fall 1998).

According to existing sources, 86 various newspapers and journals were published in Kharkiv—26 newspapers and 60 magazines. Eighteen newspapers were published in Ukrainian, three in Yiddish, two in German, one in Bulgarian, one in Polish, and one in Russian. The author offers some descriptions of the composition of this press and historical comments.

732. Shapoval, Iurii. "Oleksander Shumsky: His Last Thirteen Years." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 18:1/2:69–84 (Summer–Winter 1993).

According to Pavel Sudoplatov, Shumsky was killed by the Soviet "organs" in 1946. In other words, he did not die suddenly or commit suicide, as some scholars have speculated. Iurii Shapoval, of the Institute of Ethnic Relations and Political Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in Kyiv, provides in this article a brief overview about the arrest of Shumsky on May 13, 1933 and the subsequent events of his life, including numerous letters and telegrams sent by Shumsky to Soviet authorities.

733. Shapoval, Iurii. " 'On Ukrainian Separatism': A GPU Circular of 1926." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 18:3/4:275–302 (December 1994).

The author discusses and reproduces a document of September 1926 known as "Ukrainization" which was printed in 75 copies as a strictly classified official memorandum. He concludes that in all periods of Communist rule in Ukraine, the main focus of attention of the Special Service was the struggle with Ukrainian nationalism.

734. Wasyliw, Zenon Victor. "Soviet Culture in the Ukrainian Village: The Transformation of Everyday Life and Values, 1921–1928." Ph.D. diss., State University of New York at Binghamton, 1992. 293p.

The era of the New Economic Policy (NEP, 1921–1928) was a transitional period in Soviet history. The state abandoned "War Communism" and introduced more moderate policies to rebuild the economy and gain the support of the population. One of the policy's priorities was the development of the socialist worldview and Soviet culture in an overwhelmingly rural population, which included many non-Russians. Ukraine, the largest non-Russian nationality and overwhelmingly rural, became an important barometer of the effectiveness of a cultural Sovietization policy. This dissertation evaluates transformation of the everyday life and values in the Ukrainian village, 1921–1928.

The Bolsheviks attempted to replace Ukrainian traditional authority with new urban-based cultural models. Institutional religion was confronted with an antireligious campaign. The family was to be transformed according to an equitable model of gender relationships. Finally, the print media and visual arts were destined to lead to the creation of a new socialist perception among Ukrainian villagers.

Regional History

Cities

735. Friedberg, Maurice. **How Things Were Done in Odessa: Cultural and Intellectual Pursuits in a Soviet City.** Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1991. 145p.

This quasisociological study is based on interviews of 102 Jewish Ukrainians who emigrated from Odesa to the United States in the 1970s. The author paints a rather dark picture, as can be expected from a group of disenfranchised individuals describing a "period of stagnation." The informants describe difficulties of gaining admission into various schools and universities, corruption, Soviet censorship, and the ordinary lives of several segments of the population—musicians, artists, journalists, doctors, and others.

Herlihy, the author of a scholarly study—*Odessa: A History, 1794–1914* (Wynar, no. 475)—reviews this work, saying, "If we accept this work as a collective memoir by a disaffected subgroup of the population, and not as a sociological study of the city as a whole, or even of the total emigration, there is much insight into how badly things were done in Odessa. The texture of these grim years is captured within this slim volume; it is a memoir worth preserving." ◆ **Reviews:** P. Herlihy. *Russian Review* 52:1:133 (January 1993).

736. Friedgut, Theodore H. **Iuzovka and Revolution, Vol. 1: Life and Work in Russia's Donbass, 1869–1924.** New York: Columbia University; Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1989. 361p. (Studies of the Harriman Institute).

Friedgut, Theodore H. **Iuzovka and Revolution, Vol. 2: Politics and Revolution in Russia's Donbass, 1869–1924.** Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1994. 514p.

A well-documented study of one of the most important industrial regions in the former Russian Empire and later the USSR. The first volume provides interesting details of daily life, with thoughtful analysis of the roles both of the state and the industrialists, and of their governance of the workers who were producing the coal, iron, and steel. As it was pointed out by Professor Rassweiler, "Ukrainian readers will be interested to note how few Ukrainians Friedgut found in his population analysis. He notes Ukrainian cultural events but does not specifically discuss the Russian character of education or address the issue of Russification" (p. 454).

The second volume is devoted to politics. The central thesis of this book is clear: the Russian Empire collapsed because it failed to modernize politically. As it was pointed out by Professor Kuromiya, the bulk of the book is confusing and "another problem is the lack of any understanding of Ukrainian factors; this volume barely mentions them. In the earlier volume, Friedgut dismissed the Ukrainian dimension of Donbass life: 'The Donbass is geographically within the Ukraine, yet the Ukrainian population of the area plays only a marginal and largely reactive role in our history' " (p. 393). As it is known, only a smaller part of Donbass is in Russia, but Iuzovka (Donets'k) was and is in Ukraine. One has to agree with the reviewer that Friedgut's scholarly judgment is also at times questionable, especially in relation to the Ukrainians and Ukraine in general.
◆ **Reviews:** H. Kuromiya. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 17:3/4:392–93 (December 1993). S. P. McCaffrey. *Russian Review* 50:1:94–96 (January 1991). N. G. O. Pereira. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 32:2:181–82 (June 1990). A. D. Rassweiler. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:3/4:453–54 (December 1991). L. H. Siegelbaum. *Slavic Review* 50:2:437–38 (Summer 1991). M. K. Stolee. *History: Reviews of New Books* 19:4:179 (Summer 1991). G. D. Surh. *American Historical Review* 97:3:895–96 (June 1992).

737. Hamm, Michael F. **Kiev: A Portrait, 1800–1917.** Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1993. 304p.

This book presents a historical overview of the physical, political, social, cultural, and ethnic developments of Kyiv during the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century. Early in the nineteenth century, many of the ancient Kyivan institutions left over from the days of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth were still well preserved. The suppression of the Polish national uprising of 1830–1831 led to far-reaching changes in Kyivan society, and in the midst of these changes the Ukrainian national awakening got underway. According to the reviewer, Dr. Thomas Prymak, "There is great asymmetry in its treatment of the various groups in question, namely, Poles, Ukrainians, Russians, and Jews. The problem lies in the superficial and unsympathetic narrative on the Poles, the cursory treatment of the Ukrainians, and the contrasting sympathy and detail given the Jews" (p. 231). There are a number of factual errors, e.g., the Cyrilo-Methodian Brotherhood was not organized by Kulish (p. 95), the Hromada was not "disbanded until the 1870s" (p. 17), and there was no school or theater in prerevolutionary Kyiv named after Hrushevsky (p. 115).
◆ **Reviews:** R. T. M. Prymak. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 229–32 (Summer–Winter 1993).

738. Weinberg, Robert. **The Revolution of 1905 in Odessa: Blood on the Steps.** Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1993. 302p.

Odesa was the south sea gate of the Russian Empire, a "Russian El Dorado." The author focuses primarily on Odesa's working class, and his account of the participation of other Soviet strata in the events of 1905 is rather fragmentary. Among other things, he points out that, unlike other regions, where, after the dramatic events of January and February 1905, a period of relative calm ensued, the workers' movement in Odesa continued to grow in the spring and summer of 1905 and reached its apex in

June, when the workers engaged in bloody clashes with the police and army. The Jewish question occupies constantly a central place in the study. As it is known, Odesa was the only large city in the Russian Empire with a significant percentage of Jews, and the Jews gave that city its unique character. Countering the stereotype of "wealthy Jews," Weinberg demonstrates that the majority of Odesa's Jewish population suffered the same poverty and hardships as other nationalities. In a separate chapter, the author describes the October 1905 pogrom in Odesa, the day after the czar's manifesto of October 17 proclaiming basic civil rights. The authorities were helpless in restraining the pogromists, and occasionally government officials directly facilitated the pogroms. Not only did chauvinistic burghers and the lumpen element actively participated in pogroms, but also the most backward, unskilled, and least organized part of the proletariat. Events associated with the pogrom pushed ahead the political consolidation of the most conscious and best-organized part of the working class and accelerated the creation of their own unions and the Soviet of workers' deputies.

739. Yekelchyk, Serhy. "The Making of a 'Proletarian Capital': Patterns of Stalinist Social Policy in Kiev in the Mid-1930s." *Europe-Asia Studies* 50:7:1229–44 (1998).

In June 1934, the capital of Ukraine was moved from Kharkiv to Kyiv, and the author describes some of the factors that influenced Soviet authorities to make this decision. Kharkiv was primarily an important industrial city with a large working-class population. Kyiv, at the turn of the 1930s, was less industrially developed. Making Kyiv a Stalinist capital demanded not only huge investments but also significant coercion, purging, and disciplining.

Galicia

740. Baker, Mark. "Lewis Namier and the Problem of Eastern Galicia." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 23:2:59–104 (Winter 1998).

Lewis Namier (Bernstein) was born in Russian-ruled Poland near Lublin and, from his youth, developed a sympathy for the local Ukrainian peasants. This article discusses his involvement in the post-World War I "settlement" of the question of Eastern Galicia. Unlike many of his British colleagues, Namier was painfully aware of the national tensions in his home province, and he strove to impress upon the Britons that their model of national development was not suited for Eastern Europe. See also Mark Baker's "Sir Lewis Namier: An Eastern European's Historical Outline" (*Past Imperfect* 1:113–32 July 1992) and also an older article of Taras Hunchak, "Sir Lewis Namier and the Struggle for Eastern Galicia" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 1:2:138–210 June 1977).

741. Baran, Volodymyr. "1100th Anniversary of Halych." *The Ukrainian Review* 45:4:25–36 (Winter 1998).

The author describes the celebration in Ukraine (September 18–20, 1998) and offers some historical comments.

742. Dashkevych, Yaroslav. "East Galicia: Ethnic Relations, National Myths and Mentality." *The Ukrainian Review* 43:2:45–54 (Summer 1996).

A noted historian from Lviv, Ukraine discusses the ethnopolitical situation in the region with a number of statistical tables showing the composition of the population in 1931, with paragraphs on Ukrainians, Poles, Russians, and Jews. The problem of stereotypes is not completely alien to Ukrainian scholarship.

743. Himka, John-Paul. "The Case of the Unrecovered Memory." In: *Ukraina: Istorychni ta filolohichni rozvidky prysviacheni–60-richchiu Akademika Iaroslava Isajevycha.* Lviv: Instytut Ukrainozvavstva im. I. Krypiakevycha, NAN, Ukrainy, 1998. pp. 655–61.

This article is published in English in a Festschrift for Academician Ia. Isajevych dedicated to his 60th birthday. Dr. Himka enumerates some of his research projects pertaining to the history of Galicia, indicating, among other problems, that until roughly 1882, the majority of the educated Ruthenian population of Galicia considered itself Russian.

744. Himka, John-Paul. "The Galician Triangle: Poles, Ukrainians, and Jews Under Austrian Rule." In: *Cross Currents: A Yearbook of Central European Culture.* New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1993. pp. 129–46.

This article focuses on the relationship between the three major nationalities of Austrian Galicia, with respect to the social, political, religious, and cultural dimensions of these relations. This essay, in a somewhat different form, was originally presented at the conference, "Jews, Poles, and Ukrainians in Galicia: 1772–1918," sponsored by the Institut für die Wissenschaften vom Menschen, Vienna, 26–28 June 1992.

745. Himka, John-Paul. "German Culture and National Awakening in Western Ukraine Before the Revolution of 1848." In: *German-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective.* Ed. by Hans-Joachim Torke and John-Paul Himka. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1994. pp. 29–44.

Exposure to German culture through the educational reforms of the enlightened Austrian absolutists played a modest, but contributory, role in Western Ukraine's national awakening.

746. Himka, John-Paul. "The Transformation and Formation of Social Strata and Their Place in the Ukrainian National Movement in Nineteenth-Century Galicia." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 23:2:3–22 (Winter 1998).

The main purpose of this article is to explore changes within the traditional class structure of Ukrainian Galicia. At the beginning and the end of the nineteenth century, the Ukrainian nation in Galicia consisted of "priests and peasants," but at the end of this century both the priests and peasants had undergone crucial transformations that allowed the Ukrainian national movement to make considerable progress. This transformation was largely in the cultural sphere, and primarily was initiated by the Austrian state. The article discusses the priests and their offspring—the secular intelligentsia—then related strata of cantors (diaky) and teachers. Changes in national consciousness of the peasants are also analyzed. A number of statistical tables and numerous references to sources conclude this article.

747. Himka, John-Paul. "Ukrainian-Jewish Antagonism in the Galician Countryside During the Late Nineteenth Century." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective.* 2nd ed. Ed. by H. Aster and P. J. Potichnyj. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 111–58.

This study employs new methodology that was developed for a larger work on the diffusion of the Ukrainian national movement in Galicia, entitled *Galician Villagers* (Wynar, no. 488). Dr. Himka provides demographic and social characteristics of Galician Ukrainians and Jews, the economic aspects of the conflict, the estrangement of the Jewish people from agriculture, their participation in trade, and other topics. According to the author's documentation, the anti-Jewish attitudes of village activists were motivated by economic and political

factors and there are deep historical roots for this conflict.

748. Himka, John-Paul. "Western Ukraine Between the Wars." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 34:4:391–412 (December 1992).

Western Ukraine was in a difficult position in the interwar period. Denied the right to national self-determination, it was occupied by neighbors who sought, however futilely, to assimilate it (with the exception of Czechoslovakia,who was better disposed). Economic development of Western Ukraine was stagnant and in some respects retrogressive. An exceptionally dynamic national consciousness was cultivated in this period, and the emigration contributed significantly to the Ukrainian diaspora in North America. See also Roman Szporluk's "West Ukraine and West Belorussia: Historical Tradition, Social Communication and Linguistic Assimilation" (*Soviet Studies* 31:1:76–98 1979). In Himka's article, there are numerous references to pertinent literature published in several languages.

749. Himka, John-Paul. "Western Ukraine in the Interwar Period." *Nationalities Papers* 22:2:347–63 (Fall 1994).

Galician Villagers and the Ukrainian National Movement in the Nineteenth Century was published in 1988 (Wynar, no. 488) but, unfortunately, not reviewed in other journals. This study is one of the major works on the rise of social and national consciousness in Austrian Galicia, and in 1991 and 1992, it received a number of very positive reviews that we will append to this annotation. The present study published in *Nationalities Papers* covers the interwar period on the same territory. The author is right in indicating that Galicia's exclusion from Russia, in addition to its entirely positive aspects with relation to national development, also had a negative side, since it means that Western Ukraine was also separated from the greater part of Ukraine. The policies of the Polish government toward their Ukrainian minority were simple: assimilatory. Dr. Himka in this respect makes some comparisons to Romania and the status of Bukovyna. Analyzing political developments, Dr. Himka talks about intense polarization between left and right and the drastic decline by the 1930s in the size and effectiveness of democratic and moderate forces. Also, Communists figured prominently in Western Ukraine, especially in the 1920s. This brief article has over 40 bibliographic notes directing the reader to additional sources of information.

◆ **Reviews:** J. A. Armstrong. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 18:1/2:261–62 (1991). M. Bohachevsky-Chomiak. *American Historical Review* 95:2:545–46 (April 1990). V. O. Buyniak. *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 24:1:164–65 (1992). S. Hryniuk. *Russian Review* 49:1:93–96 (January 1990). S. Kienkiewicz. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2:167–70 (June 1990). F. E. Sysyn. *Slavic Review* 49:4:655–66 (Winter 1990).

750. Hryniuk, Stella. **Peasants with Promise: Ukrainians in Southeastern Galicia, 1880–1900.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1991. 299p.

A sociocultural history of five counties (Borshchiv, Chortkiv, Husiatyn, Terebovlia, and Zalishchyky), a region of Southern Podillia, the "old country" for most Ukrainian settlers in Manitoba at the end of the nineteenth century. This monograph presents developments in education, agricultural productivity, the impact of self-help movements, the expansion of a transportation network, and health care of peasants in the region. Dr. Hryniuk found out that, contrary to previous studies, the level of literacy and quality of life of Galician peasants was higher than had been generally supposed. The author purposely does not discuss the problem of national consciousness and political awareness, since this problem has already been investigated by other historians. As it is indicated by Dr. Himka, "It is a solid contribution to the socioeconomic history of Galicia in the late nineteenth century" (p. 391).

◆ **Reviews:** M. Bohachevsky-Chomiak. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2:216–71 (June 1992). J. P. Himka. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 33:3/4:389–91 (1991). J. G. Lalande. *Canadian Journal of History* 27:2:398–400 (August 1992).

751. Magosci, Paul Robert. "The Kachkovs'kyi Society and the National Revival in Nineteenth-Century East Galicia." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:1/2:48–87 (June 1991).

In Ukrainian-inhabited Galicia, there were two popular education societies, the Prosvita Society established in 1868 and the Kachkovs'kyi Society established in 1874. The scant secondary literature on the Kachkovs'kyi Society is limited primarily to works published before 1910. In this well-researched article, Dr. Magosci discusses the establishment and structure of the Kachkovs'kyi Society, its activities, its ideology, and the reasons for its failure by the end of World War I.

752. Magosci, Paul Robert. "A Subordinate or Submerged People: The Ukrainians of Galicia Under Habsburg and Soviet Rule." In: *Nationalism and Empire*. Ed. by Richard L. Rudolph and David F. Good. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992. pp. 95–108.

In comparing Habsburg and Soviet methods of rule in Eastern Galicia, it is possible to address factors such as the administrative, economic, military, and nationality policies of the two regimes. The author stresses the nationality question. In keeping with the comparative nature of this exercise, it might be instructive to speculate whether the Habsburg approach to the nationality question has any relevance as a model for consideration by present and future policy makers. Dr. Magosci discusses the phenomenon of Ukrainian nationalism, providing comparison between Habsburg and Soviets in their treatment of Ukrainians.

753. Magosci, Paul Robert. "Ukrainians and the Habsburgs." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:55–66 (Summer–Winter 1996).

The era of Austrian Habsburg rule in Galicia and Bukovyna, lasting from 1772 to 1918, represents one of the few instances of direct and long-term interaction between the Germanic world and Ukrainian territory. A very comprehensive treatment of this topic is to be found in Ivan L. Rudnytsky's "The Ukrainians in Galicia Under Austrian Rule" (In: *Nationbuilding and the Politics of Nationalism*. Andrei S. Markovits and Frank E. Sysyn, eds. Cambridge: Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1982. pp. 23–67). As one can expect, Dr. Magosci provides here a good review of pertinent literature on this subject.

754. Myovich, Samuel T. "Josephism at the Boundaries: Nobles, Peasants, Priests, and Jews in Galicia, 1772–1790." Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1994. 332p.

The scope of reforms enacted during the reign of Habsburg Emperor Joseph II (1765–1790) is the subject of this study. These reforms promoted religious tolerance, serf emancipation, social equality, the rights of ethnic minorities, administrative unity, public education, and a host of other programs designed to improve life in Galicia.

755. Pekacz, Jolanta T. "Galician Society as a Cultural Public, 1771–1914." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 23:2: 23–44 (Winter 1998).

The partitions of Poland initiated the transformation of Galicia from a feudal society into a modern society in which distant social groups evolved based on their education or financial status, and not on their noble or non-noble origin. Galician society was a complex structure, and the traditional class

affiliation remained quite strong owing to centuries of serfdom, which had reinforced the division between lords and peasants. There was also the middle class, consisting primarly of pauperized nobles. The democratization of life under Austrian rule contributed to the horizontal separation of Galicia's principal ethnic groups—the Poles, Ruthenians, and Jews.

756. Steblii, Feodosii. "Vasyl Podolynsky's *Stowo przestrogi* and Ukrainian-Polish Relations in Nineteenth-Century Galicia." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 23:2:45–58 (Winter 1998).

The democratic transformations in the Austrian monarchy provided the impetus for the identification and politicization of the Ukrainian national movement in Galicia. The Ukrainian national movement's politicization in 1848, the creation of its own national, political, cultural, and educational structures,was a great surprise to Polish civic circles, which considered themselves the only rightful masters in Galicia. During the polemic between Ukrainians and Poles, the Ukrainian democrats' defense of Ukrainian independence and their support for Ukrainian-Polish cooperation on the basis of equality was best presented by Vasyl Podolynsky in his pamphlet "Slowo przestrogi" (A Word of Warning) published in 1848. The author, a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Ukrainian Studies of the National Academy of Sciences in Lviv, Ukraine analyzes this document from a historical perspective.

757. Sword, Keith, ed. **The Soviet Takeover of the Polish Eastern Provinces, 1939–1941.** New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991. 318p.

This volume is a result of a conference held in April 1989, in the time before there was access to Soviet archives but already in the period of glasnost. Contributors cover several aspects of Soviet occupation—military, legal, economic, sociological, and cultural. Zbigniew Siemaszko tries to estimate the ethnic composition of the people whom the Soviets deported to the interior of the Soviet Union. David Marples points out that while collectivization of agriculture was not as rapid in 1939–1941 in Western Ukraine as it had been in the preceding decade in Eastern Ukraine, it was more rapid than the recollectivization of 1944–1948, and it brought great misery to the Ukrainian peasantry.
◆ **Reviews:** Z. Gitelman. *Slavic Review* 51:3:617–18 (Fall 1992).

758. Weiss, Aharon. "Jewish-Ukrainian Relations in Western Ukraine During the Holocaust." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective.* 2nd ed. Ed. by H. Aster and P. J. Potichnyj. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 409–20.

Aharon Weiss, a member of the Yad Vashem Institute in Jerusalem in 1990, studied the fate of Jewry in Eastern Europe. The Jews in Western Ukraine in July 1941 numbered 870,000, and after the German withdrawal in 1944, only 17,000 Jews, or two percent of the prewar population, survived. Relations between Jews and Ukrainians in the interwar period fluctuated from sporadic cooperation to tension and mutual suspicion. The author discusses the role of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, both the Bandera and Melnyk groups), cites a number of anti-semitic slogans, and other material, primarily from secondary sources. In conclusion the author states: "Full responsibility for these crimes falls on the Nazis, but if the attitude of the Ukrainian population toward the Jews had been different, the number of survivors might well have been much larger" (p. 418).

Crimea

759. Allworth, Edward H., ed. **The Tatars of Crimea: Return to the Homeland. Studies and Documents.** 2nd rev. ed. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1998. 380p.

The Crimean Tatar community has undergone tremendous change since *Tatars of the Crimea: Their Struggle for Survival* first appeared in 1988. Dr. Allworth, one of the foremost authorities on the history of the Tatar nation, is now professor emeritus at Columbia University and is executive member of the Harrison Institute. This collection of 16 essays by prominent scholars is updated in the new edition. There is a completely new opening chapter, and the third section is substantially revised and updated. Contents: "A Model Leader for Asia, Ismail Gaspirali" by Alan W. Fisher; "Ismail Bey Gasprinskii (Gaspirali): The Discourse of Modernism and the Russians" by Edward J. Lazzerini; "Symbols: The National Anthem and Patriotic Songs by Three Poets" by Seyit Ahmet Kirimca; "Rituals: Artistic, Cultural, and Social Activity" by Riza Gülüm; "Structures: The Importance of Family—A Personal Memoir" by Mübeyyin Batu Altan; "Documents About Forming a Modern Identity;" "The Elders of the New National Movement: Recollections" by Ayshe Seytmuratova; "Mass Exile, Ethnocide, Group Derogation: Anomaly or Norm in Soviet Nationality Policies?" by Edward A. Allworth; "Mustafa Jemiloglu, His Character and Convictions" by Ludmilla Alexeyeyva; "The Crimean Tatar Drive for Repatriation: Some Comparisons with Other Movements of Dissent in the Soviet Union" by Peter Reddaway; "Documents About the Ordeal of Forced Exile;" "The Elusive Homeland" by Edward A. Allworth; "Politics in and Around Crimea: A Difficult Homecoming" by Andrew Wilson; "Crimean Tatar Communities Abroad" by Nermin Eren; and "Documents About Returning to Crimea." A bibliography of recent publications, notes on the authors, and an index conclude the volume.

759a. Allworth, Edward, ed. **Tatars of the Crimea: Their Struggle for Survival: Original Studies from North America, Unofficial and Official Documents from Czarist and Soviet Sources.** Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1988. 394p. (Central Asia Book Series).

Accused of collaboration with Germans, the Tatars were deported by Stalin in 1944 and after tremendous losses in transit, were resettled in Central Asia. They were later rehabilitated by Khrushchev, but defeated repeatedly in their attempts to win back their native Crimea. Ukraine now provides some assistance to Tatar resettlers.

This book contains three sections—essays on Crimean leaders past and present; essays on Crimean problems; and essays on Tatar national-cultural identity. Two articles discuss Ismail Bey Graspali, a very important figure in pre-Revolutionary Crimea. In general, this volume aims to present the reader with the Tatars' case. Essays are written by several well-known scholars and Crimean émigré intellectuals. A more thorough history of Tatars remains to be written.

◆ **Reviews:** M. Rywkin. *Slavic Review* 49:2:295 (Summer 1990).

760. Budzhurova, Lilya R. "The Current Sociopolitical Situation of the Crimean Tatars." *Harriman Review* 11:1/2: 21–27 (1998).

After more than a half century of exile and struggle of the nationalist movement with the Soviet regime, Crimean Tatars in the early 1990s began their mass return to their homeland. This process is ongoing, since approximately one-half of the people still remain outside the boundaries of Crimea. Some 190,000 Crimean Tatars today remain in Uzbekistan, the majority of whom intend to move to Crimea. The author, Editor-in-Chief of The Crimean Tatar Newspaper *Avdet* in Simferopol, provides some statistical information and her comments about the current situation.

761. Bukkvoll, Tor. "A Fall from Grace for Crimean Separatists." *Transition* 1:21:46–48 (November 17, 1995).

The separatists had great influence in the Crimea when they came to power in 1994, but by the summer of 1995, their endeavors had been quietly smothered. Chrystyna Lapychak produced a timeline of Crimean separatism during the years 1991–1995 (p. 17).

762. Dawson, Jane I. "Ethnicity, Ideology and Geopolitics in Crimea." *Communist and Post-Communist Studies* 30:4:427–44 (1997).

This paper considers the ethnic, ideological, and geopolitical crises that have engulfed the Crimean peninsula since 1991, and provides a preliminary explanation for the region's success in averting violent conflict to date.

763. Drohobycky, Maria, ed. **Crimea: Dynamics, Challenges, and Prospects.** Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield, 1995. 250p. (American Association for the Advancement of Science).

Since 1991, Crimea has experienced problems similar to those found in other parts of the former Soviet Union. Despite profound economic hardship and political pressure, ethnic discord has been minimized. The major groups, Russians, Ukrainians, and Tatars, all have a stake in the current government and have representation in parliament. The consensus, and the absence of violence have been hallmarks of Ukrainian politics, providing an atmosphere of political stability in which extremism has been all but avoided. The chapters collected in this volume discuss issues relating to Crimea's current crisis. Nine articles introduce the reader to the main political and economic problems that have plagued the peninsula and have affected chances for stable Russian-Ukrainian relations. Of special interest in the first section is the article by Roman Solchanyk, "Crimea: Between Ukraine and Russia" (pp. 3–14). Part 2 examines three of the more critical problems on the peninsula: the dynamics and interethnic relations and the potential for tension, the plight of the Crimean Tatars, and the competition between Kyiv and Simferopil for political supremacy. Here the reader will find an article by Volodymyr Yevtoukh, "The Dynamics of Inter-Ethnic Relations in Crimea" (pp. 69–86) and "Presidential and Parliamentary Elections in Ukraine: The Issue of Crimea" by Andrew Wilson (pp. 107–34). Part three sets some of these critical problems in a geographical context. Here we should mention the article by John Jaworsky, "Crimea's Importance to Ukraine and Its Future Security" (p. 135–56). The volume represents the proceedings from an international conference held in Kyiv in October 1994. See also Andrew Wilson, *The Crimean Tatars* (London: International Alert, 1994); Edmund Orhiganov, "The Crimean Republic: Rivalries for Control" (In: *Managing Conflict in the Former Soviet Union: Russian and American Perspectives*. Alexi Arbatov, et al., eds. Cambridge, Mass.: The MIT Press, 1997. pp. 83–136); and Michael Lysobey and Tanya Putnam, "Commentary on the Crimean Republic" (*ibid.*, pp. 137–44).

764. Kirimli, Hakan. **National Movements and the National Identity Among the Crimean Tatars, 1905–1916.** Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1996. 242p.

The specific period this study examines, the years 1905 to 1916, can be called the "national phase" of Crimean Tatar history. The first two chapters provide historical background. The book concentrates on the Revolution of 1905 and its impact on Tatars, the movement of "young Tatars," the "Fatherland Society," and the nationalist movement in the Crimea between 1909 and 1914.

765. Knysh, George. "The Crimean Roots of Ancient Ukrainian Statehood." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:3:294–317 (Fall 1993).

A brief historical account of the Byzantine Empire with references to chronicles and secondary sources.

766. Marples, David R., and David F. Duke. "Ukraine, Russia and the Question of Crimea." *Nationalities Papers* 23:2:261–89 (1995).

The Crimean question developed as one of the major crises of the post-Soviet period among the two largest Slavic states of the former Soviet Union. The authors try to answer several questions: (a) What is the historical legacy of past acts of repression against the Tatars of Crimea? (b) In this history, what steps were taken by the USSR to defuse the issues? (c) Why did events reach such a crisis in 1992–1994? and (d) How far have they been resolved by Ukraine?

In conclusion, the authors point out that independent Ukraine did not create the problems it faces in Crimea today, and it may be impossible under the present economic, social, and political situation to resolve them fully.

For general background, see Alan W. Fisher's *The Crimean Tatars* (Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution Press, 1978) or Edward Allsworth's *Tatars of the Crimea: Their Struggle for Survival* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1988. 394p.).

767. Sasse, Gwendolyn. "The Crimean Issue." *Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics* 12:1: 83–100 (March 1996).

Crimea has been characterized as a flashpoint for future European security and is both part of Ukraine's state-building process and a specific case in and of itself. Ownership of the Black Sea Fleet is but one issue; interethnic relations, economic and social factors, political organization, and international and stategic aspects all play their part in rendering this a complex issue. See also George Knysh's "The Crimean Roots of Ancient Ukrainian Statehood" (*The Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:3 294–317 1993); David R. Marples and David F. Duke's "Ukraine, Russia and the Question of Crimea" (*Nationalities Papers* 23:2:261–89 1995); Roman Popadiuk's "Crimea and Ukraine's Future"(*Mediterranean Quarterly* 5:4:30–39 Fall 1994); Volodymyr Prytula's "Crimea: Where Does It Go From Here?" (*Uncaptive Minds* 7:2:101–6 Summer 1994); Timothy William Waters's "Return from Exile, Return to Politics. Leadership, Political Mobilisation and National Identity Among the Crimean Tatars" (*The Ukrainian Review* 44:4:42–54 Winter 1997).

Transcarpathia

768. Bónkáló, Alexander. **The Rusyns.** Trans. by Ervin Bonkalo. New York: East European Mongraphs, Columbia University Press, dist. 1990. 160p. (Classics of Carpatho-Rusyn Scholarship).

This book was published originally in Hungarian in 1940. The Hungarian Research Institute in Canada provided the Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center (located in Fairview, New Jersey) with financial assistance. Even the editors (Patricia A. Krafcik and Paul Magosci) indicate, "Admittedly, we found it difficult to accept the strongly anti-Czechoslovak tone in the chapters dealing with the recent historical events and with certain of Bónkáló's judgements concerning early Rusyn colonization and subsequent cultural developments. On the other hand, the chapters on ethnography, literature, folk poetry, and the church—which make up the bulk of the volume—provide a wealth of invaluable information" (p. vi).

The chapters on literature, economic conditions, and the church are also somewhat biased. For example, in Bónkáló's bibliography entitled "Works of Greater Importance," the author decided not to mention a single Ukrainian source. The name of Volodymyr Hnatiuk is included because this Ukrainian provided, in 1902, a critical review of Vladimir A. Frantsev's bibliographical study. It is, indeed, a dated popular history of the Carpathian region of only marginal scholarly interest.

769. Kubijovyč, V., et al. "Transcarpathia or Transcarpathian Ukraine (Zakarpattia)." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. V. pp. 256–66.

This brief history of Transcarpathia or Transcarpathian Ukraine, written by the late Professor Volodymyr Kubijovyč with the assistance of several other scholars, presents a good overview of this region of Ukraine that for many centuries (until 1919) was part of Hungary and after World War I, part of Czechoslovakia. The material is presented in chronological order: prehistory and early history, eleventh to fifteenth centuries, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries, 1848–1918, 1919–1945, and the most recent period. In addition to the historical development, there is information on physical geography, economy, and population. A selected bibliography is appended.

770. Magosci, Paul Robert. "The Birth of a New Nation, or the Return of an Old Problem? The Rusyns of East Central Europe." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 34:3:199–233 (September 1992).

One aspect of the ongoing changes in the Carpathian region is the problem of "Rusynism" or Carpatho-Rusynism. According to Professor Magosci, "In theory, there could be as many as 1.2 million Rusyns: 977,000 in the Transcarpathian oblast of Ukraine; 130,000 in the Prešov region in Northern Slovakia; 80,000 in the Lemko region of southeastern Poland as well as other parts of the country; 20,000 in the Marmaros Region of northern Romania; and 30,000 in former Yugoslavia" (p. 201). In this volume, we discuss Dr. Magosci's *The Persistence of Regional Cultures: Rusyns and Ukrainians in Their Carpathian Homeland and Abroad* published in 1993. The reader will find a number of articles on this topic in the newsletter *Carpathio-Rusyn American* and the Ukrainian point of view in most Ukrainian periodicals published in Ukraine. "The Ukrainian orientation has an established body of literature explaining how Rusyns gradually developed into Ukrainians in the course of the twentieth century" (p. 222).

771. Magosci, Paul R. "Carpatho-Rusyns: Their Current Status and Future Perspectives." *The Polish Quarterly of International Affairs* 1:1/2:95–112 (1992).

According to the author, Rusyns live in a more or less compact territory within the boundaries of three countries: Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. There is also a small group of Rusyns in Yugoslavia. In theory, the number of Rusyns should be as high as 1.2 million people, including 977,000 in Ukraine. The author discusses the problem of nomenclature, historical background, and the current situation.

772. Magosci, Paul Robert. "The East Slavs of the Carpathians." *Canadian Slavonic Studies* 39:3/4:301–33 (September–December 1997).

In 1996, the author published a large-scale map entitled "Carpatho-Rusyn Settlement at the Outset of the 20th Century" (Orwell, Utah: 1996) that depicted over 1,300 villages inhabited by Carpatho-Rusyns between the years 1900 and 1921. According to the author, who wrote several articles and books on this topic, a distinct Carpatho-Rusyn identity based on historical tradition was enhanced by developments connected with the drive for political autonomy.

773. Magosci, Paul Robert. "Magyars and Carpatho-Rusyns." In: *Czechoslovakia, 1918–1988: Seventy Years from Independence*. Ed. by H. Gordon Skilling. Oxford: Macmillan/St. Anthony's College, 1991. pp. 105–29.

In the war years 1938–1944, the Magyar minority of Czechoslovakia either actively or passively awaited the day when it would no longer be part of that country. In

contrast, the Carpatho-Rusyns (who also demanded changes in their status and often voted for antigovernment parties) did so, not because they were bent on disrupting Czechoslovakia, but rather because they hoped to improve their situation within the Czechoslovak polity in which they planned to remain. The author also describes the present situation of these two groups.

774. Magosci, Paul Robert. "Magyars and Carpatho-Rusyns: On the Seventieth Anniversary of the Founding of Czechoslovakia." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:3/4:427–60 (December 1990).

This article provides a historical overview of a basic difference in the legal status of the Magyars and Carpatho-Rusyns. The Magyars were, according to the author, a national minority in contrast to both Czechs and Slovaks, who were considered the state or dominant people, and to Carpatho-Rusyns, who had a special status, at least in the eastern part of the republic. From the perspective of preserving the culture and identity of national minorities in Czechoslovakia, the Carpatho-Rusyns have had a negative experience, especially during the last three decades, despite governmental support and encouragement for what is considered their culture. See also the author's "The Hungarians in Transcarpathia (Subcarpathian Rus´)" (*Nationalities Papers* 24:3:525–34 1996), where Dr. Magosci discusses activities of the society of Carpatho-Rusyns. "Frustrated by the inaction of Ukraine's central government and the Transcarpathian parliament on the autonomy issue, the Society of Carpatho-Rusyns spearheaded a movement which, in May 1993, created a Provisional Government for Subcarpathian Rus´" (p. 532). As always, both articles are well-documented to support various claims by the author.

775. Magosci, Paul Robert. "Mapping Stateless Peoples: The East Slavs of the Carpathians." *Canadian Slavonic Papers-Revue Canadienne des Slavistes* 39:3/4:n.p. (September–December 1997).

In this article, Dr. Magosci describes the large-scale map (1:355.000) he published in 1996 entitled "Carpatho-Rusyn Settlement at the Outset of the 20th Century." The map depicts some 1,300 villages inhabited by Carpatho-Rusyns between the years 1900 and 1921 and includes comparative reference to the years 1881 and 1806. The map was produced by the Carpatho-Rusyn Center, which published a second revised edition in 1998.

The author also produced several articles in various encyclopedias; for example, "Carpatho-Rusyns" (In: *American Immigrant Cultures.* v. 1. New York: Macmillan Reference, 1997. pp. 141–48); and "Rusyn Catholics in America" (In: *The Encyclopedia of American Catholic History.* Collegeville, Minn.: The Liturgical Press, 1997. pp. 1221–24).

776. Magosci, Paul Robert, ed. **The Persistence of Regional Cultures: Rusyns and Ukrainians in Their Carpathian Homeland and Abroad.** Fairview, N.J.: Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center, 1993. 218p. Columbia University Press, dist. (Classics of Carpatho-Rusyn Scholarship).

The major issue adressed in this collection is the fundamental question of whether or not people of the Carpathian region are Rusyns (i.e., a separate nationality) or Ukrainians. This question has been discussed by Professor Magosci in his previous publications (Wynar, nos. 16, 245, 509, 510, 623) and in such recently published articles as "Nation-Building or Nation Destroying" (*Polish Review* 35:3/4:197–209 1990); "Carpatho-Rusyns" (In: *Dictionary of American Immigration History.* Francesco Cordasco. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1990. pp. 105–9); and "The Birth of a New Nation, or the Return of an Old Problem? The Rusyns of East-Central Europe" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 34:3:199–224 September 1990). Magosci's *Persistence of*

Regional Culture provides several, often contradictory, views of this problem and, as it is known, most Ukrainian, Russian, and Polish scholars reject the political views of the editor of this volume.

The book includes contributions by Oleksa V. Myšanyč ("From Subcarpthian Rusyns to Transcarpathian Ukrainians"); Mykola Mušynka ("The Postwar Development of the Regional Culture of the Rusyns-Ukrainians of Czechoslovakia"); Olana Duc'-Fajfer ("The Lemkos in Poland"); István Udvari ("Rusyns in Hungary and the Hungarian Kingdom"); Ljubomir Medjeszi ("The Problem of Cultural Borders in the History of Ethnic Groups: The Yugoslav Rusyns"); and Paul Robert Magosci ("Made or Re-Made in America? Nationality and Identity Formation Among Carpatho-Rusyn Immigrants and Their Descendants"). Brief commentaries are also offered by other contributors, including Dr. Magosci. The first title published in the Classics of Carpatho-Rusyn Scholarship series was reviewed in the previous edition of this work (Wynar, no. 52). It should be noted that some of the papers found here are based on contributions from a congress organized by Dr. Magosci in England (held in Harrogate in June 1990) and later continued (probably on the same topic) in Uzhhorod, Craków, and other cities in Poland and Czechoslovakia.

◆ **Reviews:** J. Kundrat. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:318–21 (Summer–Winter 1996). A. B. Pernal. *Canadian Journal of History* 30:1: 136–37 (April 1995). P. Zurawski. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 100/5:1:72–85 (1997).

777. Magosci, P. R. "Prešov Region." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. IV. pp. 188–96.

At present, a part of Slovakia is inhabited by Ukrainians, consisting of about 300 villages with its center in Prešov. In 1991, 32,400 inhabitants in the region designated their national identity as Ruthenian (Rusyn) or Ukrainian, although unofficial sources estimate their number could be as high as 130,000 to 140,000. Dr. Magosci provides a brief ethnical overview of the region, tracing Ukrainian colonization that came from the southeast and the north. Hungarian control increased during the sixteenth century. Under the Habsburg authority, in the eighteenth century, the prosperity of the Prešov population encouraged significant cultural developments. For example, churches built entirely of wood still represent some of the finest achievements of Ukrainian church architecture. With the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848 under the Habsburg monarchy came a national awakening associated with activities of the Greek Catholic priest O. Dukhnovych. In 1850, he organized the first Ukrainian cultural organization, the Prešov Literary Society. The political changes that resulted from the 1867 Ausgleich that created the Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy had a profound effect on Ukrainian life in the Prešov region. The Magyars now had full control over all national minorities living in Hungary, including approximately 480,000 Ukrainians (1870), 18 percent of whom lived in the Prešov region. At the time of the First World War, Ukrainian national life in the Prešov region had reached its lowest point. In May 1919, Ukrainian delegates meeting in Uzhhorod endorsed an option of autonomy within the Czecho-Slovak state. The author discusses in some detail the political status of the Prešov region with Ukrainians being subjected to the policies of a Slovak administration. Following the signing of the Munich agreement in September 1938, the state of Czechoslovakia was redrawn and Slovakia and Subcarpathian Ruthenia received their long-awaited autonomy. Carpatho-Ukrainians demanded union with the Prešov region, but the local, and predominately Russophile leaders rejected this association. Dr. Magosci subsequently discusses the period during communist domination of 1948–1968, the Prague Spring, and the temporary political truce. There are some questions about the future of Ukrainians in the Prešov region, and the process of assimilation is more

pronounced than in the last decade. There is a shift of Ukrainian people into two factions—Ukrainian and Ruthenian—and some scholars and political activists promote the idea that the population of the Prešov region together with that of the neighboring Lemko region and Transcarpathia comprise a "distinct fourth" East Slavic nationality. Dr. Magosci belongs to this group.

778. Magosci, Paul Robert. "Religion and Identity in the Carpathians. East Christians in Poland and Czechoslovakia." In: *Christianity and Eastern Slavs*, vol. 1 *Slavic Cultures in the Middle Ages*. Ed. by Boris Gasparov and Olga Raevsky-Hughes. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1992. pp. 116–38. (California Slavic Studies, vol.: 16).

The Carpathian region includes territories of Southeastern Poland, Northeastern Czechoslovakia, and far Western Ukraine, in particular the Transcarpathian oblast' (region). Today, basically two Eastern Christian churches, the Orthodox and Greek Catholic, serve the population in this region. Dr. Magosci discusses the historical development of religious life, and major trends including several attempts to control religious jurisdiction by both churches. In his conclusion, the author indicates that the nationality question and problems of national identity that were resolved after World War II continue to be expressed consciously or unconsciously through the medium of religion.

779. Magosci, Paul Robert. **The Rusyns of Slovakia: An Historical Survey.** New York: Columbia University Press, dist., 1993. 185p. (Classics of Carpatho-Rusyn Scholarship).

This is a translation of the original Rusyn-language version that was published in Preshov in 1993. The English-language volume contains six maps, two of them taken from Magosci's work *The Persistence of Regional Cultures*. In addition to maps, there are 38 black-and-white photographs showing historical buildings, newspapers, historical personalities, and so on. The text consists of 11 chapters that briefly describe the history of population and territory, World War I, the interwar years, life under Communism, and the Revolution of 1989. The Revolution, according to the author, marks the date of the establishment of the "Rusyn Renaissance Society (Rusyns'ka Obroda)" which promotes the recognition of a distinct Rusyn nationality. At the end of the volume there is a comprehensive bibliography of "important studies that deal primarily or exclusively with Rusyns living in the Preshov region" (p. 141).

The reader will find here several works published by the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv and New York, many books by Ukrainian scholars, and some Hungarian and Czech publications. It seems that the dispute started by Dr. Magosci will take several more years to resolve. There are many articles written by Professor Magosci on this topic, some mentioned in the annotation in *Persistance of Regional Cultures*. Additional articles include: "Carpatho-Rusyns: Their Current Status and Future Perspectives" (In: *Minorities in Politics: Cultural and Language Rights*. Jana Plichtova, ed. Bratislava: Czechoslovac Committee of the European Cultural Foundation, 1992. pp. 212–23), and in *Polish Quarterly of International Affairs* (1:1/2: 95–112 Warsaw, 1992); "Magyars and Carpatho-Rusyns" (In: *Czechoslovakia, 1918–88: Seventy Years from Independence*. H. Gordon Skilling, ed. London and Oxford: Macmillan, St. Anthony's College, 1991. pp. 105–29).

780. Medjesi, Ljubomir. "The Problem of Cultural Borders in the History of Ethnic Groups: The Yugoslav Rusyns." In: *The Persistence of Regional Cultures: Rusyns and Ukrainians in Their Carpathian Homeland and Abroad*. Ed. by Paul Robert Magosci. New York: Columbia University Press, distr., 1993. pp. 139–62.

Ljubomir Medjesi is an ethnographer and Director of the Ruske Slovo Publishing House in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia. According to the author, the Yugoslav Rusyns come from several geographic and administrative regions in Northern Hungary. Their language is considered the youngest of the Slavic languages, and most theorists believe Yugoslav Rusyn belongs to the Ukrainian language, or that it contains clearly defined Ukrainian features. The subsequent section discusses culture and the political framework, indicating that in post-World War II, socialist Yugoslavia offered the same material aid for national work of Rusyns as to other Yugoslav peoples.

781. Mušynka, Mykola. "The Postwar Development of the Regional Culture of the Rusyn-Ukrainians of Czechoslovakia." In: *The Persistence of Regional Cultures: Rusyns and Ukrainians in Their Carpathian Homeland and Abroad.* Ed. by Paul Robert Magosci. New York: Columbia University Press, distr., 1993. pp. 53–82.

The Rusyn/Rusnaks of the Preshov region form the western-most group of the Ukrainian people. The confusion surrounding the nationality question of the Rusyns in the Preshov region at the end of the war and during the postwar period did not diminish, but actually increased. The Rusyn question has received considerable attention in the Slovak and Czech press as well as beyond the confines of the Preshov region. Dr. Mušynka, an Ethnographer and Head of the Research Center for Ukrainian Studies at the Shafarik University in Preshov, describes existing trends and conflicts in the Preshov community.

782. Myšanyč, Oleksa V. "From Subcarpathian Rusyns to Transcarpathian Ukrainians." In: *The Persistence of Regional Cultures: Rusyns and Ukrainians in Their Carpathian Homeland and Abroad.* Ed. by Paul Robert Magosci. New York: Columbia University Press, dist., 1993. pp. 7–52.

According to the author, a literary historian and member of the Shevchenko Institute of Ukrainian Literature Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kyiv, for many centuries the territory of the Ukrainian Carpathian mountains, despite having been part of various state structures and having been defined by artificial boundaries, remained the integral culture of one people unified by language, customs, beliefs, way of life, and agricultural practices. It appeared that the nationality question had been resolved once and for all: the Rusyns as a national and ethnic group had become Ukrainians. Transcarpathia adopted the Ukrainian literary language, culture, and literature, even though it still managed to retain its own linguistic, ethnic, and various other features, including its particular ancient spiritual and material culture.

783. Shandor, Vincent. **Carpatho-Ukraine in the Twentieth Century: A Political and Legal History.** Cambridge: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, dist., 1997. 321p.

As it is indicated by the publisher, *Carpatho-Ukraine in the Twentieth Century* offers political memoirs and commentary by Vincent Shandor, an elder statesman who served as a Czechoslovak government official representing Carpatho-Ukraine during the years leading up to World War II. From his unique first-person perspective, Dr. Shandor describes in nine chapters the events that led to the unification of Carpatho-Ukraine with Czechoslovakia, the interwar years, memoiristic accounts of life in the region, crucial events leading up to and during World War II, the dissolution of the Czecho-Slovak federation and its causes, the Carpatho-Ukrainian declaration of independence, and the juridical background to the Soviet incorporation of the region. It is an interesting account of an eyewitness, that will supplement and complement several works in English published in previous years

(Wynar, nos. 621–626). The volume concludes with selected bibliography of printed sources in several languages and several tape-recorded recollections and letters.

784. Udvari, István. "Rusyns in Hungary and the Hungarian Kingdom." In: *The Persistence of Regional Cultures: Rusyns and Ukrainians in Their Carpathian Homeland and Abroad.* Ed. by Paul Robert Magosci. New York: Columbia University Press, distr., 1993. pp. 105–38.

In addition to historical background, the author provides a brief overview of the Rusyns' settlements in present-day Hungary (description by individual regions). He indicates in his conclusion that in 1993 the Rusyn language was actively spoken in only one village—Komloska—although in many other villages residents spoke an Eastern Slovak type of Rusyn. There is a new task for Hungarian Rusynists—to study the history and demography of the former dispersed Rusyn settlements.

Southern Ukraine

785. Brandes, Detlef. "German Colonists in the Southern Ukraine up to Repeal of the Colonial Statute." In: *German-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective.* Ed. by Hans-Joachim Torke and John-Paul Himka. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1994. pp. 10–28.

The brevity of the reign of Paul and the mass influx of colonists under Catherine II and Alexander I have obscured the fact that Paul corrected many of the mistakes in the policies of his mother and laid the foundation for the immigration policy of his son. He reestablished the special administration; distributed the money that had been promised to the settlers; gave the charter to the Mennonites; placed the Golansk settlers, the Swedes, and the settlers of Jamburg under the foreigners office for *Novorossiia*; and established land reserves for future colonists.

786. Kappeler, Andreas. "Ukrainians and Germans in Southern Ukraine, 1870s to 1914." In: *German-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective.* Ed. by Hans-Joachim Torke and John-Paul Himka. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1994. pp. 45–68.

German colonization was significant for the history of Southern Ukraine during the last decades of czarism. The Central European agrarian culture and social structure, with its differentiation between well-off farmers and landless peasants (who had to find other means of living), with its different religion, language, culture, and mentality, clearly set the Germans apart from the rest of the population. This possession of greater capital made it possible for them to buy up a great deal of land, so they became major landowners. All this hindered the social mobility of the Ukrainian peasantry and the formation of a rural Ukrainian middle stratum. The closed society of the Germans in the countryside constituted a barrier to the social rise of the Ukrainians. Thus far historical research has paid too little attention to the contribution of the Germans to the social and academic development of Ukraine.

Other Regions

787. Friesen, Leonard George. "New Russia and the Fissuring of Rural Society, 1895–1907." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1988. 321p.

The author examines rural development in New Russia (Southern Ukraine) from the end of the Crimean War to the Revolution of 1905–1907. Estate agriculture was transformed from one centered on pastoral sheep grazing to one of intensive grain production. There is a brief historical

overview of the region, population growth, urban and industrial development, and the transformation of large estates.

788. Martin, Terry. "The Empire's New Frontiers: New Russia's Path from Frontier to Okraina 1774–1920." *Russian History* 19:1/4:181–201 (1992).

In this survey article, Professor Martin of the University of Chicago presents a number of interesting historical facts about "New Russia" (Novorossiia), but, unfortunately his hypothesis about "okraina" (borderland) is not supported by substantial historical evidence and is open for discussion. The author has used a large volume of literature, including several Ukrainian historical sources, e.g., works of D. Bagalei, A. Skalkovskii, N. Polonska-Vasylenko, Z. Kohut and others. See also Paul Bushkovitch, "The Ukraine in Russian Culture, 1790–1860: The Evidence of the Journals" (*Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 39:339–63 1991) and especially D. S. Saunders, *The Ukrainian Impact on Russian Culture, 1750–1850* (Wynar, no. 136).

World War II

General Works

789. Armstrong, John A. "Heroes and Humans: Reminiscences Concerning Ukrainian National Leaders During 1941–1944." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 51:2/2:213–27 (Summer–Fall 1995).

This paper was originally read at the Second International Congress of Ukrainianists, August 22–28, 1993, in Lviv, Ukraine. Professor Armstrong describes World War II as the real struggle for the Ukrainian National Movement, because the opponents were the two most extreme political systems of the twentieth century—Hitler's Nazi regime and Stalin's Soviet totalitarianism. The men described in this essay exemplify serious limitations as well as extreme courage. They are Taras Borovets, Yaroslav Stetsko, Mykola Lebed, Andriy Melnyk, Volodymyr Kubijovyč.

In the same issue of *The Ukrainian Quarterly* devoted to a general topic "Ukraine in the Second World War," there is a general editorial, "Ukraine in the Second World War" by Dr. Wolodymyr Stojko (pp. 177–224) and his "Ukraine in Hitler's Projection" (pp. 125–38), also "UPA–The Ukrainian Insurgent Army: An Overview" by Petro R. Sodol (pp. 139–75), "Ukrainian Insurgency in Poland: 1944–1947" by Stephen D. Olynyk (pp. 176–212) and "From 30.VI.1941 to 15.VII.1944" by Lev Shankowsky (pp. 228–33).

790. Berkhoff, Karel C. "Ukraine Under Nazi Rule (1941–1944): Sources and Finding Aids." *Jahrbücher fur Geschichte Osteuropas* 45:85–103 (1997); 45:273–309 (1997).

The primary sources for the study of Ukraine under Nazi rule are many, variegated, and located in repositories in many parts of the world. For the collections in Ukraine and in most diaspora repositories, there is still a lack of published finding aids. Bibliographic control is generally adequate, both for the published primary sources and of the existing historiography. A significant number of documents have been published, but unfortunately, these collections are as a rule unreliable unless published by Germans. According to the author, both the Soviet and the émigré collections were prepared under intense political pressure or at the very least with a political agenda. This resulted in the omission of words, sentences, and entire paragraphs from documents. Nevertheless, the resulting publications have some merit, and many of them can serve as finding tools for the original documents.

791. Hunchak, Taras. "Between Two Leviathans: Ukraine During the Second World War." In: *Ukrainian Past, Ukrainian Present.* Ed. by

Bohdan Krawchenko. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993. pp. 93–106.

Dr. Hunchak, Professor of History at Rutgers University in New Jersey and frequent visitor to Ukraine where he has participated in a number of scholarly conferences, is a very well-known author (Wynar, nos. 568, 592, 596–597, 691, 1029). In this article, Professor Hunchak describes the situation in Ukraine during the Second World War, with special references to activities of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (both the Bandera and Melnyk groups), the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), the formation of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (UHR), and other political formations.

See also Wolodymyr Stojko's "Ukraine in the Second World War" (*The Ukrainian Quarterly* 51:2/3:17–24 Summer–Fall 1995).

792. Kubijovyč, V. "Ukrainian Central Committee (Ukrains'kyi Tsentral'nyi Komitet)." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. V. pp. 367–70.

The Ukrainian Central Committee was the only officially sanctioned Ukrainian political and community organization in the General Government (1939–1945), headed by Professor Volodymyr Kubijovyč, the author of this brief historical overview of the committee's activities. There are two important publications in Ukrainian on this topic: V. Kubijovyč, *Ukraintsi v Heneral'nii Hubernii 1939–41: Istoriia Ukrains'koho Tsentral'noho Komitetu* (Chicago, 1975) and K. Pan'kivs'kyi, *Vid derzhavy do komitetu* (Toronto, 1957; 2nd ed. 1970).

793. Szporluk, Roman. "The Soviet West—Or Far Eastern Europe?" *East European Politics and Societies* 5:3:466–82 (Fall 1991).

The author discusses nine areas that the Soviet Union acquired between 1939 and 1945, including the formerly Polish territories, Polish provinces of Lviv, Ternopil, Stanislaviv (Ivano-Frankivske), and Volhynia. Dr. Szporluk thinks that we should abandon the rigid and mechanical separtion of "East-Europe" from "Russia-USSR," so strictly enforced in Western scholarship after 1945.

Galician Division

794. Bihl, Wolfdieter. "Ukrainians in the Armed Forces of the Reich: The 14th *Waffen* Grenadier Division of the SS." In: *German-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective*. Ed. by Hans-Joachim Torke and John-Paul Himka. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1994. pp. 138–62.

Division Galicia is still of interest in Ukrainian and German scholarship and military circles (Wynar, nos. 663–666), and this brief article is another contribution to the topic. The author provides a brief historical background for the formation of the Division, followed by a description of training, and the tragedy at Brody until March 20, 1945, when the Galician Division received an order to hand over their weapons and equipment. Between 8 and 10 of May 1945, the Division surrendered to the British and American forces.

795. Dmytryshyn, Basyl. "The SS Division 'Galicia': Its Genesis, Training, Deployment." *Nationalities Papers* 21:2:53–73 (Fall 1993).

The purpose of this article, written by a well-known scholar (Wynar, nos. 364–365, 515–516), is to examine one aspect of the so-called "German-Ukrainian collaboration" during World War II: namely, the principal events (from March 1943 to May 1945) leading to the organization, training, deployment, and demise of this Ukrainian military unit. Prof. Dmytryshyn wrote on this topic before (Wynar, no. 663).

796. Jurado, Carlos Caballero. **Breaking the Chains: 14 Waffen-Grenadier-Division der SS and Other Ukrainian Volunteer Formations, Eastern Front, 1941–45.** Halifax, England: Shelf Books, 1998. 250p. (Stahlhelm Series, 161).

This volume was translated by Roberta Haigh from the Castilian (Spanish) edition originally published in 1995. It consists of 16 chapters, and, in addition to general historical background pertaining to Ukrainian history, the major emphasis is on the details of the division's war record: training, early battles, the battle and disastrous defeat in Brody (July 1944), rebuilding and renewed combat against the Slovak insurgents (September 1944–January 1945), then doing battle against Tito's partisans (January–March 1945), and finally a withdrawal into Austria before the Red Army and surrender. Several black-and-white illustrations and an index accompany the text with appendices covering chronology, Ukrainian volunteers in other branches of German military units, and descriptions of ranks and appointments.

797. Logusz, Michael O. **Galicia Division: The Waffen-SS 14th Grenadier Division 1943–1945.** Atglen, Penn.: Schiffer Publishing Ltd., 1997. 558p.

There are a number of books and articles about Division Galicia (Wynar, nos. 663–666). Logusz's study is not only the most comprehensive treatment of this topic but is probably the best. The author is a Major in the U.S. Army Reserve, and he holds an M.A. in Russian studies from Hunter College in New York City. Having published various articles on military and related topics, Mr. Logusz has spent several years preparing material on this subject. The contents of this study are arranged in 28 chapters, starting with Hitler's attack on Poland in 1939, describing all important events in Division activities, and ending with the assessment of the Division in Austria. There is a final chapter on "Die Ordnungspolizei." All chapters have very extensive bibliographical notes with many additional commentaries. The book concludes with a good bibliography in several languages and a general index.

Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA)

798. Armstrong, John A. "The Chronicle of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA)." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2:171–75 (1990).

This is a detailed and occasionally critical review of the first nine volumes of the Chronicle of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (Litopys Ukrains'koi Povstans'koi Armii), a series consisting now of many more volumes. It is no longer published in Toronto and is now edited and published in Ukraine. As it is pointed out by Professor Armstrong, "An obvious limitation, which the editors readily acknowledge, is the scarcity of official documentation in the narrow sense of the term" (p. 172). Nevertheless, "By their single-minded concentration, backed up by admirable diligence and great professional competence, the editors have produced a series which constitutes an indispensable data base for anyone interested in recent Ukrainian affairs, and one which will serve as a model for scholars trying to document other complicated aspects of East European history during World War II" (p. 175). Many documents, reproduced in original languages, e. g., German or Russian, can be consulted by Western scholars who do not have a sufficient knowledge of the Ukrainian language. Indeed, this is one of the most important publications dealing with activities of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

799. Mirchuk, Petro. **Against the Invaders. Taras Chuprynka, Roman Shukhevych Commander-in-Chief of the UPA.** Trans. from Ukrainian by Ihor Mirchuk. Ed. by Maria Kiciuk. New York: Society of Veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, 1997. 160p.

In addition to the brief biography of Roman Shuchevych, the author sketches an outline of important events in Western Ukraine with separate sections about the role of Shuchevych in Carpatho-Ukraine, Nachtigal, etc. There are additional chapters relating the story of the son of Gen. Chuprynka-Iurko Shuchevych, and memoirs of Odarka Husiak, former activist in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

800. Olynyk, Stephen D. "Ukrainian Insurgency in Poland: 1944–1947." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 51:2/3:176–212 (1995).

The Ukrainian insurgency in the southeastern provinces of Poland, the so-called Transcurzon Territory, followed the pattern of classical or "type" insurgency: it progressed in stages from the clandestine organization (OUN) to the expansion through psychological and finally to militarization (UPA). Since insurgency was finally defeated, it never attained the consolidation stage. Dr. Olynyk was National Security Analyst, U.S. Department of Defense (1985–1992) and served as a consultant to the Ukrainian government. He wrote a number of articles on military matters in Ukrainian.

801. Potichnyj, Peter J. "The Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and the Germany Authorities." In: *German-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective*. Ed. by Hans-Joachim Torke and John-Paul Himka. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1994. pp. 163–77.

Although the historical record of events in Ukraine during World War II is reasonably clear, the Ukrainian struggle against the Nazis (1941–1944) is not yet fully documented or understood. One of the major sources for this topic is *Litopys UPA* (the Chronicle of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army), which has been published in many volumes. The author of this article, a well-known scholar of an older generation (Wynar, nos. 520, 527, 535, 541, 544, 547, 670, 671), is not offering here the general survey of existing literature; his objective is to discuss UPA's attitude toward the German authorities. In his discussion, Dr. Potichnyj relies mostly on Ukrainian underground sources with which he is very well acquainted as editor of *Litopys UPA*. The author briefly sketches the origins of UPA, conflicts with non-German sources, contacts with the Germans, and conclusions with a rich enumeration of existing literature in his footnotes.

802. Stetsko, Yaroslav. **Ukraine and the Subjugated Nations: Their Struggle for National Liberation. Selected Writings and Speeches by Former Prime Minister of Ukraine.** Ed. by John Kolasky. New York: Philosophical Library, 1989. 648p.

A collection of political speeches and writings of a prominent political figure, Yaroslav Stetsko (1912–1966). The volume consists of eleven parts: "The Church, Religions, and Moral Values;" "Eulogies and Funeral Orations;" "Special Addresses, Appeals, Articles, and Interviews;" "International Events;" "Russian Communism, Imperialism, and Oppression;" "The Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN);" "Ukrainian Insurgent Army;" "Insurgent Ukraine;" "Nationalism and Nationalist Ideology;" "Criticism of Policies of the West Toward the USSR;" "The National Liberation Struggle." The volume concludes with a glossary and general index.

◆ **Reviews:** Y. Haywas. *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 45:1:85–89 (Spring 1989).

Ukrainian Underground

803. Burds, Jeffrey. "Agentura: Soviet Informants' Networks & the Ukrainian Underground in Galicia, 1944–48." *East European Politics and Societies* 11:1:89–130 (Winter 1997).

Based on archival materials in Moscow, the author describes several cases of raids by the NKVD agents of the Ukrainian underground units and discusses a number of documents, e.g., the analysis of Soviet secret police methods, *Agentura*, a document prepared by the Ukrainian underground. The Ukrainian nationalist underground was prepared for the return of Soviet forces to West Ukraine in several ways. By March 1944, Ukrainian nationalist partisans had largely ceased hostilities against German occupation forces. Secondly, partisans concealed large quantities of weapons and, for example, the Soviet forces found some 700 underground shelters hidden in the Ponikovetskii region (Lviv oblast), 305 in the Zolochiv region, etc. Third, the underground began a new propaganda initiative aimed at preparing Galicians for a new era of struggle. Dr. Burds in a statistical table shows Soviet pacifications of the Western territories, indicating that between February 1944 and October 1945 in Ukraine, 107,166 people were killed, 230,217 captured and arrested, and 143,036 surrendered.

The author also describes in some detail the deliberate use of terror by Ukrainian Underground against two types of defectors: cadres and the general population. There are several reproductions of documents with names, dates, etc. of Soviet secret agents (seksoty) that show the astonishing degree to which the Ukrainian underground had become privy to detailed reports from within the Soviet NKVD and other agencies. There were many acts of terror and ritualized violence for outsiders mobilized in West Ukraine for postwar rebuilding. The Ukrainian underground's harsh terrorist methods were applied disproportionately against fellow Ukrainians and their families who were suspected of collaborating with Soviet power. The author also discusses in some detail the counterintelligence operations of the underground as well as the main features of the Soviet *Agentura* in West Ukraine. By the end of 1948, Soviet tactics for pacifying West Ukraine had moved from mass terror and intimidation to mass propaganda and education. But the violence, arrests, and intimidation continued for several years.

804. Kosyk, Wolodymyr. "Germany and the Act of June 30, 1941." *The Ukrainian Review* 39:3:14–26 (Autumn 1991).

This article is about the German position towards the proclamation of the establishment of an independent Ukrainian state on June 30, 1941. This is a rather popularly written account of historical events citing many German sources. The author presents this event from the point of view of OUN-B (Bandera fraction). See also his article "Problems of the History of the OUN and UPA" (*The Ukrainian Review* 40:1:24–32 Spring 1993) where the author discusses the availability of source materials covering the organization of Ukrainian nationalists (Bandera fraction/and UPA [Ukrainian Insurgent Army]). There is also a collection of German documents edited by Dr. Kosyk entitled *The Third Reich and the Ukrainian Question 1934–1944* (London: Ukrainian Central Information Service, 1991. 175p.) describing 125 items.

805. Semystyaha, Volodymyr. "New Documentary Information About Maksym Bernats'kyi, A Leader of the Ukrainian Underground in Eastern Ukraine During World War II." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 18:3/4: 303–26 (December 1994).

Soviet historiography denied the existence of national liberation and cultural and educational movements in Eastern Ukraine during World War II. Volodymyr Semystyaha, a Docent at the Luhan'sk Pedagogical Institute, discusses the tragic fate of Maksym Bernads'kyi and provides a brief biography of his life in the Soviet Ukraine with reproduction of a series of pertinent documents.

German Military Policy

806. Anderson, Truman Oliver III. "The Conduct of Reprisals by the German Army of Occupation in the Southern USSR, 1941–1943." Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 1995. 495p.

This dissertation explores the conduct of reprisals against the civil population of Ukraine by the German army of occupation during the Second World War. It also relates the conduct of reprisals to other aspects of German military government, including economic policy, interallied relations, and most importantly, the extermination of the Jews. The study places special emphasis on the manner in which reprisal instructions filtered down from the high command and were actually interpreted and implemented by small units in the field.

807. Kamenetsky, Ihor. "German Colonization Plans in Ukraine During World Wars I and II." In: *German-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective*. Ed. by Hans-Joachim Torke and John-Paul Himka. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1994. pp. 95–109.

A prominent scholar of the older generation (Wynar, nos. 347, 570, 653–654, 745, 1052), Dr. Kamenetsky believes that in retrospect, German Ostpolitik in 1918 and World War II could be partially described as a belated version of the Western imperialism of the previous centuries. Paradoxically, it was an attempt to build a colonial empire in that part of Europe where modern nationalism was in the process of vigorous growth, and where empire builders were likely to encounter increased resistance.

808. Kamenetsky, Ihor. "Some Aspects of Ukrainian Politics of National Self-Determination in View of Hitler's 'Drang nach Osten': Analysis of Prof. W. Kosyk's Documentation on the Third Reich and the Ukrainian Question." *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 104/107:1/4:104–27 (1990).

Professor Ihor Kamenetsky, a well-known Political Scientist and Historian, provides a critical analysis of Professor Wolodymyr Kosyk's (Wynar, nos. 555, 570, 592, 597, 628, 655, 670) published in German, *Das Dritte Reich und die Ukrainische Frage. Documente 1934–1944* (Munich: Ukrainisches Institut, 1985. 227p.). The author provides a number of positive comments about Kosyk's compilation of documents; nevertheless, according to Kamenetsky, there are some specific omissions and they are mentioned in the article. The appendix contains a number of comments on related documentation and reproduction of some documents in Ukrainian and some in English.

809. Kosyk, Wolodymyr. **The Third Reich and The Ukrainian Question: Documents 1934–1944.** London: Ukrainian Central Information Service, 1991. 175p.

This is a collection of documents that first appeared in German and covers the Ukrainian question and the Ukrainian resistance movement as seen by Nazi documents. There is an introduction by the author, "The Third Reich and the Ukrainian Question" (pp. 9–24), followed by the collection of documents, one hundred and twenty-five, translated into English. Two appendixes show Ukraine's losses during World War II and the scope of guerrilla warfare in Ukraine after World War II. A subject index concludes the volume.

810. Markus, Ustina. "Soviet Counterinsurgency: The Guerrilla Wars in the Western Republics." Ph.D. diss., University of London, London School of Economics and Political Science, 1992.

Annotation not available.

811. Mulligan, Timothy Patrick. **The Politics of Illusion and Empire: German Occupation Policy in the Soviet Union, 1942–1943.** New York; Westport, Conn.; and London: Praeger, 1988. 206p.

There are a number of scholarly publications on this topic. German policy is treated by Alexander Dalin (Wynar, no. 651), Hitler's occupation of Ukraine by Kamenetsky, Boshyk, and others (Wynar, nos. 648, 651, 654, 658). The present study pays special attention to Alfred Rosenberg's *Ostministerium*. According to the author, some military circles as well as Rosenberg were trying to revise the *Lebensraum* policy, authorizing many ruthless politics of Ostpolitik, mainly because the reform-minded army centers had a tendency to consider the Nazi plans for huge territorial annexations and gigantic colonization schemes as unrealistic. Mulligan insists that *Ostministerium* favored the enlistment of non-Russian nationalities for pursuing the buildup of Eastern European legions to fight for the German side. Rosenberg was preoccupied with promoting the Ukrainian course; the available evidence, however, does not support such an assumption, according to Kamenetsky (p. 660).

◆ **Reviews:** I. Kamenetsky. *Slavic Review* 49:4:659–60 (1990). W. Pfeiler. *German Studies Review* 12:2:390–91 (May 1989). A. Resis. *Soviet Union* 15:1:127–28 (1988). U. Trumpenck. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 39:4:506–7 (December 1988).

812. Sanders, Marian R. "Extraordinary Crimes in Ukraine: An Examination of Evidence Collection by the Extraordinary State Commission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 1942–1946." Ph.D. diss., Ohio State University, 1995. 357p.

This dissertation examines the activity of the Soviet Union's Extraordinary State Commission for the Establishment and Investigation of the Crimes of the German-Fascist invaders in Ukraine between 1942 and 1946. The account of negotiations leading to the establishment of the International Military Tribunal relied on the Robert B. Jackson Papers housed in the Library of Congress. Those general reports described secret police work and captured German military records pertaining to the occupation that covered parts of Russia, Belarussia, Ukraine, and the Baltic States. The Commission's work demonstrates that the Soviets collected a large body of evidence describing German aggression against the Jewish population, identifying and locating collaborators based on interrogations conducted by the NKVD and other police organs. The Commission is another facet of Stalinism, as the Soviets continued to search for "enemies of the people" during and after the Second World War.

813. Schulte, Theo. **The German Army and Nazi Policies in Occupied Russia.** New York: St. Martin's Press, 1989. 390p.

A well-researched study based on primary and secondary sources, Schulte's book offers a good overview of German historiography on this subject. The author indicates that there was substantial involvement of the upper and occasionally lower echelons of the military at every stage of the ideologically motivated barbarities committed on the Eastern front. There was also substantial army involvement in the deliberate starvation of the civilian population as well as neglect and murder of millions of POWs. The German army fully cooperated with SD Eisatzgruppen and the relations between the army and the SD were close, cordial, and friction-free. There are several studies on this topic, including a German one, *Gott mit Uns: Der deutsche Vernichtungskrieg im Osten, 1939–1945* (Frankfurt am Main: Fischer, 1989).

◆ **Reviews:** M. Burleigh. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:3:459–60 (December 1991).

814. Wheatcroft, Stephen. "The Scale and Nature of German and Soviet Repression and Mass Killings, 1930–45." *Europe-Asia Studies* 48:8:1319–53 (1996).

The article's objective is to provide a better understanding of the scale and nature of German and Soviet mass killings. The author reviews currently accepted views of such mass killings, providing several estimates by noted scholars of the volume of deaths. In most such studies, there is no attempt to relate the number of atrocities to a total number of population in both countries. Wheatcroft also thinks that the Stalinist regime may have caused the premature death of more people than Hitler's regime, although he does not believe that Stalin purposely killed more people. The most important features of this article are the numerous statistical tables taken from German and Soviet sources and the comprehensive bibliography that allows the reader to go directly to the sources quoted. The writings of most prominent researchers in the field (Maier, Kerschaw, Kogon, Piper, Medvedev, Conquest, and several others) are analyzed.

815. Wieczynski, Joseph L., ed. **Operation Barbarossa: The German Attack on the Soviet Union June 22, 1941.** Salt Lake City, Utah: Charles Schlacks, Jr. Publisher, 1993. 339p.

This book is comprised of contributions originally presented at an international conference in Belliagio, Italy, June 10–14, 1991. Twenty-two scholars from several countries met to reexamine the history of Operation Barbarossa. Dramatic changes in the Communist world made possible access to previously unknown materials from Soviet archives. The contributions in this volume reflect new documents and a fresh point of view about problems that have for too long been influenced by state ideology and the remnants of the Cold War. The literature on the Second World War in the East is immense. In most works, including *Operation Barbarossa*, the situation in Ukraine is discussed in some detail. This volume ends with general conclusions and a selected bibliography. Unfortunately, there is no subject index.

Concentration Camps

816. Lencyk, Volodymyr. "Ukrainians in the Concentration Camps of Fascist Germany." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 53:3:244–50 (Fall 1997).

In 1942, Nazi Germany maintained fourteen "main" concentration camps with many branches. An even larger number (forty-four) of concentration camps were located in occupied territories. Most publications pertaining to this topic contain very little information about Ukrainian prisoners. The author, himself a former prisoner in several concentration camps, tries to analyze this situation, indicating that there are at least eight groups or categories of prisoners that included Ukrainians. The author offers no specific statistical information, but his comprehensive list of publications pertaining to Ukrainian prisoners will be of essential assistance to scholars interested in this topic.

817. Weiner, Amir. "Myths and Identities: The Construction of Collective Faculties in the Vinnytsia Region, 1943–1975 (Soviet Union, Ukraine)." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1995. 438p.

The author seeks to analyze the components of the myth and the process of its inculcation in the eastern Ukrainian province of Vinnytsia. As the most Western region of the Eastern Ukrainian provinces, Vinnytsia was the region closest to the Ukrainian nationalist centers in Western Ukraine. The nationalists' failure in the region invited examination of the war's role in the realignment of social and political loyalties in the countryside. The author examines the impact of war on the construction of ethnonational identities, particularly in the countryside.

Part 2 examines the construction of political identities of local Communists, both during and after the war.

Nazi War Criminals

818. Himka, John-Paul. "Ukrainian Collaboration in the Extermination of the Jews During the Second World War: Sorting Out the Long-Term and Conjunctural Factors." In: *The Fate of the European Jews, 1939–1945: Continuity or Contingency.* Ed. by Jonathan Frankel. New York, Oxford: Published for the Harman Institute by Oxford University Press, 1997. p. 170–89 (Studies in Contemporary Jewry. An Annual XIII. The Avraham Harman Institute of Contemporary Jewry, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem).

The topic of Ukrainian collaboration with the Nazi-directed genocide of the European Jews is a very controversial subject. The author discusses several aspects of this problem. The Holocaust provided numerous opportunities for the enrichment of the non-Jewish population, and the Nazi occupation created special conditions for Ukrainians and general conditions in which certain types of criminal behavior flourished. The Nazis' thinking was that, owing to historical circumstances, the Ukrainians (and the Baltic nationalities) were particularly anti-Bolshevik and therefore anti-semitic. All outbreaks were either organized or inspired by the *Einsatzgruppen*. The author discusses some of the German efforts in this respect, especially the case of Zhytomyr. A particularly effective propaganda device, used in conjunction with the incitement of the pogroms in the summer of 1941, was to bring the local population to prisons and mass graves to view the (often mutilated) corpses of Soviet political prisoners. There was also a pro-German orientation of the Ukrainian nationalist movement, at least in the initial stages of the German-Soviet War. The view of Jews as cultural and political allies of the Ukrainian enemies was a strong component of the image of Jews that had been constructed prior to the Second World War. The other major component was socioeconomic—the view that Jews were the exploiters of the Ukrainian people. This was an antagonism dating back several centuries, when Jews served as lessees and managers of estates and manorial appurtenances, while Ukrainians were enserfed peasants living under extremely oppressive conditions. The author also examines the role of the Ukrainian police and religious and other cultural factors. There is a voluminous literature on this subject, with many references to Jewish, Ukrainian, and German sources. Dr. Himka used several of them, including Jan Gross's "The Jewish Community in the Soviet-Annexed Territories on the Eve of the Holocaust: A Social Scientist's View" (In: *The Holocaust in the Soviet Union: Studies and Sources on the Destruction of Jews in the Nazi-Occupied Territories of the USSR, 1941–1945.* Lucjan Dobroszycki and Jeffrey S. Gurock, eds. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1993. pp. 155–71); Ben-Cion Pinchuk's "Sovietisation and the Jewish Response to Nazi Policies of Mass Murder" (In: *Jews in Eastern Poland and the USSR, 1939–1946.* Norman Davies and Antony Polonsky, eds. New York: 1991. pp. 124–37). See also Henry Abramson's "The Scattering of Amalek: A Model for Understanding the Ukrainian-Jewish Conflict" (*East-European Jewish Affairs* 24:1:39–47 1994); Richard Breitman's "Himmler's Police Auxiliaries in the Occupied Soviet Territories" (*Simon Wiesenthal Center Annual* 7:23–39 1990); and Aharon Weiss's "Some Economic and Social Problems of the Jews in Eastern Galicia in the Period of Soviet Rule" (In: *Jews in Eastern Poland and the USSR, 1939–41.* New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991. pp. 77–109). For older material on Jewish-Ukrainian relations, (Wynar, nos. 535–547) and several entries in this volume.

819. McDonald, Jim. **John Demjanjuk: The Real Story.** Brattleboro, Vt.: Arcane Books, 1990. 86p.

Mr. McDonald was principal investigator for the defense in the John Demjanjuk case, and from 1986–87 he made several trips to Israel, Germany, and Poland. This book describes his involvement, providing general background and a number of rather personal observations.

820. Sheftel, Yoram. **Defending Ivan the Terrible: The Conspiracy to Convict John Demjanjuk.** Trans. from the Hebrew by Haim Watzman. Washington, D.C.: Regnery Publishing, 1996. 445p.

The author of this book, a criminal lawyer working in Tel Aviv, Israel, defended the man falsely accused of being one of the most monstrous Nazi war criminals—Ivan the Terrible of Treblinka. John Demjanjuk was harassed by the U.S. government for nearly 10 years, extradited to Israel from the United States in 1986, held in an Israeli jail for more than seven years, tried in a highly publicized "show trial," and sentenced to die before being cleared by Israel's highest court. In his book, Mr. Sheftel traces the developments of the Demjanjuk case, from the use of Soviet "evidence" that set events in motion to the final clearing of all charges. In this process he raises important questions about the role of the media in sensationalizing the case, the validity of "repressed memory" testimony, and the struggle between prejudice and law in a democracy. Although the book may be criticized for its rather emotional tone, the importance of this often discounted perspective must be acknowledged.

Previous material on this topic is discussed in the previous edition (Wynar, nos. 689–690) and more recent works are included in this edition.

821. Teicholz, Tom. **The Trial of Ivan the Terrible: State of Israel Vs. John Demjanjuk.** New York: St. Martin's Press, 1990. 354p.

Published before the final decision was made concerning Demjanjuk's innocence, this detailed and emotionally charged description of the trial proceedings reflects a pronounced bias toward the accused's guilt. The author's perspective is apparent in such chapter titles as "Those Eyes, Those Murderous Eyes," "Defense Techniques and Tensions," and "The Human Face of Evil." This viewpoint and the impassioned tone that infuses the text to a great degree overshadow the factual material that is presented.

An epilogue, a selected bibliography, notes, a witness chronology, timelines, and a general index conclude the work. In his bibliography, the author lists several of the resources that he consulted. A few examples: Howard Blum, *Wanted: The Search for Nazis in America* (New York: New York Times Books Co., 1977); Mikhailo Deriomov, *Let Justice Be Done* (Kyiv: Politvydav Ukrainy, 1987—we corrected some technical errors in this title published in the Soviet Union); Alexander Donat, ed., *The Death Camp: Treblinka* (New York: Holocaust Library, 1979); Michael Hanusiak, *Lest We Forget* (Toronto: Progress Books, 1979); and Allan A. Ryan Jr., *Quiet Neighbors* (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1984).

822. Wagenaar, Willem A. **Identifying Ivan: A Case Study in Legal Psychology.** Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1988. 187p.

John Demjanjuk, accused of being the concentration camp guard nicknamed Ivan the Terrible, was sentenced to death by a Jerusalem court on April 25, 1988, for his alleged crimes against humanity—including the slaughter of 850,000 Jews in the Treblinka gas chambers. Demjanjuk, a Ukrainian who obtained U.S. citizenship after the war, denied that he was Ivan the Terrible or that he had ever worked in the Nazi death camp. His conviction, which was subsequently overturned, was based largely on the eyewitness testimony of a few survivors of Treblinka who had managed to escape the camp in summer 1943—some 45 years before.

During the trial, Willem Wagenaar, Professor of Experimental Psychology at the University of Leiden, the Netherlands, and an authority on forensic identification, testified as an expert witness for the defense. In his book, he examines the process by which John Demjanjuk was identified as a war criminal, and he explains the pitfalls in the identification procedures that were routinely used by police departments. He also outlines the scientific research upon which guidelines for eyewitness identification is founded and examines the ethical problems that arose in this particular case. Wagenaar skillfully argues for higher scientific standards of eyewitness identification in criminal proceedings and for the procedural restrictions necessary for acceptable legal evidence.

There have been a great number of other books written about the Jewish Holocaust—too many to mention here. An example of one such work written specifically about Demjanjuk is Tom Teicholz's *The Trial of Ivan the Terrible: State of Israel Vs. John Demjanjuk* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1990. 354p.). There have also been a number of bibliographies published on this topic, such as Marty Bloomberg's *The Jewish Holocaust: An Annotated Guide to Books in English* (San Bernadino, Calif.: Borgo Press, 1991. 248p.). In addition, *The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies* includes a subject heading, "The Holocaust," with many books and articles listed every year. Wagenaar's work differs from other publications in its focus on the psychological and legal aspects of this specific case.

Displaced Persons

823. Bohachevsky-Chomiak, Martha. "The Women's Movement in the DP Camps." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 201–22.

Describing activities of the Women's Union, Dr. Bohachevsky-Chomiak indicates the strong participation in community life of this central organization by its avoiding identification with a particular political group. Unfortunately, the united front of the women's organization was eventually successfully broken, but the attempt to reduce women's organizations to mere auxiliaries of men's organizations also failed.

824. Bohatiuk, Nicholas G. "The Economic Aspects of Camp Life." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 69–89.

After a brief description of the postwar economy in West Germany, Dr. Bohatiuk provides a number of observations about work and business initiatives in DP camps, refugee cooperatives, professional and charitable associations, vocational training, and similar topics.

825. Boshyk, Yury. "Repatriation: Ukrainian DPs and Political Refugees in Germany and Austria, 1945–8." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 360–84.

Dr. Boshyk, a noted authority on Ukrainian affairs (Wynar, nos. 315, 320, 448, 451, 460, 648, 678–679), describes the repatriation of Ukrainians that took place in two distinct phases—spring to autumn 1945 and the second phase in late 1945 and early 1946—and that excluded certain categories of former Soviet citizens. For the most part, Ukrainians from Western Ukraine, former

Polish citizens, were not included in the Soviet forced repatriation.

826. Ciuciura, Theodore Bohdan. "Common Organizational Efforts, 1945–52: Structure and People." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 90–110.

The author describes the formation of several Ukrainian civic organizations, starting in autumn 1945 with a Ukrainian committee organized in Ausburg headed by Vasyl Mudry, former Vice Marshal of the Polish parliament, with the first congress in November 1945 under the name TPUE. It was controlled by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) *Banderivtsi* (Bandera group). In October 1949, the Association of Ukrainians in Germany (SUN) was created, criticizing the activities of TPUE. The author describes the activities of several organizations representing Ukrainian politics, indicating that, since 1952, a modicum of common sense and cooperation has been achieved in the Central Representation of the Ukrainian Emigration in Germany.

827. Elliot, Mark. "The Soviet Repatriation Campaign." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 341–59.

Dr. Elliot, Professor of history at Wheaton College, is the author of *Pawns of Yalta: Soviet Refugees and America's Role in Their Repatriation* (1982). He describes how the Soviet Union demanded total repatriation because nonreturnees posed a threat to the credibility of the propaganda that stressed unqualified wartime devotion of all Soviet citizens. Soviet repatriation missions were very active for a number of years, and they did retrieve some 3 million of their nationals from Western occupation zones. Some 500,000 persons remained, some escaped, and some could not be moved by any persuasion short of force.

828. Holowinsky, Ivan Z. "DP Experience, Personality Structure, and Ego Defense Mechanisms: A Psychodynamic Interpretation." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 480–90.

Dr. Holowinsky is Professor of Psychology at Rutgers University (Wynar, no. 1009). In this article, the author offers his comments about the psychological adjustment of Ukrainians in DP camps.

829. Ilnytzkyj, Roman. "A Survey of Ukrainian Camp Periodicals, 1945–50." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 271–91.

The author, a Ukrainian journalist and political activist, served as General Secretary of the Central Representation of the Ukrainian Emigration in Germany and was Editor of the weekly *Chas* (1945–1949). His book *Deutschland und die Ukraine, 1934–1945* (Munich, 1958) was well received in the professional literature. In this article, the author, as active participant, discusses the Ukrainian émigré press, including its economic situation, organizational structure, topics covered, and its decline during the last quarter of the 1940s.

830. Isajiw, Wsevolod W. "Community, Class, and Social Mobility as Dynamic Factors in the DP Experience." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 471–79.

Dr. Isajiw, Professor of Sociology at the University of Toronto (Wynar, nos. 161, 179, 186, 1010, 1014, 1017), explains the unusually high degree of organized life in Ukrainian DP camps.

831. Isajiw, Wsevolod W., and Michael Palij. "Refugees and the DP Problem in Postwar Europe." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. xv–xxiv.

A general overview of the refugee problem and the work of the IRO with a brief description of DP camps.

832. Isajiw, Wsevolod, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus, eds. **The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. 517p.

Edited proceedings of the conference "The D. P. Experience: Ukrainian Refugees After World War II," sponsored by the Institute of Ukrainian Studies and held on November 3–6, 1983, at the University of Toronto. There are a total of 25 papers focusing on the period 1945–1950 grouped in nine sections and covering the most important aspects of camp life. The general introduction to this subject is offered by Dr. W. Isajiw and Michael Palij, followed by Dr. O. Subtelny (historical background) and I. Stebelsky (migration of population). Economic and organizational structure is discussed by N. Bohatiuk and T. B. Ciuciura, and political life by V. Markus and M. Yurkevich. This is followed by a section on religion (A. Baran and B. Bociurkiw), education (D. Markus and M. Bohachevsky-Chomiak), literature (D. Husar-Struk and G. G. Grabowicz), scholarship and culture (R. Ilnytzkyj, V. Revutsky, L. R. Wynar), Soviet efforts at repatriation (M. Elliott and Y. Boshyk), resettlement in the U.S. and Canada (M. Kuropas, H. Troper, M. Momryk, L. Y. Luciuk), and the DP experience and its psychological and social impact (I. V. Zielyk, W. W. Isajiw, and I. Z. Holowinsky). Several memoirs are offered in an appendix, and there is a list with brief resumes of contributors. As indicated by Dr. J. Rozumnyj, "The overall attempt of the contributors appears to be academically responsible and honest" (p. 218). Hopefully, in the future there will be other conferences and proceedings on this much-neglected subject.

◆ **Reviews:** L. Buttlar. *Ethnic Forum* 15:1/2:216–19 (1995).

833. Kuropas, Myron B. "Ukrainian-American Resettlement Efforts, 1944–1954." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 385–401.

In 1944, the Ukrainian Congress Committee established the Ukrainian-American Relief Committee as an independent organization to aid Ukrainian refugees in their resettlement to the U.S. Dr. Kuropas, author of *The Ukrainian Americans: Roots and Aspirations, 1884–1954* (1991) as well as other works (Wynar, nos.

242–243, 266), discusses the tragedy of forced repatriation, the Displaced Persons Act, and the efforts of the Ukrainian-American community and their organizations to assist in resettlement activities.

834. Luciuk, Lubomyr Y. "A Troubled Venture: Ukrainian-Canadian Refugee Relief Efforts, 1945–51." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 435–60.

Dr. Luciuk is a frequent contributor of scholarly studies dealing with Ukrainian affairs (Wynar, nos. 176, 188, 207, 214, 226, 231, 320, 638, 656, 683). In this essay, the author discusses the activities of the Ukrainian Canadian Servicemen's Association, The Central Ukrainian Relief Bureau, and the Canadian Relief Mission.

835. Markus, Vasyl. "Political Parties in the DP Camps." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 111–24.

Owing to conditions in defeated Germany and the DP camps, a dozen political parties emerged in 1945–1955. They covered a wide spectrum of ideological orientation: right, center, left. On the left: Revolutionary Democratic Party, Ukrainian Socialist Party, OUN Abroad (OUNz), and Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party (URDP). In the center: National-Democratic Alliance (UNDO), National State Union (UNDS), Alliance of United Ukraine (Peasant Union), and Constructive Creative Forces. On the right: Alliance of Monarchists, External Division of the OUN (Bandera) and OUN Solidarists (Melnyk). The author describes activities of the Ukrainian National *Rada*, party structure and functions.

836. Momryk, Myron. "Unknown DP Immigration and Government Policy in Canada, 1946–52." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 413–34.

Myron Momryk, Head of the Multicultural Archives Program at National Archives of Canada, is a frequent contributor to Ukrainian affairs (Wynar, nos. 33–34, 188, 203–204, 208, 219, 320). In this paper, he offers general background to postwar Canadian immigration policy, with a separate section on the Galician Division, the Catholic Orphan Immigration activities, and other organizations that assisted in resettlement of Ukrainian DPs.

837. Stebelsky, Ihor. "Ukrainian Population Migration After World War II." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 21–68.

Ukrainian refugees who fled from the Communist regime and feared repatriation were prepared to claim any citizenship or nationality. The author describes the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRA) and the International Refugee Organization (IRO). He provides some estimates of Ukrainian civic organizations with brief descriptions of Ukrainians in individual displaced persons camps in Germany and Austria. The essay concludes with comments on emigration from Austria, Germany, and Italy to other European countries, South America, North America, and Australia.

838. Subtelny, Orest. "Ukrainian Political Refugees: An Historical Overview." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 3–20.

Written by a noted Ukrainian of a younger generation (Wynar, nos. 297, 443–446, 465), this essay provides a brief overview of three phases of Ukrainian political emigration: phase one—fall 1939; phase two—1941–1943; and phase three—1943–1944.

839. Troper, Harold. "The Canadian Government and DP's, 1945–8." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 402–12.

In 1948, Canada finally enacted a New Immigration Act officially revoking 25 years of discriminatory barriers to the immigration of Eastern Europeans.

840. Wyman, Mark. **DPs: Europe's Displaced Persons, 1945–1951.** Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1998. 257p.

First published in 1989 by Associated University Presses, this Cornell edition has a new introduction of 15 pages discussing new developments with refugees after 1951, especially events of the late 1980s and early 1990s. The text has nine chapters about diverse ethnic and cultural groups of Europe's displaced persons and their economic, cultural, social, and political life. The Ukrainian problem is discussed in most chapters, especially in Chapter 8 where the author tries to describe the formation of Ukrainian Galicia's division and the problem of Ukrainian cooperation with the Germans. The enclosed bibliography shows some references to mostly obsolete material produced in the 1960s by Ukrainian authors in *The Ukrainian Quarterly* and a few books, e.g., *History of Ukraine* by D. Doroshenko that has only marginal relevance to such topics as Ukrainian displaced persons. There is an index to displaced persons camps, omitting many camps with Ukrainian refugees, e.g., Karlsfeld, Berchtesgaden, Mitttenwald, and others.

841. Yurkevich, Myroslav. "Ukrainian Nationalists and DP Politics, 1945–50." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 125–46.

The OUN's integral-nationalist ideology challenged the programs of the established parties and won the allegiance of much of the younger generation. The author describes activities of the OUN, the Bandera and Melnyk branches, and their strong influence on political and social life of Ukrainian refugees.

842. Zielyk, Ihor V. "The DP Camp as a Social System." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 461–70.

A brief paper about the DP camps and their social structure.

Chornobyl

(See also Environment in the chapter on geography)

843. Cheney, Glenn Alan. **Journey to Chernobyl: Encounters in a Radioactive Zone.** Chicago, Ill.: Academy Chicago Publishers, 1995. 191p.

An oral history of events that occurred at Chernobyl at the end of April and the beginning of May 1986, and the terror-filled immediate aftermath of the accident as explained by people who lived in the area. Some interviews provide first-hand accounting of what went on at ground zero (Borys Stolyarchuk); others are with residents of Prypiat, and additional eyewitnesses.

See also V. M. Chernouscnko's *Chernobyl: Insight from the Inside* (New York: Springer Verlag, 1991. 367p.) and a well-illustrated account by Mike Edwards, *Chornobyl. National Geographic* (186:2:100–115 August 1994).

844. Holowinsky, Ivan Z. "Chornobyl Children: Psycho-Educational Development Ten Years After the Catastrophe." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 52: 1:5–13 (Spring 1996).

Holowinsky, Professor of Psychology at Rutgers University, reviews the efforts of Ukraine's government to rehabilitate victims of Chornobyl.

845. Holowinsky, Ivan Z. "The Chornobyl Nuclear Catastrophe and the High-Risk Potential for Mental Retardation." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 97:4: 360–67 (Winter 1991).

Ivan Holowinsky, Professor of Psychology at Rutgers University, provides a brief account of the chronology and certain steps taken by Ukrainian authorities (conference in Kyiv in May 1988) to prevent mental retardation of a large segment of the population.

846. Kane, Mark Stanton. "Children of Chernobyl: A Psycho-Social Empowerment Project." Ph.D. diss., The Union Institute, 1993. 205p.

Although Chernobyl is in Ukraine, only 35 kilometers from Kyiv, 70 percent of the 50 million curies of radiation from the 1986 Chernobyl meltdown fell on the Republic of Belarus. While there has been some significant research on the medical effects of the disaster in Ukraine, much more research needs to be done in Belarus. The author describes the Social Action Projects and evaluates its results.

847. Keller, Anna Jo. "Soviet Press Coverage of the Chernobyl Accident." M.A. thesis, Michigan State University, 1997. 90p.

The Soviet press initially covered the accident according to traditional norms of the Soviet Communist Party: a news blackout, a series of brief official statements, and media support of Soviet ideology. These traditional means became less important in subsequent coverage of the accident: coverage of bad news, exposure of managerial and technological inefficiency, etc.

848. Marples, David R. "The Legacy of Chornobyl in 1997: Impact on Ukraine and Belarus." *Post-Soviet Geography and Economics* 38:3:163–70 (1997).

The author examines current levels of radiation, the number of people living in contaminated areas, prospects for the reutilization of farmland, and the resettlement of populations previously evacuated. Ukrainian and Belarussian press are used in this article. Dr. Marples, Professor of History at the University of Alberta, is the author of several publications (Wynar, nos. 114, 115, 533, 534, 605, 619), and in recent years has published several publications pertaining to Chernobyl: *Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1986); *The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1988); "Chernobyl, Observations on the Fifth Anniversary" (*Soviet Economy* 7:2:175–88, April–June 1991); "The Decade of Despair" (*The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists* 52:3:23–31 May–June 1996). See also Theodore Shabat's "Geographic Aspects of

the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident" (*Soviet Geography* 27:7:504–26 September 1996); Medvedev Zhores's "Chernobyl: A Catalyst for Change" (In: *Milestones in Glasnost' and Perestroyka: Politics and People.* A. Hewett and Victor H. Winston, eds. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1991. pp. 19–30).

849. Marples, David R. "Ten Years Later, The Tragedy Continues." *Transition* 2:8:46–51 (April 19, 1996).

A decade after the world's worst nuclear accident, the Chernobyl power station was still operating. Death and disease rates continue to rise, and Ukraine and Belarus are struggling to deal with the formidable legacy it inherited from the Soviet Union. See also the author's "Belarus: From Soviet Rule to Nuclear Catastrophe" (Basinstoke, England: The Macmillan Press, 1996).

850. Maryniak, Irena. "Our Land, Our Selves." *Index on Censorship* 18:6/7: 70–73 (July–August 1989).

There is a straightforward connection between the Chernobyl environmental tragedy and the national problem. In its innocent state, national awareness is about developing a closer relationship with home, while ecology is about making one's dwelling more salubrious. This author talked to Ukrainian writers about the link between ecology and identity and the Chernobyl disaster.

851. Medvedev, Grigori. **The Truth About Chernobyl.** Trans. by Evelyn Rossiter. Foreword by Andrei Sakharov. New York: Basic Books, 1991. 274p.

First published in 1989, this book was written by a former Section Chief of the Ministry of Energy and Electrification of the Soviet Union and a member of the Chernobyl power station's construction team. The author provides a detailed account of the accident, focusing on the days of April 25 to May 8, 1986.

See also Grigori Medvedev's *No Breathing Room: The Aftermath of Chernobyl* (Trans. by Evelyn Rossiter, introduction by David R. Marples. New York: Basic Books, 1993. 213p.). This is a memoiristic account describing the author's efforts to get this manuscript, *The Truth About Chernobyl*, published and Sakharov's efforts to help him. Mr. Medvedev captures the regime's pathological refusal to face reality.

852. Medvedev, Zhores. "Chernobyl: Ten Years Later." *International Affairs* 42:3:212–18 (1996).

By tradition, each anniversary of the Chernobyl accident is mentioned by the scientific conferences in Kyiv, Minsk, Moscow, and in several places in Western Europe. Zhores Medvedev, author of several publications about this tragedy, provides a brief history of the accident and discusses direct and indirect effects of the Chernobyl accident. The Ukrainian government is intent on completing the construction that was started on reactors at several atomic power plants.

853. Medvedev, Zhores A. **The Legacy of Chernobyl.** New York: Norton, 1990. 352p.

The tragedy of Chernobyl continues to attract many scholars and writers. Many books and scholarly articles were published before 1989 (Wynar, nos. 531–534). One of the most important books on this subject is Medvedev's book from his coverage of the accident itself to the environmental, health and safety, and economic effects of the disaster. As a former radiobiologist at the nuclear city of Obninsk in the 1960s, the author offers a historical perspective on the development of the Soviet nuclear energy industry.

One of the most popular books on Chernobyl was written by historian Grigori Medvedev, *The Truth About Chernobyl*, translated from Russian by Evelyn Rossiter with a foreword by Andrei Sakharov (New York: Basic Books, 1991. 274p.). This is a translation of a Russian study entitled *Chernobylskaia Khronika.*

◆ **Reviews:** J. C. Campbell. *Foreign Affairs* 69:5:201 (Winter 1990/1991). J. M. Carfora. *American Political Science Review* 86:1 (March 1992). G. Garelik. *New York Times Book Review* (July 22, 1990). L. Graham. *New York Times Book Review* (April 7, 1991). A. Hetnal. *Ukrainian Quarterly* (Fall 1991). A. A. Hetnal. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:1 (Spring 1993). D. Holloway. *New York Review of Books* 37:12:4–6 (July 19, 1990). D. Holloway. *New York Review of Books* 40:11 (June 10, 1993). J. King. *Society* 29:1 (November–December 1991). L. Lidsky. *Technology Review* 94:3 (April 1991). D. Marples. *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* 47:5 (June 1991). G. Medvedev: J. Campbell. *Foreign Affairs* 70:4 (Fall 1991).

854. Park, Chris C. **Chernobyl: The Long Shadow.** London and New York: Routledge, 1989. 207p.

Park's study is not as thorough as the studies of Medvedev and Marples (Wynar, no. 533), especially regarding the evacuation and the effects of fallout on the health, environment, and economy of the Soviet Union. It is written from an interdisciplinary perspective based on detailed scientific research, which is described in nonspecialist terms. There are some errors and inconsistencies with names of people and institutions as pointed out by Paul R. Josephson in *Slavic Review*. The author's bibliography on Chernobyl is very extensive.

◆ **Reviews:** P. R. Josephson. *Slavic Review* 50:3:680–82 (Fall 1991).

855. Potter, William C. "The Impact of Chernobyl on Nuclear Power Safety in the Soviet Union." *Studies in Comparative Communism* 24:2:191–210 (June 1991).

The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant on April 26, 1986, has had a profound effect on the nuclear power industry in the Soviet Union and abroad. Almost without exception, national nuclear power energy programs have been subjected to increased public and scientific scrutiny. The purpose of this article is to analyze the extent to which the reassessment prompted by Chernobyl led to actual changes in the Soviet Union's approach to nuclear safety.

856. Shcherbak, Yuri. **Chernobyl: A Documentary Story.** Trans. by Ian Press. Foreword by David R. Marples. London: Macmillan Press in association with CIUS Press, 1989. 168p.

An eyewitness account by a noted writer and diplomat who at one time was heading the Zelenyi Svit Movement, Former Minister of the Environment, and Ambassador to Israel and the U.S. Drawing on numerous interviews Dr. Shcherbak conducted in the field, the author recounts accidents published in the weekly *Literaturna Hazeta* and the frustration of Liubov Kovalevska to publish information about the reactor's flaws prior to the accident, the initial decisions pertaining to the Soviet secrecy about the tragedy, how Kyiv was kept in the dark until May 6th, the bone marrow transplant specialist Dr. Robert Gale's mission, and other items of current interest.

See also Paul Read Piers's *Ablaze: The Story of Chernobyl* (New York: Random House, 1993. 478p.). Written by a best-selling author, it provides a fairly detailed and well-researched account, ranging from the early days of Soviet nuclear experimentation through the moments of panic among the operators on the fateful night, and through the cleanup operations and trials of the technicians.

The Soviet regime is condemned by a number of publications, e.g., Victor Hayes and Marko Bojcun, *The Chernobyl Disaster* (London: Hogarth Press, 1988. 233p.), concentrating on overall damage to the ecology and environment. A similar theme is presented by Vladimir Chernousenko, *Chernobyl: Insight from the Inside* (New York: Springer-Verlag, 1991. 367p.), written by a former Scientific Director of the cleanup project, a scientist from the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, dismissed by the Soviet government after he began revealing his observations. The author believes that the accident was caused by design flaws, not

operator error. See also Adriana Petryna's "Sarcophagus: Chornobyl in Historical Light" (*Cultural Anthropology* 10:2:196–220 1995).

◆ **Reviews:** P. R. Josephson. *Slavic Review* 50:3:680–82 (Fall 1991).

857. Solchanyk, Roman, ed. **Ukraine: From Chernobyl to Sovereignty.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. 174p.

A collection of interviews conducted by staffers of the RFE/RL services. Dr. David Marples interviewed Yuriy Rysovany, Head of the Prypiat Industrial and Research Association's International Department. Mr. Rysovany was responsible for the coordination of research inside the 30-kilometer exclusion zone. A related title, Arthur T. Hopkins, *Unchained Reactions: Chernobyl, Glasnost and Nuclear Deterrence* (Washington, D.C.: Diane Publishing, 1994. 151p.), was written by a U.S. Air Force Lieutenant Colonel and deals primarily with military issues, including such topics as fighting a nuclear war.

858. Yaroshinskaya, Alla. *Chernobyl: The Forbidden Truth.* Lincoln, Neb.: University of Nebraska Press, 1995. 135p.

The author is an investigative reporter from Zhitomyr, an area which received serious radioactive fallout in the 1986 Chernobyl disaster. In spite of her efforts to report on the local hot-spot problem, the Soviet bureaucrats continued to stonewall and cover it up. The author gained new possibilities when she was elected to Soviet Parliament in 1989. It was possible for her to have access to some secret documents, and the book is a vivid account of an individual fighting the secrecy and power of the Soviet system. Yaroshinskaya quotes some statistics; much of it is now known. There are many articles on this topic. For example the Chornobyl Committee in London prepared "Chornobyl Report" (*The Ukrainian Review* 39:2:3–22 Summer 1991) containing statistical information. The Associate Editor of the *Ukrainian Review* prepared an interesting historical overview of this topic: Vera Rich, "Chornobyl—Ten Years After" (*The Ukrainian Review* 43:1: 21–26 Spring 1996).

Jewish-Ukrainian Relations

859. Altshuler, Mordecai. "Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in the Soviet Milieu in the Interwar Period." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective.* 2nd ed. Ed. by H. Aster and P. J. Potichnyj. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 281–308.

Dr. Mordecai Altshuler, in 1980 a Head of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, has written extensively about Jewish history including *Soviet Jewry Today: A Socio-Demographic Analysis* and *Between Nationalism and Communism: The Yevsektsiia in the Soviet Union, 1918–1930.* According to the author, when relations between Jews and Ukrainians are examined, the focus is invariably on periods of crisis. In addition, in most cases the two groups are depicted in generalized terms: all Ukrainians are one entity and all Jews are another. Insufficient attention has been paid to the ideological and institutional subdivisions within each of the two national groups. The present study aims to examine the position taken by the Jewish and Ukrainian populations, from the stabilization of the Soviet regime in Ukraine until the Second World War. In the 1926 census, 76.3 percent of Jews in Ukraine declared their mother tongue to be Yiddish, 22.7 percent Russian, and only 0.9 percent Ukrainian. The campaign for "Ukrainization" in effect halted the personal advancement of the individual Jew—whether because of his nationality or because he was a Russian-speaker, and many Jews were overtly or covertly opposed

to the Ukrainization campaign. However, between 1924 and 1930, the number of pupils at Yiddish-language schools in Ukraine almost doubled, and some of the technical training schools were also converted to Yiddish instruction. In the second stage, in the second half of the 1930s, the process of Ukrainization was put to a stop and Ukrainian and Yiddish literature were now required to conform rigidly to the formula "socialist in content, national in form." During the 20 years of Soviet rule in Ukraine, before the Second World War, Soviet policy came full circle, beginning and ending with a Russification drive.

860. Baran, Alexander. "Jewish-Ukrainian Relations in Transcarpathia." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective*. 2nd ed. Ed. by H. Aster and P. J. Potichnyj. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 159–71.

The Jewish situation in Transcarpathia was entirely different from that in other regions of Ukraine. There was no conflict or antagonism between the Ukrainian and Jewish communities, and the Jews never took the side of the oppressors of the Ukrainian community. The Jewish-Ukrainian relations in Carpatho-Ukraine remained correct and tolerant primarily for sociopolitical and economic reasons.

861. Bilinsky, Yaroslav. "Methodological Problems and Philosophical Issues in the Study of Jewish-Ukrainian Relations During the Second World War." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective*. 2nd ed. Ed. by H. Aster and P. J. Potichnyj. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 373–407.

The author mentions the stereotype that Ukrainians are inveterate anti-Semites, citing here *The War Against the Jews 1933–1945* by Lucy S. Dawidowicz and similar works. Also, under the impact of the Soviet-German war, the attitudes of the OUN (Bandera group) toward Jews changed from a strong hostility expressed in the Second (Cracow) Grand Assembly of early 1940, to their acceptance at the Third Extraordinary Grand Assembly of 21–25 August 1943. Dr. Bilinsky discusses the fate of several Ukrainians who helped Jews, including Metropolitan Sheptytsky, and provides negative comments about "denaturalization trials." Possibly scholars can persuade the powers in their respective communities to practice more restraint, and more research is needed that is crucial for the future of Jewish-Ukrainian relations.

862. Gregorovich, Andrew. **Jewish-Ukrainian Bibliography: A Selected Annotated Bibliography of Resources in English.** Toronto: Forum, 1999. 115p.

Andrew Gregorovich was a department head at the University of Toronto libraries and is very active in Ukrainian affairs. For many years, he was editor of *Ukrainian Quarterly* "Forum" (Wynar, nos. 15, 18, 52, 192–194, 246, 257, 655, 984). First published in 1994, this useful bibliographic guide will supplement and complement numerous Jewish bibliographies that also usually contain materials pertaining to Ukraine. Annotations for some 1,000 authors are brief and factual and the material is given in one alphabetical sequence. Appended is a Jewish and Ukrainian directory of major institutions and organizations and a brief listing of famous Jews who trace their ancestry to Ukraine.

863. Kleiner, Israel. "The Jewish Question and Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Ukrainian Samizdat." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective*. 2nd ed. Ed. by H. Aster and P. J. Potichnyj. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Alberta University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 421–36.

The contemporary Ukrainian national movement evolved out of a movement that began during "Khrushchev's Thaw" of the late 1950s. Kleiner quotes a number of Ukrainian dissidents and their writings (Karavansky, Dziuba, and others who condemned the oppression of Ukrainian and Jewish cultures). Dziuba's speech at Babyn Yar made an enormous impression in Ukraine and abroad. The Ukrainian Samizdat shows a positive attitude to the Jews, and its humanistic position is a positive phenomenon. Israel Kleiner, an independent scholar and journalist, has published a number of studies on Soviet nationality policies.

Holocaust

864. Dobkowski, Michael N., and Isidor Wallimann, comp. **Genocide in Our Time: An Annotated Bibliography with Analytical Introductions.** Ann Arbor, Mich.: Pierian Press, 1992. 183p.

Another volume devoted to the study of genocide, with several introductory sections. The material is arranged into eight chapters: "Ethnocide," "The Holocaust," "The Issue of the Holocaust as a Unique Event," "The Victims Who Survived," "The Armenian Genocide: Revisionism and Denial," "The Ukrainian Famine," "Genocide and Modern War," and "Early Warning, Intervention, and Prevention of Genocide." Leman Legters writes about the Ukrainian famine (pp. 108–15).

865. Dobroszycki, Luchan, and Jeffrey S. Gurock, eds. **The Holocaust in the Soviet Union: Studies and Sources on the Destruction of the Jews in the Nazi-Occupied Territories of the USSR, 1941–1945.** With a Foreword by Richard Pipes. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1993. 260p.

About one-third of all Jews killed in the Holocaust lived under Soviet rule in 1940. In this volume, scholars from the United States, Israel, and Eastern Europe examine the history of the Holocaust on Soviet territory and its treatment in Soviet politics and literature from 1945 to 1991. Of special interest to readers of Ukrainian affairs are the articles by Sergei Maksudov, "The Jewish Population Losses of the USSR from the Holocaust: A Demographic Approach," " 'Yizker-Bikher' as Sources on Jewish Communities in Soviet Belorussia and Soviet Ukraine During the Holocaust" by Robert Moses Shapiro, and "A Monument over Babi Yar?" by William Kobey. Andrzej Zbikowski contributes an article entitled "Local Anti-Jewish Pogroms in the Occupied Territories of Eastern Poland, June–July 1941." His statistical table "Anti-Jewish Pogroms that Resulted in Fatalities, Eastern Territories of Poland" (p. 177) provides only a rather general reference to sources of information. As one can expect in such a compilation, not all articles are of the same quality, and occasionally some authors write rather emotionally about this tragedy in Jewish history. Nevertheless, several articles are well documented, utilizing archival material as well as secondary sources.

866. Gutterman, Bella. **Days of Horror: Jewish Testimonies from German Occupied Lemberg, 1941–1943.** Tel Aviv: The Centre for the History of Polish Jewry, The Diaspora Research Institute, 1991. 216p. (Publications of the Diaspora Research Institute, no. 75).

The text of this collection of primary sources, diaries, and datebooks originally was written in Polish and German, and now these materials are translated into Hebrew. There are a number of very significant stories in this volume. Unfortunately, many of the reproductions of original photographs and Nazi decrees are poorly rendered.

◆ **Reviews:** H. Abramson. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 10:1/2:227–28 (June 1992).

867. Himka, John-Paul. "*Krakivski Visti* and the Jews, 1943: A Contribution to the History of Ukrainian-Jewish Relations During the Second World War." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:81–96 (Summer–Winter 1996).

The history of Ukrainian-Jewish relations during World War II generated many controversies. *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective* edited by Howard Aster and Peter J. Potichnyj (Wynar, no. 535), and other publications date back to the 1980s. The Ukrainian newspaper *Krakivski Visti* was not a German paper in the Ukrainian language but a Ukrainian paper within a German reality, indicated Professor Volodymyr Kubijovyč. He was correct according to Dr. Himka. German Press Chief Emil Gassner demanded that the paper print a series of anti-Jewish articles. As some Ukrainian editors believe, the gestapo was apparently seeking this on purpose—to distract attention from their brutal treatment of the Ukrainian population in the Reichskommissariat Ukraine. The author analyzes the articles and their authors and discusses the negative reception of this propaganda in most Ukrainian circles.

867a. Kahane, David. **Lvov Ghetto Diary.** Trans. by Jerzy Michalowicz. With a Foreword by Erich Goldhagen. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1990. 162p.

The Nazi murder of Western Ukrainian Jewry was nearly total. According to an article by Aharon Weiss, "Jewish-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective" published in *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective* (Wynar, no. 535), only 2 percent of the Jewish population survived. Rabbi David Kahane and his wife and child survived like dozens of other Jews, and owes his existence to the humanitarian aid of Metropolitan Andrei Sheptyts'kyi, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, who sheltered them in his network of Studite monasteries and convents.

The bulk of the work is concerned with Rabbi Kahane's experience in the Lviv ghetto and in the Janowski labor camp. In the summer of 1943, Rabbi Kahane escaped the Janowski camp and fled to Metropolitan Sheptyts'kyi's residence. Months earlier, the remnants of the Lviv rabbinate had successfully petitioned the Metropolitan to shelter their most precious possessions: hundreds of Jewish children and the Torah scrolls.

◆ **Reviews:** H. Abramson. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 16:2:228–30 (June 1992).

868. Lewin, Kurt I. *A Journey Through Illusions.* Santa Barbara, Calif.: Fithian Press, 1994. 461p.

There are several memoirs of Jewish life in Ukraine during the German occupation. Kurt Lewin, a rabbi's son, survived the Holocaust by hiding his Jewish identity as a Ukrainian Studite monk. After emigrating to Israel, he became a decorated war hero and career officer in the Israeli Defense Forces. Finally, Lewin moved to the United States, where he became an international management consultant.

Throughout his extensive experience, Lewin writes that the "compass that guided me all these years was the memory of the encounter with Metropolitan Andrei Graf Sheptyts'kyi and his brother Clement, the two spiritual giants who by their example charted a course for many" (p. 441). After the German conquest of Lviv in the summer of 1941, Ukrainian mobs began to attack Jews on the streets. Lewin's father asked for the assistance of the Metropolitan, with whom he met during the previous Soviet occupations. Sheptyts'kyi immediately sent out clergy to quell the violence, and asked Rabbi Lewin to take shelter with him. The Rabbi refused, unwilling to abandon his family and the Jewish community. Outside he was seized by a mob and taken to Brygidki prison, where Jews were forced to wash the mutilated bodies of prisoners slaughtered by the NKVD.

Sixteen-year-old Kurt was among the Jews at Brygidki that fateful day (p. 37). Kurt and one younger brother, along with some 150 other children were taken into Sheptyts'kyi Studite monasteries. The remainder of the Lewin family chose to stay in the ghetto and did not survive the Holocaust.

As it is known, the material on the Holocaust is very extensive, and here we mention only four books: Norman Davies and Antony Polonsky, eds. *Jews in Eastern Poland and the USSR, 1939–46* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991. 426p.); *Bibliography of Holocaust Literature,* with *Supplements*, published by Westview Press, (1990, 684p.; 1993, 564p.); Abraham J. Edelheit, Hershel Edelheit, and Israel Gutman, eds. *Encyclopedia of Holocaust* (New York: Macmillan, 1990. 4 vols.). Of special interest is a monograph, *The Path of the Righteous: Gentile Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust* by Paldiel Mordecai (New Jersey: Ktav, 1993. 401p.), published in Association with the Jewish Foundation for Christian Rescuers. That book also covers Ukraine and Poland.

◆ **Reviews:** H. Abramson. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 17:3/4:396–97 (December 1993).

869. Mohrer, Fruma, and Marek Web, comps. **Guide to the YIVO Archives.** New York: M. E. Sharpe, 1998. 400p.

The publication of this guide concludes a long and challenging project to create a comprehensive finding aid that will facilitate better access to the YIVO Archives. In the introduction, the reader will find a brief history of the YIVO Institute (founded in 1925 in the city of Vienna) and detailed information about the organization of the YIVO Archives.

The arrangement of this guide is alphabetical by name of collection. Each collection entry contains the following elements of description: collection title; author lifetime dates; inclusive dates of the collection; biographical/historical note; scope and content note; and information on finding aids. There is a very helpful index that refers to the entry numbers in the guide. Thus, for example, there are several numbers for Ukraine plus two names of cities or individuals. Under the name of Petlura we find references to entry no. 758 (Historischer Archiv in Berlin) and to entry no. 954 (Schwarzbard, Shalom, 1886–1938). Some descriptions are a little emotional and possibly biased, but in general, this is a very useful guide to important resources in Jewish history.

870. Ringelblum, Emmanuel. **Polish-Jewish Relations During the Second World War.** Ed. by Joseph Kermish and Shmuel Krakowski. Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University Press, 1992. 330p.

Dr. Ringelblum (1900–1944) wrote this monograph while hiding in "Krysia," a secret bunker located in Warsaw. The author collected and preserved information from a large segment of the population (Jewish and non-Jewish), and, unfortunately, was murdered before he could finalize the arrangement of materials. His thesis is that Poland was infected with German anti-semitic ideology in the interwar period. Ukrainians are mentioned in the text on many occasions, but only in passing. Ukrainian collaboration with Germans is open for discussion as well as the question of the Ukrainian role in putting down the Warsaw ghetto uprising. According to Dr. Abramson, no sophisticated treatment of the Ukrainian question appears in the book.

◆ **Reviews:** H. Abramson. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 16:3/4:463–65 (December 1992).

871. Sallis, Dorit, and Marek Web, eds. **Jewish Documentary Sources in Russia, Ukraine and Belarus: A Preliminary List.** New York: The Jewish Theological Seminary of America, 1996. 164p.

This bibliographical fact-finder covers over 1,000 archival collections pertaining to the history and culture of the Jewish

minority that settled in Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus. The material on Ukraine is found on pp. 76–137, with entries arranged under the names of cities, subdivided by names of institutions, if necessary. Thus, for example, under Kyiv one finds entries 508–613, subdivided by major institution holders of archival collections. Names are given in Russian with English translation. Ukrainian names are not used, even for the institutions in Western Ukraine.

872. Suslensky, Yakov. **They Were True Heroes: Citizens of Ukraine—Righteous Among the Nations.** Kyiv: Society Ukraine, 1995. 157p.

The Holocaust perpetrated by Nazi German killing squads killed about 600,000 Jews in Ukraine. This book, modestly published, provides some information about Ukrainians who risked their lives to save Jews. Former President Kravchuk indicates that over 1,100 Ukrainian citizens who saved Jews have already been identified and listed. According to the editor of *Forum* magazine (99:20 Winter 1999), there are 520 confirmations of such savings. Yakov Suslensky, a Ukrainian Jew, was arrested for "anti-Soviet" propaganda and sentenced to seven years in prison. Free in 1977, he emigrated to Israel and is politically active in the Association for Jewish-Ukraine Contacts. This book gives a brief account of Metropolitan Andrei Sheptyts'kyi's role in saving hundreds of Jews in the churches, monasteries, and convents.

Special Topics

873. Cipko, Serge. **A City Under Occupation: Ternopil 1939–1945.** Sydney: Ukrainian Studies Centre, Macquarie University, School of Modern Languages, 1988. 16p. (Research Report, no. 2).

A concise study of the city of Ternopil in Western Ukraine, subjected to four successive regimes: Polish, Soviet, German, and Soviet again. The author provides a brief history of Ternopil, with more detailed descriptions of four occupations.

874. Conversino, Mark Joseph. "Operation Frantig & the American Experience in the Soviet Ukraine, 1944–1945." Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1992. 430p.

In the summer of 1944, units of the 8th and 15th United States Air Forces began flying to and from bases inside the Soviet Union. The Air Forces hoped FRANTIG and the American presence in Ukraine would bring the U.S. and USSR closer together. Relations between Soviet and American airmen were initially cordial. Then, on June 22, 1944, a devastating German raid on the main American base at Poltava cast a pall over the Soviet-American relationship. Despite declining Soviet-American relations and a shortage of targets for shuttle operations, the USAF persisted in maintaining an American presence at Poltava through the winter 1944–1945. By the spring of 1945, a succession of incidents between Soviet and American personnel led to a total collapse in Soviet-American relations.

875. "1st Ukrainian Front's Lvov-Peremyshl' Operation II (July–August 1944)." Trans. by Harold S. Orenstein. *Slavic Military Studies* 9:1:158–252 (March 1996); 9:3:617–64 (September 1996).

This is a translation from the Russian of several documents taken from official Soviet sources.

876. Kasparek, Jozef. "Poland's 1938 Covert Operations in Ruthenia." *East European Quarterly* 23:3:365–73 (September 1989).

Very little is known about Poland's covert paramilitary operations in Carpatho-Ruthenia (Carpatho-Ukraine) in the six weeks between October 24, 1938, and the first week of the following December.

In 1938, Hitler dismembered Czechoslovakia, and Hungary lobbied him for the return of Carpatho-Ukraine to Hungary. The author describes Ukrainian Voloshyn's government, indicating that the development of *Sich*, based on Ukrainian nationalists from Galicia, indicated to Poles that Carpatho-Ukraine in cooperation with Germany would prepare for operations against the Poles in Galicia. The author discusses the Polish military intervention using primarily Polish sources.

877. Luciuk, Lubomyr. "A Question of Betrayal: The Anglo-American Powers and the Ukrainian Question." In: *Ukraine Today: Perspectives for the Future.* Commack, N.Y.: Nova Science Publishers, 1995. pp. 27–43.

This paper is a revised version of the "Anglo-American Powers and the Ukrainian National Question" published as an introduction to Lubomyr Y. Luciuk and Bohdan S. Kordan, eds. *Anglo-American Perspectives on the Ukrainian Question 1938–1951: A Documentary Collection* published in 1987 (Wynar, no. 656). Of special interest is a very extensive bibliography of pertinent sources published in several languages.

National Policy and Nationalism

General Works

878. Barkey, Karen, and Mark Von Hagen, eds. **After Empire, Multiethnic Societies and Nation-Building. The Soviet Union, and the Russian, Ottoman, and Habsburg Empires.** Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1997. 200p.

This volume is a result of a conference convened at Columbia University in November 1994. There are a total of 13 contributions presented in two parts: "Collapse of Empires: Causes" and "Collapse of Empires: Consequences." As it is indicated in the concluding chapter "The breakup and threatened breakup of multinational states at the end of the twentieth century, most notably the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, have revived interest in the three historical, traditional, continuous, land-based, dynastic empires that most recently occupied much of the territory of the former Soviet block: the Habsburg, Ottoman, and Russian empires" (p. 181). There are numerous references to the situation in Ukraine and Ukrainians, especially in the chapters on the Russian Empire written by Dr. Von Hagen and the Soviet Union prepared by Victor Zaslavsky. In the second part, the article on the Russian Empire is written by Ronald G. Suny.

879. Hajda, Lubomyr, and Mark Beissinger, eds. **The Nationalities Factor in Soviet Politics and Society.** Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1990. 331p. (The John M. Olin Critical Issues Series).

A well-edited collection of essays on several aspects of the nationality problem in the Soviet Union. Topics include nationalities and political change, nationalities and economy, nationalities and the military, the Russification process of non-Russian nationalities, and nationalities and religious policy. Material on Ukraine is represented in several essays. The articles are informative and illuminate the crisis in ethnic and imperial politics that has engulfed the Soviet Union. One set of articles is thematic, examining the multinational character of the Soviet Union, and it covers politics, economic policy, religion, literature, education, etc. The second group of articles examines the Baltic Republics, Central Caucasus, and Ukraine—Belorussia—Moldavia. In the concluding article, Hajda and Beissinger indicate that the nationality problem now dominates the Soviet political agenda. Of special interest is Roman Szporluk's introductory essay on "Imperial Legacy" that sets the stage for the coming breakup of the Soviet Union, and Bohdan

Bociurkiw notes that Gorbachev's concessions to religious communities tended to strengthen nationalist movements. There are chapters on regional topics, including one essay on Ukraine, Belorussia, and Moldavia.

Dr. Hajda wrote his dissertation about the Ottoman campaign against Chyhryn in Ukraine (Wynar, no. 449) and for a number of years was interested in the demography of Ukraine and other countries in Eastern Europe. He wrote about nationalities in the former Soviet Union in "Ethnic Politics and Ethnic Conflict in the USSR and the Post-Soviet States" (*Humboldt Journal of Social Relations* 19:2:193–278 1993).

◆ **Reviews:** I. Bremmer. *Contemporary Sociology* 21:2:205–6 (March 1992). J. Bushnell. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 19:1/2:231–32 (1992). J. C. Campbell. *Foreign Affairs* 69:5:201 (Winter 1990/1991). J. Critchlow. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 16:2:224–25 (June 1992). H. J. Ellison. *The Russian Review* 51:3:438–39 (July 1992). W. Fierman. *Canadian American Slavic Studies* 26:1/4:363–70 (1992). J. Jaworsky. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 32:4:497–539 (December 1990). D. D. Laitin. *World Politics* 44:1:139–77 (October 1991). N. Noonan. *Perspectives on Political Science* 20:2:118–19 (Spring 1991).

880. Himka, John-Paul. "Nationality Problems in the Habsburg Monarchy and the Soviet Union: The Perspective of History." In: *Nationalism and Empire: The Habsburg Monarchy and the Soviet Union*. Ed. by Richard L. Rudolph and David F. Good. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992. pp. 79–93.

A general account of the nationality question in both the Habsburg Monarchy and the Soviet Union. The author points out striking differences between the nationality problems in both empires in addition to different chronological periods (the Habsburg Empire from 1526 to 1918 and the Soviet Union from 1922). Brief bibliographical notes conclude this readable study.

881. **Journal of Soviet Nationalities.** Discussion: "Editor's Introduction" by Jerry F. Hough; "The Ethnic Scene in the Soviet Union: The View of the Dictatorship" by John H. Armstrong; "The Soviet Ethnic Scene: A Quarter Century Later" by John H. Armstrong; "Soviet Nationalities in Crisis" by S. Frederick Starr; "John Armstrong's Functionalism and Beyond: Approaches to the Study of Soviet Nationalities Politics" by Mark R. Beissinger. *Journal of Soviet Nationalities* 1:1:1–100 (Spring 1990).

A reprint of several articles by prominent American Sovietologists. Professor Starr provides interesting comments about Dr. Armstrong, referring to his concise and subtle overview of the status of non-Russian peoples in the Soviet Union made a quarter of a century ago. It should be noted that Professor Armstrong at that time had a very little following for his studies since most Sovietologists were not interested in nationality policy in the Soviet Union. One probably can discuss Professor Starr's assumptions that "Since 1988 Russians have been leaving non-Russian areas in great numbers" (p. 81). It is certainly not true of Ukraine, where Russians constitute 22% of the population.

882. Motyl, Alexander J., ed. **Thinking Theoretically About Soviet Nationalities: History and Comparison in the Study of the USSR.** New York: Columbia University Press, 1992. 278p.

Edited by Dr. Motyl, this is a composite work with the participation of several authors, many of them experts not only in nationalism in the former Soviet Union but also in other countries. Contributions include: Alexander J. Motyl, "Introduction: What This Book Is Not, and What It Is;" Donald L. Horowitz, "How to Begin Thinking Comparatively About Soviet Ethnic Problems;" John A. Armstrong, "The Autonomy of Ethnic

Identity: Historic Cleavages and Nationality Relations in the USSR;" Anthony D. Smith, "Ethnic Identity and Territorial Nationalism in Comparative Perspective;" M. Crawford Young, "The National and Colonial Question and Marxism: A View from the South;" Paul R. Brass, "Language and National Identity in the Soviet Union and India;" David D. Laitin, Roger Petersen, and John W. Slocum, "Language and the State: Russia and the Soviet Union in Comparative Perspective;" Charles F. Furtado Jr. and Michael Hechter, "The Emergence of Nationalist Politics in the USSR: A Comparison of Estonia and the Ukraine;" S. N. Eisenstadt, "Center-Periphery Relations in the Soviet Empire: Some Interpretive Observations;" Kenneth Minogue and Beryl Williams, "Ethnic Conflict in the Soviet Union: The Revenge of Particularism;" Ernest Gellner, "Nationalism in the Vacuum;" and Alexander J. Motyl, "Building Bridges and Changing Landmarks: Theory and Concept in the Study of Soviet Nationalities."

Professor Motyl, former Associate Director of the Harriman Institute at Columbia University, belongs to a group of very productive scholars of the younger generation. His publications: *Will the Non-Russian Rebel? State Ethnicity and Stability in the USSR* (Cornell University Press, 1987) and *The Turn to the Right: The Sociological Origins and Development of Ukrainian Nationalism, 1919–1929* (East European Monographs, 1980) received very positive reviews and established him as a promising scholar of nationalism and Soviet and Ukrainian affairs (Wynar, nos. 349, 546, 548, 619, 706, 707, 722).

See also his *Sovietology, Rationality, and Nationality: Coming to Grips with Nationalism in the USSR* (Columbia University Press, 1990. 263p.) and "The Sobering of Gorbachev: Nationality, Restructuring, and the West" (In: *Politics, Society, and Nationality in Gorbachev's Russia.* Piers Blirne, ed. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1990. pp. 149–73); as well as the *Post-Soviet Nations: Perspectives on the Demise of the USSR.* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1992. 322p.).

◆ **Reviews:** H. Johnston. *Journal of Baltic Studies* 24:2:211–12 (Summer 1993). M. D. Kenney. *Slavic Review* 51:4:844–45 (Winter 1992). G. Lapidus. *American Political Science Review* 88:4:240 (March 1994). I. Livezcanu. *Russian Review* 53:3:667–68 (July 1994). T. McDaniel. *Contemporary Sociology* 22:4:512–14 (July 1993).

◆ **Reviews for *Post-Soviet Nations*:** R. Brubaker. *Contemporary Sociology* 22:4:514–17 (July 1993). P. J. S. Duncan. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 35:3/4:408–9 (December 1993). W. Firnman. *Slavic Review* 52:3:606–7 (Fall 1993). H. H. Hunhenbach. *Russian Review* 53:3:465–67 (July 1994). R. Legvold. *Foreign Affairs* 72:2:180 (Spring 1993). R. Taras. *Slavic Review* 53:2:617–18 (Summer 1994). W. Urban. *Journal of Baltic Studies* 24:1:119–20 (Spring 1993). R. Wixman. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalities* 21:1–2: 148–49 (1994).

883. Nahaylo, Bohdan, and Victor Swoboda. **Soviet Disunion: A History of the Nationalities Problem in the Soviet Union.** New York: Free Press; London: Hamish Hamilton, 1990. 432p.

One of the earliest studies by two Ukrainian scholars about the nationalities problem during the Gorbachev period. The nationalities problem turned out to be the key issue confronting the Soviet Union at the beginning of the 1990s. Only a few years before 1990, both the Soviet leaders and most Western experts on the Soviet Union assigned this issue a low priority. Even some scholars interested in Soviet nationalities have long tried to dismiss studies for comprehensive treatment, pointing to difficulties in learning too many languages and cultures.

Nahaylo and Swoboda, writers with the rich resources of Radio Liberty, wrote one of the first monographs on this much-neglected problem. They trace the history of several non-Russian nationalities from the February Revolution in 1917 to 1989. The authors also provide a good analysis of several attempts by various nationalities to

retain their own unique character in the face of intense Russification.

The first part of the book covers the origins of the nationalities problem (the initial Marxist debates, the Civil War, and the formative years) with some degree of more liberal treatment of Soviet nationalities and then numerous purges during the 1930s. The second part deals with the years from Stalin's death to the beginning of perestroika, and the last section covers the Gorbachev period. As Prof. Rywkin points out in his review, "the authors see Gorbachev initially using the national factor as a tool for advancing perestroika without any desire to relinquish much power to the republics" (p. 1037).

This study received many reviews and deserves the serious attention of scholars interested in post-Soviet developments in Eastern Europe. Additional articles by Bohdan Nahaylo include "Baltic Echoes in Ukraine" (In: *Toward Independence: The Baltic Popular Movements*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1991. pp. 109–22) and "Nationalities" (In: *Gorbachev and Perestroika*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1990. pp. 135–53).

Another perspective is reflected in a collection of essays entitled *Soviet Nationality Policies: Ruling Ethnic Groups in the USSR*, edited by Henry R. Huttenbach (London and New York: Mansell Publishing, 1990. 302p.). As the editor of this volume points out, "Recognizing the significance of the Soviet Union and its predecessor, the Russian Empire, as primarily a conglomerate of many nationalities and cultures. . . has been painfully and almost inexplicably slow" (p. 1). Part 1 consists of four general essays by leading Western scholars (Gregory Gleason, Edward Allworth, John Hazard, and Michael Rywkin) on Marxism-Leninism, the Soviet constitution, and community party programs. Part 2 discusses structural changes, and part 3 is devoted to specific nationalities, including Ukrainians. James E. Mace treats an extremely influential factor behind recent Ukrainian dissidence: the 1930s famine.

Several other books dealing with the nationalities problem were published during this period. Some examples are: Gregory Gleason, *Federalism and Nationalism: The Struggle of Republican Rights in the USSR*. Foreword by John N. Hazard (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1990. 170p.); Alexander Bon and Robert Van Voren, eds., *Nationalism in the USSR: Problems of Nationalities* (Amsterdam: Second World Center, 1989. 131p.); Alastair McAuley, ed., *Soviet Federalism: Nationalism and Economic Decentralization* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991. 214p.); William Reisinger, *Energy and the Soviet Block: Alliance Politics After Stalin* (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1992. 129p.); and James G. Kellas, *The Politics of Nationalism and Ethnicity* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991. 178p.).

◆ **Reviews for *Soviet Disunion: A History of the Nationalities Problem in the Soviet Union*:** A. L. Altstadt. *Russian Review* 51:4:590–91 (October 1992). J. A. Armstrong. *Problems in Communism* 39:4:78–83 (July–August 1990). J. C. Campbell. *Foreign Affairs* 69:5:201 (Winter 1990/1991). E. Gellner. *New Republic* 202:25: 34–38 (June 18, 1990). J. Jaworsky. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 32:4:497–99 (December 1990). P. Keresztes. *American Spectator* 24:3: 38–39 (March 1991). G. Liber. *Political Science Quarterly* 106:2:339–40 (Summer 1991). N. Lubin. *New York Times Book Review* 16 (July 15, 1990). Rado Pribic. *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 22:2:330–31 (Autumn 1991). M. Rywkin. *Slavic Review* 50:4:1036–37 (Winter 1991). D. Satter. *Orbis* 35:1:148 (Winter 1991).

◆ **Reviews for *Soviet Nationalities Policies: Ruling Ethnic Groups in the USSR*:** J. A. Armstrong. *Russian Review* 52:1:291–93 (April 1992). M. Mandelstram Balzer. *Slavic Review* 50:4:1037–38 (Winter 1993). D. D. Laitin. *Russian History* 17:4:337–441 (Winter 1990).

884. Rodkiewicz, Witold. "Russian Nationality Policy in the Western Provinces of the Empire During the Reign of Nicholas II, 1894–1905." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1996. 475p.

The dissertation analyzes policies of the Russian government toward non-Russians in the Western territories of contemporary Lithuania, Belorussia, and Right-Bank Ukraine. It is assumed that the Russian bureaucracy pursued in the region not only administrative integration but also cultural assimilation (Russification). These attempts included: land policy which was designed to replace the Polish landowning nobility with a Russian one, the enforcement of a monopoly of the Russian language and culture in public life, and the attempt to prevent the emergence of literary Ukrainian, Belarussian, and Lithuanian languages.

885. Rudolf, Richard L., and David F. Good, eds. **Nationalism and Empire: The Habsburg Empire and the Soviet Union.** New York: St. Martin's Press in association with the Center for Austrian Studies, University of Minnesota, 1991. 321p.

The Center for Austrian Studies at the University of Minnesota sponsored a symposium, "Great Power Ethnic Politics: The Habsburg Empire and the Soviet Union," held April 26–28, 1990. This volume contains revised and expanded versions of the papers from the conference. There are a total of 16 papers with several of interest to students of Ukrainian culture and history. Especially we should mention the study of Professor Alexander J. Motyl, "From Imperial Decay to Imperial Collapse: The Fall of the Soviet Empire in Comparative Perspective" (pp. 15–44), the article of Professor John-Paul Himka, "Nationality Problems in the Habsburg Monarchy and the Soviet Union: The Perspective of History" (pp. 79–94), and Professor Paul-Robert Magosci, "A Subordinate or Submerged People: The Ukrainians of Galicia Under Habsburg and Soviet Rule" (pp. 95–108).
◆ **Reviews:** R. Legvold. *Foreign Affairs* 71: 3:178 (Summer 1992). W. Urban. *Journal of Baltic Studies* 23:3:317–18 (Fall 1992).

886. Simon, Gerhard. **Nationalism and Policy Toward the Nationalities in the Soviet Union: From Totalitarian Dictatorship to Post-Stalinist Society.** Trans. by Karen Forster and Oswald Forster. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1991. 483p.

First published in German in 1986 and written by Dr. Simon, a Senior Researcher at the Federal Institute for Soviet and International Studies in Cologne, this very well-documented study thoroughly analyzes the development of Soviet nationality policy from the 1920s through the mid-1980s. The author provides a good review of Lenin's nationalities policy, and, beginning with 1923, this policy advocated the industrialization of the non-Russian areas, the promotion of non-Russians to the Communist Party, and the creation of some cultural institutions operating in the non-Russian languages. Dr. Simon utilized in this study materials published in Russian and Ukrainian as well as literature published in English and other languages.

See also several other related titles: Miron Rezun, ed., *Nationalism and the Breakup of the Empire: Russia and Its Periphery* (Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 1992. 197p.); Gail W. Lapidus, Victor Zaslavsky, and Philip Goldman, eds., *From Union to Commonwealth: Nationalism and Separatism in the Soviet Republics* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1992. 127p.); Rachel Denber, ed., *The Soviet Nationality Reader: The Disintegration in Context* (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1992. 635p.).
◆ **Reviews:** W. Fierman. *Slavic Review* 51:3: 572–73 (Fall 1992). R. V. Legvold. *Foreign Affairs* 70:5:197–98 (Winter 1991). G. Liber. *The Russian Review* 52:4:572–73 (October 1993). M. Turner. *Orgis* 36:2: 302–8 (Spring 1992).

887. Smith, Graham, ed. **The Nationalities Question in the Soviet Union.** New York: Longman, 1990. 389p.

The reexamination of the nationalities problem has been very popular since the Gorbachev reforms. This volume presents a collection of essays covering a variety of responses from the various ethnic groups, discussing a sort of historical overview of

this topic. The second part covers Russia, and the remaining chapters cover the major nationalities, including Ukrainians. There are several other volumes published at approximately the same time. Gerhard Simon's *Nationalism and Policy Toward the Nationalities in the Soviet Union: From Totalitarian Dictatorship to Post-Stalinist Society* (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1991. 483p.) provides an overview of Soviet policies to control various nationalities in the Soviet Union, and shows how these policies were used to assist in the breakup of the Soviet Empire. Of special interest is the author's analysis of the 1930s, the affects of deStalinization, and the rise of new nationalism. There are useful statistical tables pertaining to various nationalities. Another important title is *The Soviet Multinational State: Readings and Documents* (Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1990. 605p.), an anthology of speeches and documents, exclusively of material produced in the Soviet Union and translated. See also *The "Nationality" Question in the Soviet Union* (Edited with an introduction by Gail W. Lapidus. New York: Garland, 1992. 354p.).

888. Szporluk, Roman. **Communism and Nationalism: Karl Marx Versus Friedrich List.** New York: Oxford University Press, 1990. 307p.

Dr. Roman Szporluk, who is currently M. S. Hrushevsky Professor of History at Harvard University, is the author of many studies (Wynar, nos. 303, 369, 618, 715, 1019), including several in this volume. He wrote an important study about the interaction of Marxism and nationalism, with the first edition published in 1988. In this volume he discusses in Part 1 the theoretical foundations of Marxism, and in Part 2 the period before Friedrich List and the question of nationalism based on List's *The National System*. Part 3 serves as a kind of conclusion, with such chapters as "After 1848: Marx and Engels Face the Nation," "After 1848: Nationalists Face the Social Problem," and "List and Marx in Russia."

For obvious reasons, this study has only limited interest to scholars studying Ukrainian affairs, and it is highly theoretical. Nevertheless, Dr. Szporluk mentions the Ukrainian problem indicating, among other things, how, after 1917, Ukrainian Communists remained subordinate to the center in Moscow, even though their republic was formally a sovereign state. When the Ukrainian Communists applied to join the Communist International as a party independent of Lenin's party, they were rebuffed.

Using this opportunity, we should at least mention another Ukrainian scholar and political figure, namely Roman Rosdolsky, and his work *Engels and the "Nonhistoric" Peoples: The National Question in the Revolution of 1848*, translated, edited, and with an introduction by John-Paul Himka (Glasgow: Critique Books, 1987. 220p.).

◆ **Reviews:** J. Armstrong. *Problems of Communism* 38:2/3:121–26 (March–June 1989).

889. Szporluk, Roman. "Dilemmas of Russian Nationalism." *Problems of Communism* 38:15–35 (July–August 1989).

The Communist system had consistently undermined the principle of self-determination of nations, replacing it with the concept of the Russians as "elder brother" of the other Soviet peoples, especially Ukrainians. The article of this noted political scientist and historian provides a review of the voluminous literature on Russian nationalism and covers in separate parts of his article topics such as RSFSR-nationalism, nation as culture, Russia as democratic nation-state, and, of interest to non-Russian readers, a section entitled "Non-Russian Responses." Non-Russians reject the prevailing notion that all Eastern Slavs are, and have been throughout their history, one Russian nation, albeit with regional differences and characteristics. The view that Stalinism, Khrushchevism, and Brezhnevism continued czarist policies toward Ukraine is expressed with increasing openness.

Communist Party

890. Birch, Julian. "Towards a New Soviet Party Programme of the Nationalities?" *The Ukrainian Review* 38:3:3–19 (Autumn 1990).

On July 16, 1990, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR ratified the document entitled "Declaration on the State of Sovereignty of Ukraine." Julian Birch, of the University of Sheffield, indicates that what has been declared by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union "cannot cope with the problems of its national minorities [nationalities] because it cannot understand, or rather is not willing to understand, the very nature of the beast" (p. 3). The author provides, in popular terms, a brief account of draft proposals and events during the Special Central Committee Plenum in September 1989. Primarily British newspapers are quoted.

891. Carrère d'Encausse, Hélène. **The Great Challenge: Nationalities and the Bolshevik State, 1917–1930.** New York: Holmes & Meier, 1992. 262p.

The author is Director of Soviet Studies at the Institut d'études politiques. She analyzes the attempts of the Communist government between 1917 and 1930 to come to grips with the legacies of the czarist "prison of nations" and to shape new forms of the "Soviet experiment." This work probably will become one of the classics in this area and will come to rank with Richard Pipe's classic study, *The Formation of the Soviet Union* (Wynar, no. 551), as a standard work about the formation and initial period of the Soviet Union.

◆ **Reviews:** R. G. Gleason. *Russian Review* 52:2:255–76 (April 1993). R. Legvold. *Foreign Affairs* 71:2:207 (Spring 1992). J. Mace. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 34:4:493–94 (December 1992). I. Smolensky. *Journal of Baltic Studies* 23:2: 200 (Summer 1992).

892. Courtois, Stephane, et al. **The Black Book of Communism. Le Livre Noir du Communisme: Crimes, Terror, Repression.** Paris: Robert LaHont, 1997. 846p.

This is a French bestseller about the crimes of communism in Europe, Asia, and other continents. According to several reviews, this book finally has broken down the wall which separated Nazi criminals from Soviet criminals. There is a great deal of information on Soviet crimes in Ukraine, and the Ukrainian famine of 1933 is described in a chapter called "La Grande Famine" (pp. 178–88). The first part of the book covers Europe, the second, Asia—especially China.

893. Harasymiw, Bohdan. "Political Patronage and Perestroika: Changes in Communist Party Leadership in Ukraine Under Gorbachev and Shcherbytsky." In: *Echoes of Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine.* Ed. by R. Bahry. North York, Ont.: Captus University Publications, 1989. pp. 28–39.

Dr. Harasymiw, Professor of Political Science at the University of Calgary, is the author of the well-received *Political Elite Recruitment in the Soviet Union* and several contributions to such journals as *Canadian Slavonic Papers* and *Canadian Journal of Political Science.* The author poses the question: Which is stronger, new-age perestroika or old-fashioned patronage? He examines the "case of Ukrainian SSR" in 1980 and whether "the long arm of Moscow" has been having an effect on the selection and circulation of the Communist Party leaders. Indeed, an interesting question, and the author analyzes very well the structure of Ukrainian bureaucracy. Obviously the information is dated now, including "Shcherbytsky's anti-nationalism," but, nevertheless, the present Ukrainian leadership can learn a lot from previously made mistakes.

Soviet Nationality Policy

894. Balzer, Marjorie Mandelstam. "Nationalism in the Soviet Union: One Anthropological View." *Journal of Soviet Nationalities* 1:3:4–22 (Fall 1990).

The author offers some comments regarding John Armstrong's typology that divides the Soviet society into "internal proletariat," "mobilized diasporas," "younger brothers," "colonials," and "state nations." Balzer discusses the Ukrainian situation, indicating that while the Ukrainians and *Rukh* developed their activist movement relatively early, its expressed goals became separatist only in 1990, influenced in part by hunger-striking students. *Rukh* founders were Western Ukrainians known for intense loyalty to the Ukrainian language and traditions. Professor Balzer also discusses some divisions within Ukraine; Eastern Ukrainians were still opting to stay within the union in the fall 1990 polls and in the March 1991 Referendum.

895. Chirovsky, Nicholas L. Fr., Editor-in-Chief. **Moscow's Russification of Ukraine: Papers and Articles.** New York: Ukrainian Congress Committee, 1987. 124p.

The newest onslaught of Russification began in 1979 at the conference "The Russian Language—a Language of Friendship and Cooperation for the peoples of the USSR," held in Tashkent, Central Asia. There are eight papers in this collection that was prepared from a subsequent conference held in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1983 titled "The Russification of Ukraine." They are: W. Stojko, "Trends in Historiography in the Ukrainian SSR;" M. Ovcharenko, "The Plight of the Ukrainian Language in Ukraine;" B. Romanenchuk, "Russification of Ukrainian Literature by Soviet Russia;" G. Luzhnytsky, "The Russian Persecution of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church;" W. Lencyk, "The Ukrainian Catholic Church in Soviet Ukraine;" I. Holowinsky, "Psychological Science and the Process of Russification in the Ukrainian SSR;" N. Bohatiuk, "Russification and the Economy of Ukraine;" and N. Chirovsky, "The Ukrainian Insurgent Army as an Anti-Russification Measure." As is often the case with collections of this type, not all articles are of the same quality.

896. Denber, Rachel. **The Soviet Nationality Reader: The Disintegration in Context.** Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1992. 635p.

This is a collection of reprints originally published in several sources, offering material on many aspects of the nationalities question with diverse scholarly views. It is intended to help the student to understand how past Soviet regimes dealt with the nationality question and how their legacy contributed to the present nationality crisis. Part I provides a historical overview of the emergence of the Soviet Union, with three essays, including "The Establishment of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics," by Richard Pipes and "When the 'Prison of Peoples' Was Opened" by Hélène Carrère d'Encausse. The material in Part 2 outlines the development of Soviet federalism and suggests the particular problems federalism faces in the multinational socialist state. It includes three articles. Part 3 addresses elites and ethnic stratification, with six articles. It includes contributions of Mark Beissinger, "Ethnicity, the Personnel Weapon, and Neoimperial Integration: Ukrainian and RSFSR Provincial Party Officials Compared" and "The Ethnic Scene in the Soviet Union: The View of the Dictatorship" by John A. Armstrong. Part 4 deals with the economy with three articles, including "Nationalities and the Soviet Economy" by Gertrude Schroeder, "Half Full or Half Empty? The Debate over Soviet Regional Equality" by Donna Bahry and Carol Nechemias, and "The Evolution of Soviet Fiscal Federalism" by Donna Bahry. Part 5 covers language with three contributions, including "Soviet Language Planning: Goals,

Results, Options" by Jonathan Pool. Part 6 addresses nationalism and nationalist movements with five contributions, including "Dialectics of Nationalism in the USSR" by Teresa Rakowska-Harmstone, "Ethno-Nationalism and Political Stability: The Soviet Case" by Gail Warshofsky Lapidus, and "Dilemmas of Russian Nationalism" by Roman Szporluk. Part 7 deals with "Coping with the Nationalities Crisis" and contains three articles, including "The Sobering of Gorbachev: Nationality, Restructuring and the West" by Alexander J. Motyl. Some of the articles are noted separately in our bibliography.

897. Goldblatt, Harvey. "Orthodox Slavic Heritage and National Consciousness: Aspects of the East Slavic and South Slavic National Revivals." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 10:3/4:336–54 (December 1986).

In the study of nationalism among the East Slavs (Belarussians, Ukrainians, Russians) and a large part of the South Slavs (Serbs, Bulgarians, Macedonians), the main components have generally been singled out: (1) a supranational tendency based on the awareness of belonging to a larger spiritual and cultural community, which corresponds to Orthodox Slavdom and (2) a more restricted type of patriotism by a particular ethnolinguistic community which aspires to national statehood. They have been identified as Pan-Slavism and Slavic national revivals respectively. Professor Goldblatt traces those developments with numerous references to pertinent literature in several languages.

898. Jaworsky, John Stephen. "Dissent, Ethnonationalism, and the Politics of Coercion in the USSR." Ph.D. diss., Carleton University (Canada), 1990.

In multinational states, dominant political elites use a variety of means to prevent or forestall the actual or potential mobilization of politicized ethnicity to challenge existing ethnonational patterns of authority. This thesis examines and analyzes the linkage between nationality policy and policy toward dissent in the Soviet Union, with the aim of evaluating the role of state-sanctioned coercion in preventing or containing the activity of ethnonational activists.

The Soviet penal system provided a unique setting in which dissidents from a wide variety of backgrounds interacted over lengthy periods of time. The author emphasizes the period 1965–1985, providing important information about those who were imprisoned for their political activities. Since the substantial number of Soviet political prisoners detained during this period were arrested and sentenced as early as 1945, the author provides historical background to the "national question" in the Soviet Union, with considerable attention to the way in which Soviet nationality policy was reflected in the Soviet penal system between 1945 and 1965.

This dissertation demonstrates that, after World War II, those arrested and sentenced primarily for their national rights activities clearly comprised the largest single identifiable category of "politicals" detained in Soviet penal institutions. They were punished with particularly harsh sentences and continued to be severely harassed and intimidated when released from imprisonment.

899. Liber, George. **Soviet Nationality Policy, Urban Growth, and Identity Change in the Ukrainian SSR, 1923–1934.** New York: Cambridge University Press, 1992. 289p.

This monograph, which originated as a Ph.D. thesis at Columbia University, provides a comprehensive analysis of the complex, conflict-ridden policies of the Ukrainian "National Communists" and the demands of the Moscow-controlled Communist Party.

Liber focuses on the impact of rapid urban growth upon the implementation of "korenizatsiia." The author suggests that the gains of Ukrainization by the early 1930s were more substantial than the Party

itself was willing to admit. S. V. Kosior, the General Secretary of the Communist Party in 1927, sought to remedy the situation by encouraging the influx of Russian and Russified proletarians into the Party. A Ukrainian new elite, personified by the economist Mykhailo Volobuiev, the political leaders Mykola Skrypnyk and Oleksander Shums'kyi, and the writers Mykola Khvyl'ovyi, Volodymyr Gzhytsky, and Mykola Kulish, had to be destroyed. Young Ukrainian culture interacted with a Russian imperial nostalgia in the 1920s. Mikhail Bulgakov's portrayal of cultivated whites and primitive Ukrainian peasants in his popular *Days of the Turbins* (which Stalin liked in spite of protests from the Ukrainian Party leaders), and Maksim Gorky's refusal to have his *Mother* translated into the "dead" Ukrainian language are examples of the submerged myths in Russian culture that had an enormous influence on social behavior. "National Communism" was branded by the Soviets as bourgeois nationalism, and the real history of Ukraine was the victim.

◆ **Reviews:** A. Chandler. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 34:4:506–7 (December 1992). M. B. Chomiak. *Slavic Review* 53:3:964–66 (Fall 1994). J. P. Himka. *Canadian-American Slavic Studies* 30:1:99–100 (Spring 1996). J. A. Mace. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:1:68–69 (Spring 1993). M. Shkandrij. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:295–98 (Summer–Winter 1996).

900. Motyl, Alexander J. "The Sobering of Gorbachev: Nationality, Restructuring, and the West." In: *Politics, Society and Nationality: Inside Gorbachev's Russia.* Ed. by Seweryn Bialer. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1989. pp. 149–74.

The author discusses several topics relating to the interrelationship between the non-Russians and central Soviet authority. Most non-Russian republics made significant progress since the early 1920s, and Dr. Motyl outlines, in chronological order, a number of anti-Russian riots: May 9 and 15, 1985, in Riga, December 1986 in Kazakhstan, etc. There is a separate chapter on glastnost and perestroika in the non-Russian context.

901. Potichnyj, Peter J. **The Soviet Union: Party and Society: Selected Papers for the Third World Congress for Soviet and East European Studies.** Foreword by R. C. Elwood. Cambridge, Mass., New York: Cambridge University Press, 1988. 253p.

Proceedings of the conference covering a variety of subjects and edited by a well-known Ukrainian scholar. Part 1 of the volume covers the party apparatus—political, social, and economic activities of the Communist Party. Part 2 is entitled "Socialization and Political Discourse," and five chapters in Part 3 discuss a wide range of topics within social policy. Peter Duncan and Victor Zaslavsky discuss nationalism and nationality policy, including Ukraine.

The early period of perestroika is discussed by several authors, including Nieve Bregante's "Nationalist Unrest in the USSR and the Challenge to the Gorbachev Leadership" (In: *Gorbachev's Agenda: Changes in Soviet Domestic and Foreign Policy.* Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1989. pp. 85–107); Ralph S. Clem's "The Ethnic Factor in Contemporary Soviet Society" (In: *Understanding Soviet Society.* Boston: Unwin Hyman, 1988. pp. 3–29); Roman Szporluk's "The Imperial Legacy and the Soviet Nationality Problem" (In: *The Nationality Factor in Soviet Politics and Society.* Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1990. pp. 1–23); Roman Szporluk's "Dilemmas of Russian Nationalism" (*Problems of Communism* 38:4:15–35 July–August 1989); S. Frederick Starr's "Soviet Nationalities in Crisis" (*Journal of Soviet Nationalities* 1:1:76–90 Spring 1990); Graham Smith's "Nationalities Policy from Lenin to Gorbachev" (In: *The Nationality Question in the Soviet Union.* New York: Garland, 1992. pp. 1–20); David Lane's *Soviet Society Under Perestroika* (Boston: Unwin Hyman, 1990. 401p.); Adrian

Karatnycky's "Minsk Meet" (*American Spectator* 25:2:27–33 February 1992); Robert Kaiser's *The Geography of Nationalism in Russia and the USSR* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1994); Henry R. Huttenbach, ed.'s *Soviet Nationality Policies: Ruling Ethnic Groups in the USSR.* Henry R. Huttenbach, ed. (New York: Mansell, 1990. 302p.); John N. Hazard's "Codification of Soviet Nationalities Policies" (In: *Soviet Nationalities Policies: Ruling Ethnic Groups in the USSR.* New York: Mansell, 1990. pp. 47–61); and many others.

Perestroika and Glasnost

902. Alexeyeva, Ludmilla. "Unrest in the Soviet Union." *The Washington Quarterly* 13:163–77 (Winter 1990).

Nationalist rather than economic factors are the basic cause of dramatic, present-day clashes. The agony of the Soviet multinational empire is evident. The author was born in the Soviet Union and emigrated to the United States in 1977.

903. Bahry, Romana M., ed. **Echoes of Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine.** North York, Ont.: Captus University Publications, 1989. 263p.

Diverse viewpoints are voiced on the subject of glasnost and perestroika in this collection of commentaries and essays edited by a well-known scholar Romana Bahry. This volume emerged from the symposium "Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine" held at York University in Toronto, Canada, 28 January–1 February 1989, the first international conference on this subject. Views expressed are not only those of Ukrainian academics and researchers but also politicians, artists, diplomats, dissidents, former political prisoners, and journalists. Not all of the interviews and articles are of the same quality, and occasional Russian spellings of names detract from this otherwise competent work.

As contributors, David Marples and Yuri Bohayevsky offer thoughts on nuclear power and *hlasnits*; Bohdan Harasymiw and Bohdan Krawchenko discuss perestroika and political patronage; Taras Kuzio examines *samizdat* publications; Larisa Onyshkevych and George Grabowicz consider current trends in Ukrainian literature; and Daria Darewych, Feodosii Humeniuk, and Virko Baley, Les Taniuk, and Oleh Krysa cover the arts, music, and theater. Separate entries for significant papers are included in this bibliography.

Dr. Bahry is author of "Perestroika and the Debate over Territorial Economic Decentralization" (*Harriman Institute Forum* 2:5:1–8 May 1989); "The Contradictions of Economic Reform" (*Nationalities Papers* 28:1:10–13 Spring 1990); "Republican Economic Reforms" (*Nationalities Papers* 19:1:62–67 Spring 1991); as well as her older work, *Outside Moscow: Power, Politics, and Budgetary Policy in the Soviet Republics* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1987. 236p.). She is also coauthor with Brian D. Silver of "Public Perceptions and Dilemmas of Party Reform in the USSR" (*Comparative Political Studies* 23:2:71–209 July 1990).

◆ **Reviews:** J. Bilocerkowycz. *Slavic Review* 50:4:1038–39 (Winter 1991). M. Tarnawsky. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 32:4:527–28 (December 1990).

904. Bialer, Seweryn, ed. **Politics, Society, and Nationality Inside Gorbachev's Russia.** Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1989. 255p.

One of the more interesting collections of essays dealing primarily with the nationality problem and a number of political changes initiated during Gorbachev's regime. Sponsored by the East-West Forum, a New York-based research organization, the volume contains seven essays, including an article of Dr. Alexander J. Motyl, "The Sobering of Gorbachev: Nationality, Restructuring, and the West" (pp. 149–74). The editor of the volume, Professor Seweryn Bialer, analyzes

"The Yeltsin Affair: The Dilemma of the Left in Gorbachev's Revolution," and Professor Laurie P. Salitan contributes on "Politics and Nationality: The Soviet Jews." A selected bibliography of works on the Soviet Union concludes the volume.

◆ **Reviews:** T. G. Mahnken. *Harvard International Review* 83:3:1027–79 (September 1989). J. L. Nogee. *American Political Science Review* 83:3:1077–79 (September 1989). N. N. Petro. *Urbis* 33:2:303–4 (Spring 1989). T. F. Remington. *Slavic Review* 48:4:662–64 (Winter 1989).

905. Huttenbach, Henry R., and Alexander J. Motyl, eds. "The Soviet Nationalities and Gorbachev." *Nationalities Papers* Special Issue 17:1 (Spring 1989). 97p.

The purpose of this special issue of *Nationalities Papers* is to discuss fundamental changes of the power relationship between Moscow and the periphery (other Soviet republics) that were taking place in connection with perestroika and glasnost. Brief essays contained in this volume are based on the first of three one-day conferences sponsored by the Nationality and Siberian Studies Program held on April 28, 1989. The material is arranged in two sections. Part 1, "The View from Above," contains five papers, among them John Hazard's "Political Reform and the Soviet State," Donna Bahry's "Economic Decentralization and the Republics," and Laurie Salitan's "Human Rights Under Gorbachev." Part 2, "The View from Below," has also three papers of interest to scholars working with Ukrainian affairs. They are: Edward Allworth's "Cultural Revival and the Role of Writers," Mark Von Hagen's "History and Historical Memory," and Robert Lewis's "Geographic and Demographic Bases of Nationalism." A brief discussion and a list of participants conclude the volume.

906. Huttenbach, Henry R., and Alexander Motyl, eds. "The Soviet Nationalities Against Gorbachev." *Nationalities Papers* Special Issue 18:1 (Spring 1990). 104p.

On May 4, 1990, the Nationality and Siberian Studies Program of the W. Averell Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union held its second conference discussing the then most recent development, the emergence of an "increasingly anticentrist" new president, Boris N. El'tsin. There are a total of 15 papers. Among them, "Human Rights and the Republics" by Laurie Salitan, "Sources of National Movements" by Henry Huttenbach, "Soviet Historiography and the Nationality Question" by Mark von Hagen, and "Ethnicity and Class in the USSR" by Michael Paul Sacks. Discussion and a list of participants conclude the volume.

907. Huttenbach, Henry R., and Alexander J. Motyl, eds. "The Soviet Nationalities Despite Gorbachev." *Nationalities Papers* Special Issue 19:1 (Spring 1991).

Proceedings of the third conference of the Nationality and Siberian Studies Program held in New York. This volume contains an introduction by Professor John Armstrong, "Assessing the Soviet Nationality Movements: A Critical Review," with a separate section called "Ukrainian Keystone" where the author states, "I perceive Ukraine's future very much as I did on its emergence from World War II: strong, dedicated forces seek independence, but the majority is not yet committed. Much will depend not only on how independence spokesmen shape their arguments (assuming a continued framework of relatively free expression), but how the majority learns from experience" (p. 15). The volume contains 12 additional essays, among them, "Managing a Federation of Multiethnic Republics" by Henry Huttenbach, "Economic Reform and Republican Integration" by Richard Ericson, "Nationalism, Language and Culture" by Allen Kagedan, "Republican Economic Reforms" by Donna Bahry, "The Republics as International Actors" by Walter Clemens, and "The Struggle for Political Sovereignty" by Michael Rywkin. A list of participants,

discussion, and chronology concludes the volume.

See also Timothy J. Colton and Robert Legvold, eds. *After the Soviet Union: From Empire to Nations* (New York: W. W. Norton, 1992. 208p.).

908. Khazanov, Anatoly. "The Collapse of the Soviet Union: Nationalism During Perestroika and Afterwards." *Nationalities Papers* 22:1:157–74 (1994).

One of the better articles by a Russian scholar about the resurgence of nationalism during perestroika. For many Soviet nationalities "The policy of restructuring had a real meaning only in connection with their ethnic liberation. . . . The overt or covert goals of these movements were simple: to struggle against Soviet (Russian) colonialism and provide the best conditions to members of their own ethnic groups, even, if necessary, at the expense of all others. These goals proved more attractive to millions of people than the ideological glue of Communism or the abstract ideas of pluralistic liberal democracy, particularly because most of these movements and their leaders declared their allegiance to the democratic choice" (p. 161). The author is critical about Gorbachev and his policy to retain the Soviet Union.

Several other authors analyze the nationality problem with special attention to Ukraine as the second largest republic. In 1991, Yaroslav Bilinsky published "A Successful Perestroika in Nationality Relations? (Or, An Essay to Grasp a Disintegration Subject)" (In: *Perestroika at the Crossroads*. Alfred Rieber and Z. Rubinstein, eds. Armonk, N.Y: M. E. Sharpe, 1991. pp. 235–63).

One of the most influential books on this subject was published in French and translated into English. Hélène Carrère d'Encausse's *The Great Challenge: Nationalities and the Bolshevik State, 1917–1930* (Foreword by Richard Pipes. Trans. by Nancy Festinger. New York: Holmes and Meier, 1992. 262p.). The author analyzes the feminist and Stalinist policies toward nationality, using an entirely different approach in comparison to most writings of Western scholars. This book was reviewed by several journals, and we list such reviews at the end of this annotation.

The reproduction of several previously published articles, including such specialists on Ukrainian affairs as John Armstrong, Donna Bahry, Roman Szporluk, and Alexander Motyl we find in Rachel Denber, ed. *The Soviet Nationality Reader: The Disintegration in Context* (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1992. 635p.), or the article by two scholars of Ukrainian descent, Nadia Diuk and Adrian Karatnycky "Nationalism: Part of the Solution" (*Orbis* 34:4:531–46 Fall 1990). They also wrote a more comprehensive study: Nadia Diuk and Adrian Karatnycky, *New Nations Rising: The Fall of the Soviets and the Challenge of Independence* (New York: John Wiley, 1993. 292p.).

◆ **Reviews of *New Nations Rising:*** I. Bremmer. *Nationalities Papers* 22:2:455–56 (Fall 1994). G. Lee. *Book World* 23:35:4 (August 1993). M. Mandelbaum. *World Policy Journal* 10:3:97–109 (Fall 1993). P. B. Taylor, Jr. *Annals of the American Academy of Political Science and Social Science* 534:187–88 (July 1994).

◆ **Reviews of *The Great Challenge: Nationalities and the Bolshevik State, 1917–1930*:** G. Gleason. *Russian Review* 52:2:275–76 (April 1993). R. Legvold. *Foreign Affairs* 71:2:207 (Spring 1992). J. Mace. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 34:4:493–94 (December 1992). T. McDaniel. *Contemporary Sociology* 22:4:512–14 (July 1993). M. Saroyan. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 20:1–2:148–49 (1993). I. Smolensky. *Journal of Baltic Studies* 23:2:200 (Summer 1992). *Orbis* 37:1 (Winter 1993).

909. Krawchenko, Bohdan. "Glasnost and Perestroika in the USSR." In: *Echoes of Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine.* Ed. by R. Bahry. North York, Ont.: Captus University Publications, 1989. pp. 5–11.

In his keynote address of the York University Symposium on Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine (January 28, 1989), Dr. Krawchenko

outlined the historical background that led to glasnost in the Soviet Union, discussing major political and social trends. Of special interest is his analysis of the political situation in Soviet Ukraine, indicating that "The time is quickly approaching when Shcherbytsky too will have to jump, though where he will land is another story" (p. 11). The author is talking about the first Secretary of the Communist Party in Ukraine, known for his conservatism.

910. Kuzio, Taras. "Restructuring from Below: Informal Groups in Ukraine Under Gorbachev, 1985–89." In: *Ukrainian Past, Ukrainian Present.* Ed. by Bohdan Krawchenko. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993. pp. 107–22.

The author provides a brief review of Ukrainian dissident groups starting with The Ukrainian Helsinki Union, The Ukrainian Association of Independent Creative Intelligentsia, Tovarystvo Lev (The Lion Society), and others. Dr. Kuzio gives special attention to *Rukh*, including the first draft of its program. See also David S. Germroth's "The Soviet Republics and Nationalism" (*Global Affairs* 4:2:140–57 Spring 1989).

911. Marples, David R. **Ukraine Under Perestroika: Ecology, Economics, and the Workers' Revolt.** New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991. 243p.

Dr. Marples, Director of the Stasiuk Program for the Study of Contemporary Ukraine at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, is author of a number of publications. His books, *Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in USSR* and *The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster*, were discussed in the first volume of this book (Wynar, nos. 533–534). He has also written articles on Soviet affairs and Ukrainian topics that have appeared in *Problems of Communism, Nationalities Papers, Canadian Slavonic Papers, Journal of Ukrainian Studies*, and other publications. His article about the Putsch of August 19–21, 1991 ("After the Putsch: Prospects for an Independent Ukraine." *Nationalities Papers* 21:2:35–46, Fall 1993) is a notable and well-documented, if somewhat speculative, study of the second largest Soviet Republic and the chances of its survival as a European state.

This recent monograph covers industrial and ecological problems in Ukraine during the period of 1981–1990, discussing such topics as effects of the Chernobyl disaster and other problems with nuclear power plants and irrigation. There is a separate chapter on the Donbass miners and the 1989 coal strike. A brief bibliography of periodicals and selected books in English concludes this study. See also Serhiy Naboka, "Nationalities Issues in Ukraine" (*Uncaptive Minds* 5:1:75–80 Spring 1992).

◆ **Reviews:** P. J. Potichnyj. *Canadian Journal of Political Science* 25:2:411–12 (June 1992).

912. McAuley, Alastair, ed. **Soviet Federalism, Nationalism and Economic Decentralization.** New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991. 214p.

This volume of essays is based on proceedings of a conference,"Soviet Federalism, the Nationality Question and Economic Decentralization," held at Leicester University, England, in September 1990. The emphasis is on the issues of the Baltic republics, but, nevertheless, the economic situation and political problems are also discussed in other republics, including Ukraine. Of some interest is statistical information provided in some articles. Thus, for example, speaking about distribution of social goods and the accommodation of nationalities in terms of income by ranking z score, the Russian Federal Republic shows for 1970—0.26; 1986—0.75; and 1990—0.69. For Ukraine, by comparison, we have: 0.59, 0.43, and 0.16. Most statistical indicators show that the Soviet Union has never managed to give the nationalities an equal share in investment.

913. Nahaylo, Bohdan. "Why the Empire's Subjects are Restless." *Index on Censorship* 18:5:22–27 (May–June 1989).

Despite the growing pressure from the non-Russians on a broad range of issues, Moscow refused to acknowledge the need to review and alter its nationalities policies.

914. Pork, Andrus. "Global Security and Soviet Nationalities." *The Washington Quarterly* 13:2:37–47 (Spring 1990).

The key to the future of the Soviet federation lies in the prospects for democratization of Soviet society. Most Soviet republics have declared their main indigenous language as a new state language of their respective republic. The U.S. government appears to be having trouble defining concrete foreign policy tactics toward perestroika in general, and toward the crisis of Soviet nationalities in particular. Professor Pork is associated with the Estonian Academy of Sciences.

915. Singh, Anita Inder. "Managing National Diversity Through Political Structures and Ideologies: The Soviet Experience in Comparative Perspective." *Nations and Nationalism* 1:2: 197–200 (1995).

The nationalisms faced by Gorbachev after 1985 were an outcome of Soviet politics, and most of them were not secessionist. The prospect of the Soviet Union splintering into fifteen independent states was almost unthinkable until it happened in 1991. The pre-glasnost USSR was widely regarded as a stable if stagnant authoritarian state that had solved its nationalities problem. Events since 1985 have disproved this assumption. This article puts Soviet attempts to manage ethnic diversity into a comparative perspective, and looks at some of the ways in which the ideology and political structures of the USSR contributed to its failure to overcome its ethnic problems. Ukraine played an important role in this disintegration process.

See also Chris Hann's "Postsocialist Nationalism: Rediscovering the Past in Southeast Poland" (*Slavic Review* 52:4:840–63 Winter 1998). Dr. Hann analyzes the position of the Ukrainian national minority in Poland.

916. Solchanyk, Roman, ed. **Ukraine: From Chernobyl to Sovereignty. A Collection of Interviews.** New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992. 174p.

Dr. Solchanyk, a young scholar and publicist of Ukrainian descent, edited this interesting collection of interviews. The comments of 15 leading Ukrainian politicians, literary figures, and scholars brings a new perspective to numerous aspects of daily life and cultural developments in contemporary Ukraine. Conducted in 1989 and 1990, these interviews elucidate personal viewpoints and insights on such topics as democratization, the development of *Rukh*, the divisions within the Communist Party of Ukraine, ethnic relations, and so forth. Dmytro Pavlychko, Pavlo Movchan, and *Rukh* chairman Ivan Drach discuss the cultural reforms of *Rukh* and its conflict with the Communist Party. Of special interest is Pavlychko's appraisal of the political position of Stanislaw Hurenko, the current leader of the Communist Party. Referring to ethnic relations, Oleksandr Burakovs'kyi, a *Rukh* member and Jewish activist, writes that "The situation today is that Ukraine is now virtually the only place in the Soviet Union where Jews can live peacefully" (p. 161), while Polish Solidarity leader Adam Michnik discusses differences and similarities between Solidarity and Ukraine's opposition movement. In addition, Vitalii Karpenko, Mykola Ryabchuk, Rostyslav Bratun', and other leaders offer some insights into the situation in Ukraine during Gorbachev's perestroika.

As it was pointed out in the *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* (p. 263), "This book has two shortcomings: its chronologically-based organization of the interviews and the lack of a concluding essay. A thematic

organization of the interviews would have provided more intellectual cohesion." However, all in all, this professionally edited collection remains as one of the more important contributions to a better understanding of developments in Ukraine that led to independence in this second largest republic of the former Soviet Union. Noteworthy among the several articles written by Solchanyk are "Ukraine, Russia, and the National Question: An Interview with Aleksandr Tsipko" (*Report on the USSR* 2:33:19–24 August 17, 1993) and "Back to the USSR?" (*Harriman Institute Forum* 6:3:1–9 November 1992).
◆ **Reviews:** R. Jaroslaw Bilocerkowycz. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 18:1/2:261–64 (Summer–Winter 1993).

917. Velychenko, Stephen. "Will Restructuring Change the Past?" In: *Echoes of Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine*. Ed. by R. Bahry. North York, Ont.: Captus University Publications, 1989. pp. 40–50.

Regardless of what journalists and writers have published in the popular press since 1986, articles and statements by professional official historians between January 1986 and January 1989 suggested that "restructuring" would not lead to changes in the official interpretation of pre-1917 Ukrainian history or of any non-Russian national history.

Disintegration of Soviet Union

918. Diller, Daniel C. **Russia and the Independent States.** Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1993. 342p.

Russia and the Independent States combines current analysis and extensive background to place the revolution of 1991–1992 in historical context. It assesses current strains and challenges within and among the former Soviet republics through the prism of the past. Part 1 provides the history of the Russian Empire. Part 2, arranged historically, addresses relations among the newly independent states, the economy, foreign relations, and relations with the United States. Part 3 profiles the history, geography, economy, culture, government, and politics of each of the fifteen republics. The information on Ukraine is given on pp. 289–94.

919. Diuk, Nadia, and Adrian Karatnycky. **The Hidden Nations: The People Challenge. The Soviet Union.** New York: William Morrow, 1990. 284p.

The authors conducted their research in the winter and summer of 1989 and early 1990. During their several journeys, they met with a number of important civic leaders. For example, in Ukraine they met with Rostyslav Bratun, Stefania Shabatura, Evhen Sverstyuk, Ivan Drach, Ihor and Iryna Kalynets, and others. As a result, we have an intelligent report of Dr. Diuk and Mr. Karatnycky, both contributors of several articles on the nationality problem in the Soviet Union. The present volume has six chapters discussing the "political dynamite"—the demands of once-hidden nations in the Soviet Union for more autonomous and independent existence. There is a separate chapter on Ukraine (pp. 72–104). Much of the statistical information in this volume was obtained from *Weekly Report of the USSR*, produced by Radio Liberty Research. See also Nadia Diuk and Adrian Karatnycky's "Nationalism: Part of the Solution" (*Urbis* 34:4:531–46 Fall 1990).
◆ **Reviews:** J. A. Armstrong. *Problems of Communism* 39:4:78–83 (July–August 1990). I. Brenner. *Nationalities Papers* 22:2:455–56 (1994). J. F. Gebhardt. *Military Review* 71:3: 68–69 (March 1991). P. Keresztes. *Armenian Spectator* 24:3:38–39 (March 1991). M. Molchanov. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 19:2: 127–31 (Winter 1994). M. B. Olscott. *Journal of Democracy* 2:2:118–20 (Spring 1991).

920. Fowkes, Ben. **The Disintegration of the Soviet Union: A Study in the Rise and Triumph of Nationalism.** New York: St. Martin's Press, 1997. 273p.

This study, prepared by British scholar Ben Fowkes, author of *The Rise and Fall of Communism in Eastern Europe*, is one of the most recent to discuss the collapse of the Soviet Union. It consists of seven chapters, offering some historical background about the evolution of Soviet nationality policy before and during Stalin's regime as well as after World War II. The emphasis is on the period of Gorbachev-Yeltsin, discussing in some detail the failure of the August coup. The author stresses the evolution of relations between the center (Moscow) and the largely non-Russian periphery.

The Ukrainian problem is discussed in all chapters, and there is a small section on non-Russian Slavs (Ukrainian and Belarussians) in the first chapter entitled "The Nations of the Russian Empire." Ben Fowkes is familiar with the most important works about Ukraine written in English. In presenting the Ukrainian "case," he relies primarily on works of Bohdan Krawchenko, J. Armstrong, P. Potichnyi, Y. Bilinsky, B. Lewytzkyj, T. Kuzio, A. Wilson, and other scholars.

Raymond Pearson's *The Rise and Fall of the Soviet Empire*, also published by St. Martin's Press in 1998, seems to be less convincing. It describes the creation, maintenance, and eventual demise of the Soviet regime across post-1945 Eastern Europe. Raymond Pearson is also a British scholar and Professor of Modern European History at the University of Ulster.

◆ **Reviews:** J. Chinn. *Slavic Review* 56:4:797–98 (Winter 1997).

921. Gleason, Gregory. **Federalism and Nationalism: The Struggle for Republican Rights in the USSR.** With a Foreword by John N. Hazard. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1990. 170p. (Westview Special Studies on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe).

In 1990 and 1991 several books appeared dealing with the national question in the Soviet Union, and most of them analyzed the situation in Ukraine, the second largest Soviet republic. Dr. Gleason outlines the organization of the Soviet federal development, dealing specifically with interrelationships between the federal principle and ethnonationalism in the Soviet Union. He contends that the formal bureaucratic organization of the Communist Party and government, originally designed to eliminate nationalism, have instead served to sustain and reinforce it. The author wrote a number of articles on the nationality problem, e.g., "Lenin, Gorbachev, and 'National-Statehood': Can Leninism Countenance the New Soviet Federal Order?" (*Studies in Soviet Thought* 40:1/3:137–58 August–November 1990) and "Leninist Nationality Politics: Its Source and Style" (*Soviet Nationality Policies: Ruling Ethnic Groups in the USSR* 53:9–23 1990).

◆ **Reviews:** J. A. Armstrong. *Problems of Communism* 39:4:78–83 (July–August 1990); J. C. Campbell. *Foreign Affairs* 60:4:190 (Fall 1990). J. B. Dunlop. *American Political Science Review* 84:4:1341–43 (December 1990). J. Hannigan. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 32:4:499–500 (December 1990).

922. Hale, Henry Ewing. "Statehood at Stake: Democratization, Secession, and the Collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan)." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1998. 534p.

Why does democratization cause some ethnic regions of multinational states to secede but not others? This dissertation argues that democratization will drive relatively rich regions to secede from a multiethnic state, while the poorer ones have greater incentive to stay. The study compares the cases of Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan and generates new insights

into the emergence of these countries as independent states.

923. McAuley, Alastair, ed. **Soviet Federalism: Nationalism and Economic Decentralization.** New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991. 214p.

This symposium incorporates twelve papers presented at the conference on "Soviet Federalism, the National Question and Economic Decentralization" sponsored by the Leicester Center for Federal Studies and the International Association of Centers for Federal Studies in September 1990.

Four presentations cover broad federal issues, with the balance devoted to the Baltic republics. Raymond Pearson offers a succinct overview of the Soviet federal system, suggesting that even "fraudulent" Soviet federalism was "better than nothing" for the non-Russian nationalities. However, according to the author, it would have been impossible for Gorbachev to save federalism. Klaus van Beyme explains the economic dimensions of Soviet federalism, defining the "welfare imperialism" of Moscow. Viacheslav Seliverston of Novosibirsk reviews interrepublican economic interactions. Most speakers from the Baltic republics feel that Soviet federalism was, in practice, centralization that negated federalism.

There are a number of publications published in 1991 and later that review Soviet federalism. Thus, for example, OECD, Centre for Co-operation with European Economics in Transition, and Commonwealth of Independent States Statistical Committee prepared *National Accounts for the Former Soviet Union: Sources, Methods and Estimates-Comptes Nationaux de l'ex-Union Soviétique* (Paris: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; Washington, D.C.: OECD Publications and Information Centre, dist. 1993. 152p.). See also Gertrude E. Schroeder's "Economic Relations Among the Soviet Republics" (In: *Investing in Reform: Doing Business in a Changing Soviet Union.* 1991. pp. 19–37). There are three articles written by a Ukrainian scholar of the younger generation—Donna Bahry: "Soviet Regions and Paradoxes of Economic Reform" (In: *Soviet Nationalities Problem.* I. Bremmer and Norman M. Naimark, eds. Stanford University, 1990. pp. 53–59); "The Contradictions of Economic Reform" (*Nationalities Papers* 28:1:10–13 Spring 1990) and "The Union Republics and Contradictions in Gorbachev's Economic Reform" (*Soviet Economy* 7:3:215–55 July–September 1991). See also John Odling-Smee and Peter Hole, et al. *Ukraine. Economic Review* (Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 1992. 69p.) and James R. Huntwork "Legal Reform and Economic Freedom in Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:2:184–94 Summer 1993).
◆ **Reviews:** V. S. Verdys. *Slavic Review* 52:1: 149–50 (1993).

924. Miller, Arthur H., William M. Reisinger, and Vicki I. Hesli. "Public Support of New Political Institutions in Russia, the Ukraine, and Lithuania." *Journal of Soviet Nationalities* 1:4: 82–107 (Winter 1990–1991).

In the 1970s, renewed emigration from the Soviet Union became sizable enough to permit systematic interviews with a new wave of former Soviet citizens. Unfortunately, they came from rather atypical ethnic groups: Jews, Armenians, and Germans. The Slavic population is poorly represented in this Harvard sample. Results of this survey are published in this article.

925. Mirsky, Georgiy I. **On Ruins of Empire: Ethnicity and Nationalism in the Former Soviet Union.** Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1997. 185p. (Contributions in Political Science, no. 375).

The author, a Senior Research Fellow of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations in Moscow, visited the West (London School of Economics, Princeton) on several occasions and prepared in popular form a very readable account of

ethnic relations and nationalist trends in the former Soviet Union. Several chapters are devoted to individual republics, including Ukraine (pp. 117–36).While on his trips to Ukraine, the author became familiar with two distinct kinds of Ukrainian nationalism—career nationalism represented by many party and state *aparatchiks* and that of the humanitarian intelligentsia who are bent on the resurrection and revival of Ukrainian cultural identity.

926. Motyl, Alexander J., ed. *The Post-Soviet Nations: Perspective on the Demise of the USSR.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1992. 322p.

The book contains several contributors, among them John N. Hazard ("Managing Nationalism: State, Law, and the National Question in the USSR"), Richard E. Ericson ("Soviet Economic Structure and the National Question"), Alexander J. Motyl ("The End of Sovietology: From Soviet Studies to Post-Soviet Studies"), and several others. Professor Motyl also contributed an essay, "The Sobering of Gorbachev: Nationality, Restructuring, and the West" (In: *The Soviet Nationality Reader: The Disintegration in Context.* Rachel Denber, ed. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1992. 635p.) that also contains articles by Mark Beissinger ("Ethnicity, and the Personnel Weapon and Neoimperial Integration: Ukrainian and RSFSR Provincial Party Officials Compared"), Donna Bahry and Carol Nechemias ("Half Full or Half Empty? The Debate over Soviet Regional Equality"), Donna Bahry ("The Evolution of Soviet Fiscal Federalism"), and Roman Szporluk ("Dilemmas of Russian Nationalism").

◆ **Reviews:** R. Brubaker. *Contemporary Sociology* 22:4:514–17 (July 1993). P. J. S. Duncan. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 35:3/4:408–9 (September–December 1993). W. Fierman. *Slavic Review* 52:3:606–7 (Fall 1993). R. Legvold. *Foreign Affairs* 72:2:180 (Spring 1993). W. Urban. *Journal of Baltic Studies* 24:1:119–20 (Spring 1993).

927. Satter, David. **Age of Delirium: The Decline and Fall of the Soviet Union.** New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1996. 424p.

David Satter, a professional journalist, spent six years in Moscow beginning in 1976. In this very readable book, the author presents a "collective chronicle" of the last 15 years of the Soviet Union, a period during which the Soviet system began to rot and finally collapsed. During his stay in the Soviet Union, he interviewed not only dissidents or party officials but also many ordinary people. In a separate chapter on Ukraine (pp. 351–78), the author talks about people's recollections after nearly 60 years of Ukraine's artificial famine of 1932–1933. He indicates that by August 1991, after five years of glasnost, the totalitarian system was completely destabilized in Ukraine, giving the republic a sharp sense of its separate identity.

◆ **Reviews:** N. Feduschak. *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 43:1/2:118–19 (Spring–Summer 1997).

928. Suny, Ronald Grigor. **The Revenge of the Past: Nationalism, Revolution, and the Collapse of the Soviet Union.** Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1993. 200p.

Professor Suny provides a well-balanced history of ethnopolitics in the czarist and Soviet empires. After a theoretical introduction pertaining to the definition of ethnicity, the author outlines in an extensive survey a historical interplay of national and class identities in the last decade of the czarist empire and the first years of the Soviet Union. His typology, as Karklins pointed out, can be controversial. Speaking about Belarussians, Lithuanians, and Azeris, the author tells that all three are "distinguished by their almost completely peasant compositions and low level of national consciousness." Information about Ukrainian problems and national aspirations of Ukrainians is incorporated in most chapters. A good historical background is also offered by

Theodore R. Weeks, *Nation and State in Imperial Russia: Nationalism and Russification on the Western Frontier, 1863–1914* (DeKalb, Ill.: Northern Illinois University Press, 1996. 297p.).
◆ **Reviews:** R. Karklins. *Slavic Review* 53:4: 1155–56 (1994).

929. Szporluk, Roman. "Soviet Domestic Policy: University Ideology and National Tradition." *Nationalities Papers* 22:1:195–208 (1994).

This essay examines conflict in domestic and foreign policy throughout the Soviet period, in particular, the evolution of Soviet thought on the subject of conflict in state and ethnic politics, and in international relations. The leaders of the Soviet state misjudged the seriousness of internal conflicts and the national problem. Moscow failed to understand why other Soviet nationalities, including Ukrainians, were adopting a program identical with that first put forward by the Balts. Professor Szporluk is also an author of a larger theoretical work, *Communism and Nationalism: Karl Marx Versus Friedrich List* (New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1991).

930. Tishkov, Valerii. "Ethnicity and Power in the Republics of the USSR." *Journal of Soviet Nationalities* 1:3:33–66 (Fall 1990).

Written by the Director of the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology in Moscow, this article reads as typical Soviet propaganda, providing statistics on the ethnic composition of the Congress of Deputies and Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR elected in March 1990 with representatives of 47 "nationalities." Similar statistics are given for all republics, including Ukraine. See also this author's "An Assembly of Nations or an All-Union Parliament" (*Journal of Soviet Nationalities* 1:1:101–27 Spring 1990).

931. Uri, Ra'anan, et al., eds. **State and Nation in Multi-Ethnic Societies: The Breakup of Multi-National States.** New York: Manchester University Press, 1991. 269p.

Revised papers from the conference held in Vienna in January 1991 sponsored by the Boston University Institute for the Study of Economic Culture and its Institute for Study of Conflicts, Ideology, and Policy, and by the Austrian Social Democrats' Renner Institut.

The topic of the conference was on problems in solving ethnic and national political conflicts in the Habsburg Monarchy and other multiethnic states.
◆ **Reviews:** G. B. Cohen. *Slavic Review* 52:1: 148–49 (January 1993).

Post-Soviet Nationality Policies

932. Bremmer, Ian, and Ray Taras, eds. **New States, New Politics: Building the Post-Soviet Nations.** Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1997. 743p.

Since its first publication in 1993, *Nations and Politics in the Soviet Successor States* was the first genuinely comprehensive analysis of the nation- and state-building processes of the fifteen new states. This new edition published under the new title succeeds and replaces the editors' earlier book with several new authors, improved text and maps, and extended chronologies. In Part 3, the " 'New' Eastern Europe," there is an article by Alexander Motyl and Bohdan Krawchenko, "Ukraine: From Empire to Statehood" (pp. 235–75) annotated in this guide separately. Information on Ukraine is also mentioned in a number of other articles, e.g., Ian Bremmer's "Post-Soviet Nationalities Theory: Past, Present, Future" (pp. 3–26).

933. Brubaker, Rogers. **Nationalism Reframed: Nationhood and the National Question in the New Europe.** Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1996. 202p.

One of the many newer books on this topic, written by a British scholar of a younger generation. In Part 1, "Rethinking Nationhood and Nationalism," the author covers the general background of nationalism and the national question in the Soviet Union and national minorities. In Part 2, "The Old 'New Europe' and the New," he discusses such topics as homeland nationalism in Weimar Germany and "Weimar Russia," and the aftermaths of empire and the unmixing of peoples.

The author is somewhat familiar with Ukrainian nationalism. For example, he uses one of John Armstrong's articles in Motyl's book, *Thinking Theoretically About Soviet Nationalities,* but not Armstrong's *Ukrainian Nationalism*, now in its third edition and certainly a classic in its field. The same is true of such scholars as Bilinsky or even Van Hagen, and here again the author is using not their principal works but some articles. Nevertheless, the author does cover the Ukrainian problem and provides an interesting study from the British point of view.

934. Laitin, David D. "Language and Nationalism in the Post-Soviet Republics." *Post-Soviet Affairs* 12:1: 4–24 (1996).

According to the 1989 census, over a third of the Russians, by passport nationality, who live in Ukraine have some facility in the Ukrainian language; 26.4% think or speak it fluently. In Estonia, this percentage is 13% and in Latvia 20%. This data, however illuminating, presents only one incomplete and skeletal view of the prospects for linguistic assimilation in the post-Soviet republics. The basic question remains open. Does Russian, for example, remain in use as the language of "internationality" communication, as it was in Soviet times. In Ukraine, where learning the titular language is of much lower cost than in Kazakhstan, some Russians are beginning to develop Ukrainian facility while others confidently assume that there will be no all-Ukraine tip toward Ukrainian monolingualism.

935. Khazanov, Anatoly M. **After the USSR: Ethnicity, Nationalism, and Politics in the Commonwealth of Independent States.** Madison, Wis.: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1995. 311p.

This book attempts to explore the interconnections between nationalism, ethnic relations, social structure, and the ongoing political process in the Soviet and post-Soviet region. In the first chapter, the author discusses the role of nationalism in the breakup of the Soviet Union and in undermining communist ideology in the country. The second chapter provides an examination of the post-totalitarian society and the role of nationalism in its ideology and practice. The third chapter studies nationalism of ethnic minorities, particularly in the contemporary Russian context. The remaining chapters are case studies of ethnic stratification and competition in Kazakhstan and other Asian republics. The Ukrainian problem is discussed only superficially, primarily in the first three chapters, with very few references to available published materials, e.g., *The Chornovil Papers* (Wynar, no. 754) and a few other books.

936. Motyl, Alexander J. "Negating the Negation: Russia, Not-Russia, and the West." *Nationalities Papers* 22:1: 263–71 (1994).

For a number of years, mainstream Sovietology was incapable of incorporating the "nationality question" into its research agenda. According to Dr. Motyl, part of the answer to Sovietology's blindness to the non-Russians involves the profession's origins and development and the historical continuity of the czarist empire and the Soviet Union. Another argument is the language problem and traveling restrictions; many non-Russians speak completely different languages, and there were some problems for scholars to visit the non-Russian periphery. The author

offers some interesting insight into this problem. The arguments are somewhat similar to his " 'Sovietology in One Country' or Comparative Nationality Studies?" (*Slavic Review* 48:1:83–88 Spring 1989).

937. Motyl, Alexander. "Soviet Remnants." *Freedom Review* 27:1:30–34 (January–February 1996).

Yeltsin's push for radical reform placed him on a collision course with the conservative, though hardly Stalinist, parliament. The confrontation came in October 1993 in the armed assault of the parliament building. The question of whether or not Russia can survive as a democracy is open for discussion. Russia, according to the author, is protofascist. The military intervention in Moldova, Georgia, Tajikistan, and Chechnya, the wrangling over the Black Sea Fleet, and the unwillingness to recognize the political independence and national boundaries of its neighbors in general, and Ukraine and Kazakhstan in particular, all suggest that Russian policy makers may have already embarked on the road to expansion and hegemony.

See also George Zarycky's "Along Russia's Rim: The Challenges of Statehood" (*ibid.*, pp. 34–43). The author, reviewing the situation in all former Soviet Republics indicates that Ukraine has strong differences with Russia over the Black Sea Fleet, the Crimea, the disposal of nuclear weapons, the Commonwealth of Independent States, and other matters.

938. Resler, Tamara J. "Dilemmas of Democratisation: Safeguarding Minorities in Russia, Ukraine and Lithuania." *Europe-Asia Studies* 49:1:89–106 (1997).

This article explores how three states—Russia, Ukraine, and Lithuania—have redefined the relationship between the majority and minorities, how the nationalities policy is constructed and whether there are any unique dialogues on the "national question" in the three republics. In Russia, the existing unrest in the regions promotes the increased emphasis on centralization, and the Federation Treaty, signed on March 31, 1992, outlined demarcated division of powers and jurisdictions between the federal government and the federation's members. Ukraine's officials consistently proclaim the supremacy of individual human rights as the basis for protecting the rights of members of national minorities. The law, adopted in June 1992, guarantees equal rights to all citizens, regardless of their ethnic origin. In Lithuania, as in Ukraine, nationalism drove the movement for independence and the beginning of the state-building process.

See also Lowell Barrington's "The Domestic and International Consequences of Citizenship in the Soviet Successor States" (*Europe-Asia Studies* 47:5:731–63 1995).

939. **Uncaptive Minds.** Special Double Issue. *The Rise of Nationalism in Eastern Europe & the Former Soviet Union.* (Summer–Fall 1997).

The Institute for Democracy in Eastern Europe organized two symposia in late 1996–early 1997. One in Kyiv to focus on the former Soviet republics, and one in Trakoscan, Croatia, to focus on Central and Eastern Europe. The Kyiv symposium consisted of six themes. The introductory session dealt with national independence, the fall of the Soviet Union, and democracy. Theme number four covered the case of Crimea.

In the opening session, the key speaker, Viacheslav Chornovil, Chairman of *Rukh*, indicated how leftist political forces are using the national question and language to their advantage, claiming to defend the Russians in Ukraine. Several other Ukrainians participated, including Ivan Lozowy, Institute for Statehood and Democracy, Kyiv; Leonid Pilunsky, President, Helsinki Citizens Assembly of Crimea; Nadir Bekirov, Crimean parliament; and Natalie Belitser, Director, the Pylyp Orlyk Institute, Kyiv.

Ukrainian Nationalism

940. Armstrong, John A. "Nationalism in the Former Soviet Union." *Problems of Communism* 41:1121–33 (January–April 1992).

The best candidates for stable democracies are the East Central European states. The situation is quite different in the former Soviet republics. The author includes a separate section on Ukraine (pp. 139–41), indicating that without Ukraine, Russia could cease to be a superpower. Dr. Armstrong discusses substantial differences between the Western regions of Ukraine, the East and South, and harassment of *Rukh* by the KGB.

941. Armstrong, John A. **Ukrainian Nationalism.** 3rd ed. Englewood, Colo.: Ukrainian Academic Press, 1990. 271p.

The first edition of this classic was published in 1955 by Columbia University Press. The second edition was published by Columbia in 1963 and reprinted in 1980 by Ukrainian Academic Press (Wynar, no. 717). As the author indicates in his preface to the third edition, "In the case of *Ukrainian Nationalism*, another factor heightens the need for a new edition: availability of an immense documentation of the wartime Ukraine prepared by German occupation authorities. In the 'Note on Sources,' the reader will find details on the provenance and present location of this documentation" (p. xiii). As it is known, the third edition provided an opportunity to unravel some of the mysteries of the Bandera and Melnyk factions of Ukrainian nationalists during the 1939–1945 war years. In this new edition, Professor Armstrong analyzes the evolution of "intellectual nationalists" in the 1960s and the wartime movement. On the whole, the 1960s group welcomed cooperation with all residents of Ukraine, regardless of their language. Dziuba called for Jewish-Ukrainian cooperation; Chornovil and General Hryhorenko worked closely with civil rights dissidents in Russia. Gorbachev's policy of glasnost, like Khrushchev's disclosure of Stalin's misdeeds, provided opportunities for submerged national dissent. Prof. Armstrong ends the third edition of his book (written in 1988 or 1989) stating: "Reports from visitors indicated a surprising revival of openly expressed national sentiments, not only in the West Ukraine, but in Kiev. Evidently the Ukrainian nationalist movement stands on the threshold of a new era" (p. 239).

Professor Armstrong has several new publications to his credit. Here we mention only some: "The Autonomy of Identity" (In: *Thinking Theoretically About Soviet Nationalities.* Alexander Motyl, ed. New York: Columbia University Press, 1992. pp. 23–44); "Bridges to Tolerance: A Goal for the New Millennium" (*International Public Relations Review* 19:3:14–22 1977); "Contemporary Ethnicity: The Moral Dimension in Comparative Perspective" (*Review of Politics* 52:2:163–80 1990); "The Chronicle of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA)" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2:171–75 1990); "Cold War Policies: Short-term Vagaries, Long-term Consistency" (*Soviet and Post-Soviet Review* 22:2:125–34 1995); "Gorbachev: Limits of the Fox in Soviet Politics" (*Soviet and Post-Soviet Review* 19:1/3:180–97 1992); "Nationalism in the Former Soviet Empire" (*Problems of Communism* 41:1/2:121–93 1992); "Persistent Patterns of the Ukrainian Apparatus" (*Soviet and Post-Soviet Review* 20:2/3:214–31 1993); "Sources of Soviet Nationality Policy During the Interwar Years" (*Soviet Jewish Affairs* 21:1:29–45 1991); "Whither Ukrainian Nationalism?" (*Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 23:1/2:111–24 1996).

◆ **Reviews:** J. S. Reshetar. *Slavic Review* 13:4:771 (December 1964). D. Saunders. *The Slavonic and East European Review* 69:2:387 (March 1991). L. Shankovsky. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 9:2:183–86 (Spring 1955). *The Ukrainian Weekly* (May 6, 1990).

942. Birch, Julian. "Ukraine—A Nation-State or a State of Nations?" *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:109–24 (Summer–Winter 1996).

The author examines both concepts—"nation-state" and "state of nations,"—discussing the integral nationalism in Ukraine, the integral nationalist parties, and the multinational dimension of independent Ukraine. On the distinctiveness of Western Ukraine, see Roman Szporluk's "West Ukraine and West Belorussia" (*Soviet Studies* 31:1: 76–98 January 1979), and on the formation of new parties, M. A. Balking, ed., *New Political Parties and Movements in the Soviet Union* (Commack, N.Y.: Nova Science Publishers, 1991. pp. 89–98), Andrew Wilson and Arthur Bilous's "Political Parties in Ukraine" (*Europe-Asia Studies* 45:4:693–703 1993), Bohdan Nahaylo's "Ukraine" (RFE Research Report 43 no. 16 April 16, 1994), J. Marko Bojun's "The Ukrainian Parliamentary and Presidential Elections of 1994" (*Electoral Studies* 14:1:93–99 March 1995), Roman Solchanyk's "The Politics of State Building: Centre/Periphery Relations in Post-Soviet Ukraine" (*Europe-Asia Studies* 46:1:61–63 1994), and V. E. Hesli's "Public Support for the Devolution of Power in Ukraine: Regional Pattern" (*Europe-Asia Studies* 47:1:91–115 1995).

943. Dobriansky, Paula J. "Nationalism and Democracy in Ukraine." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 51:35–44 (Spring 1995).

Dr. Paula Dobriansky served as Director of European and Soviet Affairs at the National Security Council during the Reagan administration. In examining the state of nationalism in Ukraine, we must consider two dimensions: ethnic and political. Since the declaration of its independence in August 1991, Ukraine has struggled to survive. Ukraine has launched a liberal policy toward its minorities, has created appropriate institutions to deal with these issues, and has enacted rather progressive legislation. The author also talks about "The Ugly Face of Freedom" that was aired on *60 Minutes* focusing on Ukrainian-Jewish relations in Western Ukraine. Such allegations contribute to exaggerated negative images of nationalism.

944. Duncan, Peter J. S. "Ukraine and the Ukrainians." In: *The Nationalities Question in the Post-Soviet States*. Ed. by Graham Smith. New York: Longman, 1996. pp. 188–209.

The author offers a brief historical sketch about Soviet nationality policy and discusses Stalin's purges in Ukraine and ethnic composition in Ukraine. In the following parts of this article, Duncan talks about Ukraine under Gorbachev, independent Ukraine under Kravchuk, and, in conclusion, indicates that perestroika unleashed the national-democratic movement in Ukraine and split the Ukrainian Communists.

After the 1994 elections, President Kuchma defended Ukraine's sovereignty within the CIS and further conciliated Western Ukraine by downplaying the role of the Russian language. Strengthened internationally, Kuchma turned to the growing challenge from the Crimean Republic. It seems that this problem will also be solved.

945. Guthier, Steven Lan. "The Roots of Popular Ukrainian Nationalism: A Demographic, Social and Political Study of the Ukrainian Nationality to 1917." Ph.D. diss., University of Michigan, 1990. 358p.

The historical literature on Ukrainian nationalism and the Ukrainian Revolution was concentrated on political and intellectual currents. The author thinks that such an approach has some bias because it neglects important factors conditioning the emergence and outcome of modern national movements. The present study approaches Ukrainian nationalism as a problem in social history to understand how national sentiment exploded in Ukrainian villages in 1917. Zemstvos, rural cooperatives, the peasant union, and other organs played a

critical role in linking patriotic populists with the peasantry. The sociological incompleteness of the Ukrainian nation contributed to the failure of the Ukrainian attempt to be independent.

946. Harasymiw, Bohdan. "Ukrainian Nationalism and the Future." In: *Nationalism and the Breakup of an Empire: Russia and Its Periphery.* Ed. by Miron Rezun. Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 1992. pp. 57–70.

The author argues with Professor Motyl and some of the conclusions in Motyl's well-known book, *Will the Non-Russians Rebel* (Wynar, no. 706) published in 1987. Since that time, Dr. Motyl changed his rather negative predictions, but Harasymiw's arguments are still interesting. The author concludes that, "For the moment, until the ethnic inequalities between Russians and Ukrainians are perceived to have been righted, nationalism will remain at the top of the Ukrainian's political agenda" (p. 66). See also his "Ghosts of Federalism in the Soviet Successor States" (In: *Federalism and the New World Order.* Stephen Randall and Roger Gibbins eds. Calgary: University of Calgary Press, 1994. pp. 165–81).

947. Kuzio, Taras. "Unofficial Groups and Semi-Official Groups and *Samizdat* Publications in Ukraine." In: *Echoes of Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine.* Ed. by R. Bahry. North York, Ont.: Captus University Publications, 1989. pp. 66–101.

The author, a very productive scholar of the younger generation, prepared in his paper a good overview of several organizations—The Ukrainian Helsinki Union, the Ukrainian Association of Independent Creative Intelligentsia, the Cultorological Club, Hromada, The Lviv Trust Group, the Ukrainian Democratic Union/Ukrainian People's Democratic League, The Social Democratic Confederation of Ukraine, The Ukrainian Christian Democratic Front, and several semi-official groups—Tovarystvo Lev, Ukrainian Youth Club, Memorial, *Rukh*, and others. Dr. Kuzio also prepared for this volume information on "Inaugural Congress of the Ukrainian Popular Front (*Rukh*) in Kiev" (*ibid.*, pp. 102–8).

948. Lysiak-Rudnytsky, I. "Nationalism." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. III. pp. 552–55.

Written by a noted historian, Ivan Lysiak-Rudnytsky (1919–1984), this brief essay covers all basic aspects of Ukrainian nationalism, discussing it genesis and early development ideology and political program. According to the author, the political program was "the pathos of the Ukrainian liberation struggle" with "closest relatives . . . German Nazism and Italian fascism." Unfortunately, there are no articles about these German and Italian ideologies in the *Encyclopedia*, and some readers might disagree with the author's conclusions.

949. Pirie, Paul Stepan. "Unraveling the Banner: A Biographical Study of Stepan Bandera." M.A. thesis, University of Alberta, 1993. 118p.

This thesis is a biographical study (on a master level) of the twentieth-century Ukrainian nationalist, Stepan Bandera. It has two purposes. On one hand, it seeks to provide a survey and an examination of his political activities from the 1920s until his death in 1957. On the other hand, the thesis considers Bandera's importance as a symbol in Ukrainian history and as a creator of symbols. The study demonstrates how the Soviet state used the symbol of Bandera to support their campaign against expressions of Ukrainian national consciousness, and how Bandera's supporters endeavored to create a Bandera myth after his death in order to support their own political agenda.

950. Sos, Kathryn Roxanne. "Ukrainian Nationalism: The Role of Nationalism in the Movement Toward Building an Independent Ukrainian State." M.A. thesis, The American University, 1993. 118p.

The case of Ukrainians is unique as a result of historical patterns of conquest in the region. This presented a challenge to both the nationalist movement *Rukh* and the Ukrainian government in the first year of statehood. The implications of Ukrainian's course extend beyond domestic stability to relations with Russia and regional stability.

951. Sysyn, Frank E. "Ukrainian 'Nationalism': A Minority Faith?" *Harriman Review* 10:2:12–20 (Summer 1997).

Dr. Sysyn is director of the Peter Jacyk Centre for Ukrainian Historical Research of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, The University of Alberta (Wynar, nos. 168, 424–426, 464, 466, 497). In this article, he comments on Andrew Wilson's *Ukrainian Nationalism in the 1990's: A Minority Faith* (Cambridge University Press, 1997). The author indicates that Dr. Wilson prepared his book for press in 1995 and therefore he could not know that by late 1996, President Leonid Kuchma would find his major support in Western Ukraine and would be calling for legislation to strengthen the role of Ukrainian as a state language. Wilson's expectations were quite different. There are a number of highly critical comments about this book and most historical misconceptions of Dr. Wilson are corrected in this critical commentary. Some problems are quite obviously still open for discussion.

952. Szkabarnicki, Olga S. A. "The Evolution of Eastern Ukrainian Nationalism." M.A. thesis, Carleton University, (Canada) 1989. 188p.

This thesis argues that it is possible for Western-style liberal nationalism to evolve out of cultural circumstances that are fundamentally different from those which had led to its initial appearance in the West. The study explores the evolutionary period of the Ukrainian liberal nationalist movement in Eastern Ukraine between 1906 and 1914.

953. Vital, Adam Elie. "Patriotic Anarchism: The Case of Italy, 1860–1882." Ph.D. diss., Yale University, 1992. 286p.

Anarchism and nationalism are normally considered mutually exclusive political philosophies. This study attempts to show that in some circumstances anarchism may in fact be informed by a strong sense of national identity and concern for the interests of the nation, rather than the ostensible concern for humanity as a whole that is presumed to be the hallmark of anarchism. This study focuses on a particular case—the anarchist movement in Italy after the political unification of that country. Italian anarchism was established in cooperation with the Russian anarchist Bakunin. The study concludes with a brief outline of another anarchist movement driven by a nationalist impulse, the Makhnovshchina in Ukraine.

954. Wilson, Andrew. "Myths of National History in Belarus and Ukraine." In: *Myths and Nationhood.* New York: Routledge, 1997. pp. 182–97.

Nationalist historians in Belarus and Ukraine have set themselves similar tasks: namely, disentangling a national myth of descent from traditional Russophile historiography, celebrating "a lost 'golden age' before forcible incorporation into the Russian sphere of influence, and demonstrating that, in contrast to autocractic and 'Asiatic' Russia, their nations are naturally democractic, demotic and 'European' " (p. 103). Dr. Wilson enumerates several myths—of origin, foundation, of descent and statehood, of national character, language myths, and myths of national resistance and revival. The author cites over 70 sources in his presentation, but his comments and conclusions are often open for discussion.

955. Wilson, Andrew. **Ukrainian Nationalism in the 1990s: A Minority Faith.** Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1997. 300p.

According to the author, the study of Ukrainian nationalism has often been bedeviled by simplistic assertions. The complex interrelationship between Russia and Ukraine is arguably the most important single factor in determining the future politics of the Eurasian region. Dr. Wilson, author of several studies of Ukraine, is a Senior Research Fellow at Sidney Sussex College in Cambridge. The study is structured in eight chapters, starting with an examination of the roots of Ukrainian nationalists (OUN) who gained an unsavory reputation as a pro-Nazi and anti-semitic authoritarian movement. Chapter 2 looks at the history of the modern national movement, and Chapter 3 considers the process of national revival in the late 1980s and early 1990s. National communism is examined in Chapter 4, and in subsequent chapters the author demonstrates through electoral and other data that Ukrainian nationalism remains a minority movement, largely confined to areas of Western Ukraine and to the Central Ukrainian intelligentsia. In conclusion, the author argues that historical, ethnic, and linguistic factors limit the appeal of narrow ethnonationalism, even to many ethnic Ukrainians. See criticism of this book by Dr. F. Sysyn, also listed in this chapter.

◆ **Reviews:** N. Popson. *Nationalities Papers* 26:2:367–68 (June 1998). S. Velychenko. *Slavic Review* 57:3:648–49 (Fall 1998).

956. Yurkevich, M. "Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. III. pp. 708–10.

There are a number of books and articles in English about Ukrainian nationalism and the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) (Wynar, nos. 526, 717–725). We also cite another brief article on Ukrainian nationalism in this encyclopedia written by prominent Ukrainian historian Ivan Lysiak- Rudnytsky. The OUN arose from the merger of the Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO) and several nationalism student associations, including the Group of Ukrainian National Youth, the League of Ukrainian Nationalists, and the Union of Ukrainian Nationalist Youth. All of them are discussed in this encyclopedia.

The founding congress was held in Vienna in 1929 and elected a nine-man Leadership of Ukrainian Nationalists (PUN), headed by Yevhen Konovalets. The OUN adopted terror as a political tool against foreign and domestic enemies of the Ukrainian cause, and most of its activity was directed against the Polish regime.

The author discusses the structure of OUN membership, published journals, and important activities. Konovalets's death led to a succession crisis which revealed fundamental differences between OUN members in Western Ukraine and members of PUN who lived abroad. Melnyk's authority as successor of Konovalets was challenged by Bandera and his followers, and in 1941 the Bandera faction held its own congress in Cracow. Following the German invasion of the Soviet Union, both factions followed their own separate policies, including proclamation of Ukrainian independence in Lviv on 30 June 1941, with Y. Stetsko as Premier. Dr. Yurkevich describes most important events during the German occupation, formation of Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), and the strife between the two OUN factions after the war that divided and sapped the strength of émigré organizations.

Commonwealth of Independent States

General Works

957. Brzezinski, Zbigniew, and Paige Sullivan, eds. **Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States: Documents, Data, and Analysis.** Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1997. 866p. (The Center for Strategic and International Studies).

This book is one of the most comprehensive compilations on Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Dr. Brzezinski's introduction to the volume places the dissolution of the USSR and the development of the CIS in a larger historical and geopolitical context. Assembled in this volume are the major accords and protocols that form the institutional framework of the CIS, a selection of key policy statements by the leaders of the CIS, coverage of CIS responses to internal crises, and a chronological record of political, economic, military, and security developments covering the first years of the CIS's existence. The volume contains several maps, statistical tables, a bibliography, and a useful general subject index. Materials pertaining to Ukraine are listed in several chapters. In the first chapter, "The Union Treaty Fails," there is documentary information on Kravchuk's disagreement with the "One Plus Ten" statement (September 3, 1991). Chapter 2, "Three Plus Eight: From the USSR to the CIS," contains two Ukrainian documents, both from December 1991. Chapter 5 "The Ukrainian Perspective," is exclusively devoted to Ukrainian affairs, including over 40 documents from January 1992 to October 1995. Chapter 7, "The Debate on Economic Integration," includes documents on the Ukrainian-Russian agreement on banking and economic relations (November 1992), a case argued for an economic union with Ukraine (February 1994), and Ukrainian attendance at the Interstate Economic Committee session (March 1995). "Constitutional and Parliamentary Processes" are discussed in Chapter 8 and "The Military Evolution" in Chapter 9. Both chapters contain Ukrainian material. In Chapter 10, "Major CIS Structural Agreements and Protocols," there are a number of relevant treatises and documents pertaining to Ukraine, with a concluding commentary by Dr. Brzezinski, "The Russian Bloc: Hegemony, Cooperation, and Conflict." There are very helpful chronologies of key events and "country profiles," with a separate section on Ukraine. All in all, this is one of the most important publications on the interrelations between Ukraine and the CIS and Ukraine and Russia.

958. Chirovsky, Nicolas. "The Commonwealth of Independent States." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 48:4:397–408 (Winter 1992).

A great deal has been written about the Commonwealth of Independent States—the CIS. The origins of the CIS go far back, to the days of Gorbachev's glasnost and perestroika. The author, a retired Professor of Economics and prolific writer (Wynar, nos. 86, 90, 293, 304, 583, 649, 1021) discusses the meeting of Leonid Kravchuk with Boris Yeltsin and Stanislav Shushkevich in Minsk, indicating that no one actually was happy with the establishment of the Commonwealth.

959. Dawson, Jane I. **Eco-Nationalism: Anti-Nuclear Activism and National Identity in Russia, Lithuania, and Ukraine.** Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1996. 221p.

The author selects several case studies of anti-nuclear movements in three republics, and her first six chapters offer brief descriptions on the existing situation in Ignalina Khmelnytsky, Gorkii, Tatar, and Crimean atomic power stations, emphasizing differences between the Lithuanian and Ukrainian-Russian situation during the 1987–1990 period. The public pressures eventually caused regional governmental officials

to tolerate protesters (the exception was in the Khmelnytsky region), and the common theme was a distaste for the "bosses in Moscow" and the desire for more local administration. After 1991, anti-nuclear movements collapsed in Lithuania and Ukraine because the nuclear power stations no longer symbolized Moscow's dictatorship and they were important for the region's economic survival. According to the author, "The shoddily constructed and carelessly operated nuclear power stations that littered the countryside were much more than environmental threats; they were in fact symbols of Moscow's indifference to the welfare and very survival of the non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union" (p. x). This basic thesis of the book is sufficiently illustrated with a wide range of primary and secondary sources.

◆ **Reviews:** P. R. Pryde. *Slavic Review* 56:3: 577–78 (Fall 1997).

960. Forsberg, Tuomas, ed. **Contested Territory: Border Disputes at the Edge of the Former Soviet Empire.** Aldershot, England: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited, 1994. 267p.

The dissolution of the Soviet Empire was a huge metamorphosis in terms of political geography. Speaking about Ukrainian territorial problems, it should be noted that three areas annexed by the Soviet Union in World War II did not remain part of Russia after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Interwar Eastern Poland now belongs to Lithuania, Belarus, and Ukraine. Transcarpathia (Carpatho-Ukraine), which before World War II was at first part of Czechoslovakia and then from 1939 part of Hungary, is now part of Ukraine, and areas annexed from Romania are now either independent (Moldova) or belong to Ukraine. Most of the articles were presented at a seminar held in Kerimäki in Finland on August 13–15, 1993. In Part 3, "Cases," the reader will find pertinent articles covering Ukrainian interests: "Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina" by Ioan Chiper at the University of Bucharest (pp. 107–27); "Carpatho-Ukraine" by Istvan Madi, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (pp. 128–42); and "Eastern Poland" by Wojciech Materski, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw (pp. 143–55). The information on Ukraine is also found in other articles. There was no Ukrainian participation in this conference.

961. Harris, Chauncy D. "Ethnic Tensions in the Successor Republics in 1993 and Early 1994." *Post-Soviet Geography* 35:4:185–203 (1994).

According to Professor Harris, the Russian Federation increased its influence over most of the successor states during 1993 and early 1994. The author examines the status of Russian minorities and discusses political instability and the ethnic conflicts in the successor states. The relations of Russia and Ukraine are extremely complicated. Ukraine has strong agricultural and industrial resources, but it depends heavily on the Russian Federation for supplies of natural gas and petroleum. The large Russian minority (22% of the population) poses a persistent potential problem.

962. Karatnycky, Adrian. "The Decline of Illiberal Democracy." *Journal of Democracy* 10:1:112–25 (January 1999).

Adrian Karatnycky is president of Freedom House and coordinator of its annual Comparative Survey of Freedom. The survey was published in book form as *Freedom in the World: 1998–1999* by Transaction Books in 1999. Ukraine is included in the tabular presentation.

963. Khodakov, Alexander G. "The Commonwealth of Independent States as a Legal Phenomenon." *Emory International Law Review* 7:1:13–34 (Spring 1993).

Discusses the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States (Minsk Conference in 1991, Alma-Ata Conference in 1991) and several political and military issues.

See also Ralph Ruebner, et al., "Religion and the Law in the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic Nations" (*Touro Journal of Transnational Law* 4:103–48 Spring 1993) and "Constitution Watch" (*East European Constitutional Review* 3:3/4:2–25 Summer–Fall 1994) that has a separate section on the legal situation in Ukraine. The CIS Charter and treaties of the former Soviet republics are discussed in the journal *International Legal Materials*, for example "Charter" (*ibid.* 34:5:1279–97 September 1995).

964. Mychajlyszyn, Natalie. "Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova: Subsystem Formation in the Western CIS?" In: *Coming Together or Falling Apart? Regionalism in the Former Soviet Union.* Ed. by S. Neil MacFarlane. Kingston, Ont.: Centre for International Relations, Queen's University, 1997. pp. 113–36.

In reference to the three Westernmost countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the label "western subsystem" is misleading. The evidence available does not support the proposition that the patterns of integration among Ukraine, Belarus, and Moldova are at the level of cohesion higher and stronger with each other than with other states. The emphasis on a Russian-oriented strategy in Ukraine's policies has been confirmed by President Kuchma.

965. *The ROMYR Report.* Kyiv: ROMYR Associates, 1998– .

Founded in 1981, ROMYR Consultants Corporation began as a group of government and public relations professionals, and since 1998, this organization publishes a quarterly newsletter, *The ROMYR Report.* It covers a wide range of topics—parliamentary and presidential activities, news about judiciary and executive branches of the Ukrainian government, characteristics of individual political parties and their leaders, updates on elections, and other matters. There are offices in Toronto and New Jersey and the primary purpose of this publication seems to be for the communication needs of the Ukrainian government.

966. Ruffin, M. Holt, Joan McCarter, and Richard Upjohn, eds. **The Post-Soviet Handbook: A Guide to Grassroots Organizations and Internet Resources in the Newly Independent States.** Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1996. 292p.

The Post-Soviet Handbook provides extensive contact information for hundreds of associations and institutions and describes their principal programs and activities. The material is arranged in three sections: U.S.-based organizations; NIS-based organizations; and Internet resources. In the first section, there is a listing for several organizations dealing with Ukraine, e.g., Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund, Cincinnati-Kharkiv Sister City Project, Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine, etc. The second section has listings for such organizations as Sabre Foundation, Ukrainian-American Educational Exchange Association, Ukraine Congress Committee (very poor listing), Ukrainian National Association, and several others. The list for Ukraine is on pp. 269–99.

967. Tolstov, Serhiy. "Dimensions of Inter-Ethnic Relations in Ukraine." *The Ukrainian Review* 49:2:28–46 (Summer 1993).

The crucial year of 1991 was accompanied by a widespread revival of ethnic feelings and claims for sovereignty on behalf of most Soviet republics. Ukraine offered citizenship automatically to everyone registered as a permanent resident of Ukraine at the time of the August 24, 1991, Declaration of Independence. Most of the principles and details of this concept of the creation of a multicultural society were discussed at the Seond Congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine, generally known as *Ruhk.* The author provides analysis of the ethnic

composition of Ukraine. On April 26, 1993, a New Ministry of Interethnic Relations and Migration was formed. Tolstov briefly discusses the question of Crimea. See also Dick Clark, ed., *Ukraine and the U.S. Response: Twelfth Conference, January 9–14, 1993* (Queenstown, Md.: Aspen Institute, 1993. 76p.), with several contributors including Roman Szporluk, Serhiy Holowaty, William J. Perry, and other prominent figures.

968. **Developments in Russia and Post-Soviet Politics.** Stephen White, Alex Pravda, and Zvi Gitelman, eds. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1994. pp. 273–74.

This monograph covers several aspects of the Russian political system: Part 1—four chapters, Part 2—pattern of public policy, four chapters, and Part 3—post-Soviet nations and states, four chapters. Darrell Slider wrote about "Politics Outside Russia," covering several former Soviet republics, including Ukraine. Discussing Ukraine, the author said nothing new, repeating several comments (Crimea, Russian minority) discussed previously by many researchers. There are many books of this profile that discuss Ukraine, placing, however, major emphasis on Russia.

Surveys

969. Barkey, Karen, and Mark Von Hagen, eds. **After Empire: Multiethnic Societies and Nation-Building. The Soviet Union and the Russian, Ottoman, and Habsburg Empires.** Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1997. 200p.

A collection of brief essays on this topic with two more theoretical contributions by Charles Tilly and E. J. Hobsbawn ("Why Empires End"), with the rest of the articles devoted to brief analysis of major trends in the empires. Most essays are well documented, and many deal very well with such a broad issue in the limited space of 200 pages.

◆ **Reviews:** R. Weeks. *Nationalities Papers* 26:2:346–47 (June 1998).

970. Diller, Daniel C., ed. **Russia and the Independent States. Expanded Reference Edition.** Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1993. 465p.

A handbook describing in three parts Russian and Soviet history, the Commonwealth, and country profiles. In the third part, there is concise information on Ukraine (pp. 289–94). After a brief history of Ukraine, more attention is given to the Soviet period, and since 1991, there is a very brief description of current issues pertinent to the initial years of Ukrainian independence.

971. Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. **A Handbook for Archival Research in the USSR.** New York: The International Research and Exchanges Board, The Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, 1989. 430p.

Prepared by Dr. Grimsted, a noted expert of archives in Eastern Europe, this handbook outlines basic principles of archival administration in the Soviet Union, covering topics such as arrangement and description of archival material, access, preparation for archival research, and other practical aspects. The second part of the handbook describes reference aids for archival research, with topics such as bibliography and reference aids for the study of Slavic-Cyrillic manuscript books; the history and culture of Old Rus´; reference sources for bibliography (history of the book and book culture); and aids for theater history, musicology, and the arts. In the appendix the author lists state archives in non-Russian republics and their published guides. Bibliographic aids to Ukrainian collections are listed on pp. 384–94 describing 63 repositories.

972. Kohut, Zenon E., and David M. Goldfrank. "Historical Setting: From the Beginning to the Fall of Tsarism." In: *Soviet Union: A Country Study, Second Edition.* Ed. by Raymond E. Zickel. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1991. pp. 1–52.

A brief outline of the early history of the East Slavs, covering the emergence of the East Slavs, the Kyivan Rus´, followed by chapters titled "Muscovy," "Early Imperial Russia," "Ruling the Empire," and "The Transformation of Imperial Russia." The volume was prepared by the staff of the Library of Congress when Dr. Kohut was employed at that institution. It is a popular presentation of a complex subject of the historical inheritance of Kyivan Rus´, and, as the editor points out, a number of states claimed to be heirs of Kyivan Rus´. One of these was Muscovy, located on the Northeastern periphery of Kyivan Rus´ and populated primarily by Russians. The question of increased power of Vladimir Suzdal' vs. the principality of Galicia-Volhynia as successor of Kyivan Rus´ is wide open for discussion, even if we do not consider the contribution of Mykhailo Hrushevs'kyi.

973. Kurian, George Thomas, ed. **World Encyclopedia of Parliaments and Legislatures.** Vol. 2. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1998. pp. 684–92.

Stanley Bach wrote a readable article for this standard encyclopedia with a disclaimer that "Nothing in this article is to be construed as representing a position of the Congressional Research Service or the Library of Congress." It is a rather curious statement, since no comparable statement is found in an article on Uganda that is located on the same page as the beginning of the much longer article on Ukraine. In addition to the usual (official name, capital, population, etc.), the information provided is somewhat dated (the most recent legislative election is given as March 27, 1994), but probably is sufficient for the uninitiated. It provides information on the composition of *Verkhovna Rada*, political parties, the committee system in *Rada*, standard procedures, resources for the *Rada*, and a very brief bibliography. At least it is a start, because Ukraine, despite her membership in the U.N., was never listed previously in such specialized reference tools.

974. Paxton, John. **Encyclopedia of Russian History: From the Christianization of Kiev to the Break-Up of the U.S.S.R.** Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, 1993. 483p.

Prepared by a former editor of *The Statesman's Yearbook*, this encyclopedic work covers, in concise form, the important historical events of Russian history plus a rather meager representation of the history of non-Russian people. There is no entry for the first President of independent Ukraine, Leonid Kravchuk, a rather inadequate narrative about Taras Shevchenko, the greatest poet of Ukraine, and an equally similar treatment of the greatest Ukrainian historian, Mykhailo (not Mikhail) Hrushevs'kyi. A nine-liner about Georgians tells us that they are intensely proud of their national heritage, and a somewhat larger treatment of Ukrainian history starts with the 1920s. Of only marginal interest to students of Ukrainian affairs.

975. Raymond, Boris, and Paul Duffy. **Historical Dictionary of Russia.** Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow, 1998. 411p. (European Historical Dictionaries, no. 26).

In format and execution, the Russian dictionary is quite similar to other volumes in this series. It is obviously not a scholarly work, but will be of some assistance to the uninitiated. There is a longer introduction about the history of Russia (written with some Russian bias), and most entries in the dictionary are brief and to the point.

As one can expect, there are some errors and misinterpretations. For example, Petr Grigorenko was a well-known Ukrainian

dissident and participant in the Moscow and Kyiv Helsinki Monitoring Group. The Variangian Theory concerning the establishment of Kievan Rus´ (Kyivan Rus´) is open for discussion in scholarly circles, and this fact should have been mentioned. There are a number of "blind" references, e.g., under "Lavra" there is a reference to "Pochevskaia Lavra in Volhynia," but no entry under "Pochevskaia" or its correct spelling "Pochaivs'ka." Speaking about "Poltava, Battle of," one should mention that this was a battle between Peter the Great and his opponents, Charles XII of Sweden and Ukrainian Hetman Mazepa. Ukraine lost its independence after Poltava. Most "longer" articles are simply too short to tell the user more about a subject than he will find in a general encyclopedia.

976. Szajkowski, Bogdan, ed. **Political Parties of Eastern Europe, Russia, and the Successor States.** New York: Stockton Press; London: Longman Group Limited, 1994. 735p.

The dismantling of the Soviet Union and Communist regimes in Eastern Europe created a substantial vacuum in available reference sources. The present volume, now significantly dated, provides information about over 1,100 parties, with a separate section on Ukraine (pp. 577–604) prepared by Dr. Andrew Wilson. There is a brief historical introduction to the history of Ukrainian parties before the Soviet period, followed by a directory to 57 parties and 6 movements. For most entries, essential information is provided (address, foundation, leadership), followed by a brief history with references to publications, if any. There are several other reference sources about this subject, e.g., Vladimir Pribilovsky's *A Guide to Political Parties in the New Independent States* (Moscow: Panorama, 1994).

Historiography

977. **Historiography of Imperial Russia: The Profession and Writing of History in a Multinational State.** Thomas Sanders, ed. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1999. 521p.

This book covers a wide range of topics arranged under four subject headings: "The Evolution of Historical Consciousness and Practice in Russia from the Eighteenth Century Through the 1920s;" "The Individual Practitioners;" "The Non-Russian Historical Visions;" and "The Concluding Essays." Contributions dealing with Ukrainian themes are being annotated separately. Also, of some interest is an article by Marc Raeff, "Historians and History in Russia Abroad." Raeff is Professor emeritus at Columbia University. The author, a well-versed scholar of the Russian "traditional" school, discusses a number of Russian historians, including those at the Russian University in Prague; unfortunately, The Ukrainian Free University in Prague with a number of scholars of significant reputation are not even mentioned. Also, it seems that when discussing the five leading Russian historians Solov'ev, Miliukov, Kizevetter, Kliuchevskii, and Platonov, one should also devote some space to prominent non-Russian historians (Hrushevs'kyi and others), especially in view of the fact that the title of the book, *Historiography of Imperial Russia* covers substantially more than just "Imperial Russia" or the "Multinational State."

Ukraine

Books

978. Albright, David E., and Semyen J. Appatov, eds. **Ukraine and European Security.** New York: St. Martin's Press, 1999. 228p.

The objective of this volume is to highlight the important role that Ukraine is likely to play in the future evolution of European security relations. According to the publisher, this volume is the first major effort to explore the relationship between Ukraine and European security on the one hand, and the Atlantic community and Ukraine's security on the other. There are 18 articles arranged under six major headings: "Introduction and Overview," "European Security Issues and Their Priority," "Strategies for Approaching the Issues," "Ukraine's Security Role in Europe," "Ukraine's Security and the Atlantic Community," and "Conclusion." David Albright is currently a Visiting Scholar at the Russian and East European Institute at Indiana University, and Semyen J. Appatov is Director of the Center for International Studies at Odesa State University. In a collection of articles of this type, there are some essential differences in presentations of individual contributions as indicated by Albright. Dr. Albright feels that "a major divide separates North American and West European analysts from Ukrainian analysts" (p. 263). The North Americans and West Europeans look upon Russia as a potential security problem of a multidimensional sort for Europe. In comparison, the Ukrainians tend to focus on Russian-Ukrainian relations as the central issue that Russia creates for European security. Most articles are well documented, and there is a general index.

979. Jaworsky, John. **Ukraine: Stability and Instability.** Washington, D.C.: Institute for National Strategic Studies. National Defense University, 1995. 87p. (McNair Paper, no. 42).

Dr. John S. Jaworsky is with the University of Waterloo, where he teaches courses on politics in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. His unpublished doctoral dissertation was entitled "Dissent, Ethno-Nationalism and the Politics of Coercion in the USSR" (Carleton University, [Canada] 1990). In this short essay, the author covers several aspects pertaining to the current situation in Ukraine—the economy, social stability, ethnic tensions, Russian-Ukrainian relations, the role of the military, and regional security. The volume concludes with a number of bibliographic footnotes, but there is no index.

980. Kis, Theofil, Irena Makaryk, and Roman Weretelnyk, eds. **Towards a New Ukraine: Ukraine and the New World Order, 1991–1996.** Proceedings of a conference held on March 21–22, 1997 at the University of Ottawa, Ont. Ottawa: Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Ottawa, 1997. 122p.

The conference's objectives were to examine a spectrum of issues pertaining to the ongoing transformation of civic society, politics, economics, culture, education, and religion in Ukraine. The volume contains eight papers. Ivan Dziuba's "Problems of Culture in Independent Ukraine" is published in Ukrainian, and the other papers are in English. They are as follows: "Building State and Civil Society in Ukraine After Independence" by Bohdan Krawchenko; "Ukraine 1991–1996: Changes in the Economic System and Structure" by Bohdan Hawrylyshyn; "The Domestic Sources of Ukrainian Foreign Policy" by Taras Kuzio; "Ukrainian Religious Life During the First Five Years of Independence" by Borys Gudziak; "Cultural, Educational and Linguistic Policy in Ukraine, 1991–1996" by Mykola Zhulynsky; "The Development of the Foreign Policy of Ukraine, 1991–1996" by Anatoli Zlenko; and "Ukraine's Foreign Policy Strategy" by Ihor Kharchenko and Andriy Veselovsky.

At the end of the volume there is a list of contributors indicating their professional affiliations.

981. Koscharsky, Halyna, ed. **Ukraine Today—Perspectives for the Future: Proceedings of the Conference: Ukraine Today: Perspectives for the Future, 19–21 June 1992.** Macquarie University, School of Modern Languages, Ukrainian Studies Centre, Sydney. Commack, N.Y.: Nova Science Publishers, 1995. 174p.

The political independence of Ukraine created an upsurge of interest in the West, with several conferences discussing Ukrainian developments. This volume—a typical product of proceedings of different contributors on different intellectual levels—can be considered a mixed bag. It contains a scholarly survey of the current state of Ukrainian historiography by Professor Subtelny of York University in Canada and a short article of four pages on Australian-Ukrainian political relations written in popular style and probably for a different audience. Michael Lawriwsky's contribution on the Ukrainian-Australian community traces the history of Ukrainian migration and offers a profile of the Ukrainian community. There are articles on the churches in Ukraine and accounts of the Chernobyl catastrophe.

◆ **Reviews:** J. Clarke. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2:189–90 (Summer–Winter 1997).

982. Kuzio, Taras, ed. **Contemporary Ukraine: Dynamics of Post-Soviet Transformation.** Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1998. 290p.

The editor of this collection of essays is a Research Fellow at the Centre for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Birmingham in England and was formerly Senior Research Fellow of the Council of Advisors to the Ukrainian parliament. He is one of the most prolific researchers of the younger generation of Ukrainian scholars, and in this volume the reader will find several annotations for his books and articles.

The conference "Soviet to Independent Ukraine: A Troubled Transformation" was held at the University of Birmingham June 13–15, 1996. A keynote speaker was former President Leonid Kravchuk, and the conference was opened by Sergii Komisarenko, Ukraine's Ambassador to the UK. There is one common purpose of this volume—to discuss the difficult post-Soviet transformation in Ukraine and its attempt to construct a nation, build a state, democratize, and marketize. There are a total of 13 essays listed under five subject descriptions: "Nation and State Building," "National Identity and Regionalism," "Politics and Civil Society," "Economics and Society," and "Foreign Defense Policies." With the exception of Professor Motyl and Dr. Roman Solchanyk, most contributors are from Great Britain, and some are from Ukraine. We will annotate most contributions separately. The volume concludes with an index and a bibliography of selected secondary sources pertaining to contemporary Ukraine.

983. Kuzio, Taras. **Ukraine: State and Nation Building.** London: Routledge, 1998. 298p.

Ukraine became an independent state on 1 January 1992 and legally inherited the positive and negative legacies of both the Ukraine's People's Republic UNR/Hetmanate government of 1917–1920 and the former Soviet Republic, 1922–1991. Although many outside observers initially remained highly pessimistic about the chances of Ukraine's surviving as an independent state within its inherited borders, these prophecies of doom have been proven wrong. The Leonid Kravchuk era was one of transition from Soviet rule, whereas the period from 1994 to 1998 under Leonid Kuchma has been one of consolidation. The book is arranged into 10 chapters: "State and Nation Building in Ukraine in Theoretical and Comparative Perspective," "Soviet and Ukrainian Elites," "Forging a Political Community," "Federalism, Regionalism, and the Myth of Separatism," "The Strategic Significance of Borders," "In Search of National Ideas," "National Identity and Civil Society," "Language

Policies," "History, Myths, and Symbols," and "Conclusions." A comprehensive bibliography and index conclude this volume that was written by one of the most productive scholars in Ukrainian affairs.

984. Kuzio, Taras. **Ukraine Under Kuchma: Political Reform, Economic Transformation and Security Policy in Independent Ukraine.** New York: St. Martin's Press, 1997. 281p.

One of the most recent studies of the transition period in Ukraine provides an in-depth survey of the parliamentary and presidential elections which dominated the political life in Ukraine during 1994. There are several chapters describing economic transformation and structural change, privatization, Western assistance, new foreign and defense policies, and very comprehensive bibliographic notes and a selected bibliography. In concusion the author states, "While carefully expanding his support base to political groups and regions that did not vote for him, Kuchma was able to build a consensus that isolated the orthodox communists in their opposition to political and economic reform. The Kuchma era has also highlighted the diverging national interests of Russia and Ukraine" (pp. 228–29).

Taras Kuzio was a Research Fellow in the Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Birmingham and was previously a Research Associate at the International Institute for Strategic Studies and a Fellow in the School of Slavonic and East European Studies at the University of London. A partial list of his numerous publications is included in the "Bibliography of Selected Publications" (pp. 269–70).

985. Kuzio, Taras, and Andrew Wilson. **Ukraine: Perestroika to Independence.** New York: St. Martin's Press, 1994. 260p.

Until recently, the study of nationalities and nationalism in the former Soviet Union was not a very popular topic in the U.S. or Western European countries. With the collapse of the Soviet Union this situation changed, and we now see a significant number of monographs and a substantial number of articles in research journals on the topic. Ukraine is the second largest republic in the former Soviet Union, and this study is one of the first surveys of the entire range of developments in Ukrainian politics, society, economics, foreign and military affairs, and the media. The book focuses on Ukraine's transition from the policies of perestroika to the state of independence. Chapter 9, "From Soviet to Independent Ukraine: The Coup and Aftermath," describes how the failure of the August 1991 coup broke the deadlock and, by shifting virtually all political forces into the "National Communist" coup, helped ensure 90.3 percent support in the referendum for Ukrainian independence on December 1, 1991. As was pointed out by the review in *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, "It is important that while in the Russian and very often in the Western press there are stereotypes about Ukrainian 'intolerance,' the authors of the book stress that fears of Ukrainization were a paper tiger. . . . However, they consider that 'although a dire economic situation may help to unite all Ukrainian citizens in a kind of short-term territorial patriotism, the long-term unity of an independent Ukraine is more likely to depend on the development of symbolic and cultural unity, which Chapter 1 sought to argue was a more affective form of social cement than purely civic bonds, or ties of material interest.' In this case they recommend that Kyiv carry out a flexible and pluralistic policy, because 'the attempt to rely exclusively on the Kyiv-Lviv tradition, narrowly conceived, for the cultural resources of the new state would simply create centrifugal forces.' " (p. 413).

◆ **Reviews:** Olexiy Haran. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 19:3/4:412–13 (December 1993). Andrij Makuch. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 19:2:115–20 (Winter 1994).

986. Motyl, Alexander J. **Dilemmas of Independence: Ukraine After Totalitarianism.** New York: Council on Foreign Relations Press, 1993. 217p.

The author, former Associate Director of the Harriman Institute, is a well-known scholar of the younger generation. Dr. Motyl applies a comparative approach to his analysis of the meanings and consequences of such phenomena as totalitarianism, providing at the same time a good historical perspective for the historical development of Ukraine. The book was published in 1993, and since that time many political and economic factors have changed. Nevertheless, there is still the lack of far-reaching reforms, the standard of living is substantially lower than in Russia, there is a persistence of a nomenklatura, and there is an emergence of monopolistic "enterprisers" who control a huge portion of the Ukrainian economy. As it was pointed out by a review in *Journal of Ukrainian Studies*, it might be useful to compare this work to a Ukrainian-language study by Oleksii Haran—*Ubyty drakona: Z istorii Rukhu ta novykh partii Ukrainy* (Kyiv: Lybid, 1993) that covers similar ground. Obviously, since 1993, there have been substantive changes in American policy toward Ukraine, but nevertheless, because of strong theoretical generalizations, the Motyl study remains of interest to most serious students of this region.
◆ **Reviews:** W. Morgan Lower. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 19:3/4:415–18 (December 1993). A. Makuch. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 19:2:115–20 (Winter 1994). Marian T. Rubchak. *Nationalities Papers* 23:2:470–73 (June 1995).

987. Nahaylo, Bohdan. **The New Ukraine.** London: Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1992. 46p.

A brief essay covering Ukraine's historical background, the political setting as of 1992, economic prospects, foreign policy, and security issues. In his conclusion the author indicates, "It is ultimately the Ukrainian-Russian relationship that will not only make or break the CIS but also determine whether there is political stability in Eastern Europe. A democratic Russia which accepts an independent Ukraine is altogether a different prospect from a Russia which challenges its neighbours' borders and implicitly or explicitly promotes the idea of a 'greater' Russia" (p. 46).

The Royal Institute of International Affairs in London is sponsor of a series of pamphlets called Post-Soviet Business Forum Publications dealing with such topics as economic effects of the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Russian energy industry, post-Soviet Transcaucasia, and others.

988. Ostash, Ihor, ed. **Quo Vadis, Ukraino?** Odesa: Maiak, 1992. 240p. (Library of the International School of Ukrainian Studies).

These are proceedings from the third (winter) session of a conference held in 1992 in Kyiv. A number of noted scholars and intellectuals from Ukraine and abroad participated. The volume opens with a paper by Ivan Dziuba, "Ukraine and the World. Ukraine and Russia. Problems and Prospects of Cultural Development in an Independent Ukraine." The author, a prominent Ukrainian intellectual, identifies the need for Ukraine to redefine itself in relation to the rest of the world and in light of modern realities. In characterizing the ethnic composition of the Ukrainian people, Dziuba demonstrates its complexity, and he highlights a relatively high level of cohesion among different ethnic groups and their mutual respect for one another. Of the other contributions, one should mention that of Roman Szporluk from Harvard, who spoke on "Reflections and Meditations of an Historian on Present-Day Ukraine." Szporluk discusses events in Ukraine between August and December 1991. The article by Alexander Motyl (Columbia University) deals with concerns involving the definitions of state and nation. Volodymyr Ievtukh, a scholar from Ukraine, examines issues relating to the ethnic and political renaissance in Ukraine. Ihor Ostash, also

from Ukraine, spoke on the issue of language policy. He focused on the linguistic situation in Ukraine after the adoption of the law on the state language. Another scholar from Ukraine, Oleksii Haran', analyzes the development of the political situation in Ukraine between fall 1990 and summer 1991. The rest of the volume covers round-table discussions on the issue of statehood and forms of government in Ukraine.

◆ **Reviews:** V. Voinov. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 17:1/2:181–83 (June 1993).

989. Polokhalo, Volodymyr, ed. *The Political Analysis of Postcommunism: Understanding Postcommunist Ukraine*. College Station, Tex.: Texas A&M University Press, 1997. 365p.

The author is Editor-in-Chief of the Ukrainian scholarly political science journal *Political Thought* (published in Ukrainian in Kyiv) and Docent in the Department of History, Taras Shevchenko National University, Ukraine. This volume was originally published in Ukrainian in 1995 and contains several contributions by authors who have lived through the changes themselves. Most of the articles focus on the experience of Ukraine, and some of them we will annotate separately.

The book is organized in four major chapters, and topics within these chapters include the stages of post-Communist transformation, Ukrainian-Russian relations and Western policy, the geopolitical implications of ethnopolitics, and adaptation strategies of former Communist elites. The volume contains an index of names and brief biographical information about the authors.

990. **Towards a New Ukraine II: Meeting the Next Century.** Proceedings of a conference held on October 2–3, 1998, at the University of Ottawa. Ed. by Theofil Kis and Irena Makaryk with Roman Weretelnyk. Ottawa, Ont.: Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Ottawa, 1999. 173p.

This volume of proceedings contains 14 articles covering several aspects of the new constitution, economic reform, and culture and national identity in Ukraine. Contributors are from Ukraine, Canada, and the United States. There is no index, but in general, most articles are documented with some references to existing literature on a given subject. Most of those articles are annotated separately.

991. Wanner, Catherine. **Burden of Dreams: History and Identity of Post-Soviet Ukraine.** University Park: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 1998. 255p.

Based on several trips to Ukraine and extensive reading of pertinent literature, the author argues that the unifying phase of nationalism as it is unfolding in post-Soviet Ukraine has hinged on attempts to create a historically based sense of national identity out of the ruins of an internationalist socialist culture. School curricula and textbooks, festivals to promote mass culture, commemorations and the state calendar, and monuments and urban public space are some of the most salient sites where the new Ukrainian state has tried to articulate a national history, using historical representations, myth, and symbolism to reframe the Ukrainian nation.

The text is presented in two parts: "The Legacy of Soviet Culture" and "Sites of Nationalizing" in seven chapters: "Nationality in Soviet and Post-Soviet Ukraine," "The Rise of National Opposition," "On Being Soviet," "Educational Reform," "Festivals," "Commemoration and the State Calendar," and "Urban Landscape." Some portions of the book were published previously: "Nationalism and State: Music and Change in Soviet Ukraine" (In: *Returning Culture: Musical Changes in Central and Eastern Europe*. Mark Slobin, ed. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1966. pp. 136–54, now part of Chapter 5) and "Educational Practices and the Making of National Identity in Post-Soviet Ukraine" (*The Anthropology*

of East Europe Review. Nancy Ries, guest ed. 13:2:8–18, now part of Chapter 4). The book concludes with extensive references. Catherine Wanner is Lecturer in Anthropology and Political Science at Penn State University.

Articles

992. Aarrevaara, Timo. "Ukrainian Cities: Weak Soviets and Strong Mayors." *The Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics* 10:4:55–70 (December 1994).

In Ukraine, new local Soviets were elected in spring 1990. In most cases, they had little empirical experience and, at the same time, an increased number of functions and responsiblities. This article deals with the attitudes of the city Soviet members toward their work in the cities of Chernyhiv and Odesa. In general, the power of all-Union bodies apparently declined rapidly in the autumn of 1991. The laws of Ukraine did not give the deputies many opportunities to influence the executive bodies. The author quotes many Ukrainian sources, primarily newspapers, but his knowledge of the Ukrainian language is rather limited.

993. Armstrong, John A. "Independent Ukraine in the World Arena." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 54:1/2:5/5 (Spring–Summer 1998).

The primary focus of this study is the geopolitical position of independent Ukraine. For independent Ukraine, the process of national integration is crucial. The author discusses a number of economic factors that influence the geopolitical situation in Ukraine.

994. Dobriansky, Paula J. "Ukraine: A Question of Survival." *The National Interest* 30:65–71 (Summer 1994).

Dr. Paula Dobriansky was Director of European and Soviet Affairs at the National Security Council during the Reagan Administration and is now employed by the Clinton Administration in the State Department. Two years after its rebirth as an independent state, Ukraine was struggling to survive. The economy was in shambles, Crimea was a political tinderbox, and the prospects of effective government remained uncertain. We should encourage Ukraine to craft and supplement a comprehensive economic reform program and provide any relevant technical assistance. The United States, which has already acted as an engaged broker in negotiations between Moscow and Kyiv over nuclear weapons, should expand this approach to include contentious Russia-Ukraine issues; for example, the pricing and payment for Russian oil and gas deliveries.

995. Kuzio, Taras. "Ukraine: A Four-Pronged Transition." In: *Contemporary Ukraine: Dynamics of Post-Soviet Transformation.* Ed. by T. Kuzio. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1998. pp. 165–80.

Russia and Ukraine became independent states with different legacies of external domination and totalitarianism. Ukraine inherited no state and a few elites, as well as an unresolved national identity. Ukraine's leaders and policy makers have to search for the correct model(s) of nation and state building. Radical transition was adopted in Russia by victorious anti-Communist elites who took over the country in January 1992. Russia, after all, has a historical tradition and political culture in which reform has been implemented by an authoritarian leader from the top down.

The Ukrainian transition is inevitably both an evolutionary process and a nonlinear one. First, there is a general lack of ready-made policies that could be applied to all post-Communist states. Second, Ukraine inherited specific legacies that made it very different from Russia and many other post-Communist countries. Ukraine has to undertake four transitions: nation building, state creation, democratization, and economic transformation. These four transitions were

outlined by Hennadiy Udovenko, Ukrainian Foreign Minister, in a speech to the Royal Institute of International Affairs on December 13, 1995.

See also Beverly Crawford and Arend Liphort's "Exploring Political and Economic Change in Post-Communist Eastern Europe: Old Legacies, New Institutions, Hegemonic Norms and International Pressures" (*Comparative Political Studies* 28:2:171–99 July 1995), A. J. Motyl's "Russia, Ukraine and the West: What Are America's Interests?" (*American Foreign Policy Interests* pp. 14–20, February 1996), R. Solchanyk's "Ukraine: The Politics of Reform" (*Problems of Post-Communism* 42:6:46–51 November–December 1995), O. Boukhalov and S. Ivannikov's "Ukrainian Local Politics After Independence" (*The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 540:126–36 July 1995), and Stephen R. Burant's "Foreign Policy and National Identity: A Comparison of Ukraine and Belarus" (*Europe-Asia Studies* 47:7:1125–44 November 1995).

996. Kuzio, Taras. "Ukraine: Coming to Terms with the Soviet Legacy." *The Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics* 14:4:1–27 (December 1998).

According to the information in the journal, this article was written while Taras Kuzio was a Research Fellow at the Centre for Russian and East European Studies, University of Birmingham. At the time of this writing, he is Director of the NATO Information and Documentation Centre in Kyiv. According to the article, the seven decades of Soviet rule had both a negative and positive impact but broadly advanced the cause of Ukrainian statehood and nationhood.

The Soviet system accorded Ukraine the trappings of statehood, including UN membership, and this undoubtedly helped reinforce a distinctive identity. Nevertheless, official attitudes against bourgeois nationalism mean that the flowering of Ukrainian identity could not take place in Soviet conditions. In the post-Soviet period, state building is deemed to have been achieved, but the distribution of ethnic and linguistic groups on the territory of modern Ukraine means that nation building is a continuing process.

997. Lapychak, Chrystyna. "Ukraine's Troubled Rebirth." *Current History* 92:576:337–41 (October 1993).

The motive for the vast majority who cast ballots in favor of a separate Ukrainian state was less romantic nationalism than practical economics. A Ukrainian state, leaders convinced them, held the promise of a better life after years of long lines and constant shortage of consumer goods under the ailing Soviet administrative-command economy. Ukraine's insecurity and its very real fear and mistrust of Russia in addition to its own crisis at home, have been largely responsible for the delay in the implementation of the major accords on nuclear arms. Anxiety that their neighbor might stockpile the weapons instead of destroy them caused Ukraine briefly to suspend the removal of tactical arms to Russia during the spring of 1992. The transfer resumed and was completed only after Russia agreed to allow Ukrainian inspectors to monitor it.

998. Mace, James E. "Ukraine on the Threshold of the New Millennium." In: *Towards a New Ukraine II.* Ottawa, Ont.: Chair of Ukrainian Studies, 1999. pp. 11–24.

Ukraine cannot put its house in order unless it first puts its economy in order. Ukraine has become dependent on outside assistance, grants, and loans, and only these keep the country from falling into bankruptcy. The West can render no greater service than to take a "tough love" approach, using all the leverage it has in order to leave Ukraine to do the right thing. Dr. Mace is Professor of History and Political Science, National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.

999. Motyl, Alexander J. "State, Nation, and Elites in Independent Ukraine." In: *Contemporary Ukraine: Dynamics of Post-Soviet Transformation.* Ed. by T. Kuzio. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1998. pp. 3–16.

The author discusses the Soviet legacy and major obstacles to reform. There is a brief description of both presidents, Kravchuk and Kuchma, and their commitment to state building and the well-known struggle between the presidential powers and the parliament, the Supreme Rada. "If civil society is not the answer to the problem of the parasitic state," asks Motyl, "what, then, could prevent Ukraine's possible *zaireization*? Ukrainians like to think that their population, well-educated, 'European,' and ostensibly hard-working, will save the day. Alas, there is no reason to suppose that such qualities would make much of a difference with respect to the quality of the state. They may enhance the prosperity of individual households, but they do not begin to address the complex institutional issues that postimperial, post-totalitarian state building entails" (pp. 11–12).

See also Alexander J. Motyl's "The Conceptual President: Leonid Kravchuk and the Politics of Surrealism" (In: *Patterns in Post-Soviet Leadership.* T. J. Colton and C. Tucker, eds. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1995. pp. 103–21), Dominique Arel and Andrew Wilson's "Ukraine Under Kuchma: Back to 'Eurasia' " (*RFE/RL Research Report*, vol. 3, no. 32 19 August 1994), and Alexander J. Motyl's "Russia, Ukraine, and the West: What Are America's Interests?" (*American Foreign Policy Interests* 18:1:14–20 February 1996).

1000. Polokhalo, Volodymyr, ed. "Political Transformations in Postcommunist Societies." In: *The Political Analysis of Postcommunism.* Ed. by Volodymyr Palokhalo. College Station, Tex.: Texas A&M University Press, 1997. pp. 101–76.

The second chapter in this collective work contains an article by Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski on stages of post Communist transformation and on alternative models of social development in Ukraine by several Ukrainian scholars.

1001. Riabchuk, Mykola. "Behind the Talks on 'Ukrainianization:' Laissez Faire or Affirmative Action?" In: *Towards a New Ukraine II.* Ottawa, Ont.: Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Ottawa, 1999. pp. 135–42.

Since 1991, the Ukrainian nation has existed as a nation-state, and apparently, nation building has been hastened and strengthened by this fact. The Ukrainian nation that emerged in 1991 as a nation-state is bilingual: both Ukrainian and Russian have, more or less, equal currency in Ukraine. The slow pace of Ukrainization, under the current circumstances, seems to be the optimum and proper solution, despite the fact that it suits neither the Russian nor Ukrainian nationalists. The author is Deputy Editor of the journal *Krytyka* and a Research Fellow, Centre for European Studies, National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.

1002. Saunders, David. "Modern Ukrainian History." *European History Quarterly* 21:81–95 (1991).

This is a review article of 13 books dealing with several aspects of Ukrainian history and culture. All the publications are annotated in our bibliographic guide, and they include such authors as Orest Subtelny, Paul Magosci, John-Paul Himka, Peter Potichnyj, Ivan Rudnytsky, David Marples, and others. The article also reviews the first volume of the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, edited by Volodymyr Kubijovyč. In 1998, Dr. Saunders published review articles of five books, including the first volume of Hrushevsky's *History of Ukraine-Rus'* (*ibid.* 28:4:539–50 1998).

1003. Solchanyk, Roman. "The Post Soviet Transition in Ukraine: Prospects for Stability." In: *Contemporary Ukraine: Dynamics of Post-Soviet Transformation.* Ed. by T. Kuzio. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1998. pp. 17–40.

Five years after the collapse of the Soviet Union, developments in most of the newly independent successor states served only to underscore Ukraine's role as a lone force for regional stability. The author, an Associate of the RAND Corporation in Santa Monica, California, and frequent contributor in the area of political science and current conditions in Ukraine (Wynar, nos. 451, 491, 533, 546, 708, 715, 732–734, 794, 862, 1015), discusses internal problems in Ukraine, e.g., parliamentary blocks and factions, regional and ethnic-linguistic problems, as well as Ukrainian-Russian relations. The essay is well documented with numerous references to newspaper articles and other sources. See, for example, Eugene B. Rumer's "Eurasia Letter: Will Ukraine Return to Russia?" (*Ethnic Forum* 96:129–44 Fall 1994), John W. R. Lepingwell's "The Russian Military and Security Policy in the 'Near Abroad' " (*Survival* 36:3:70–92 Autumn 1994), *U.S. and Russian Policymaking with Respect to the Use of Force* (Jeremy R. Azrael and Emil A. Payin, eds. Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corporation, 1996), and many others.

1004. Subtelny, Orest. "Imperial Disintegration and Nation-State Formation: The Case of Ukraine." In: *The Successor States to the USSR.* Ed. by John W. Blaney. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1995. pp. 184–95.

An important feature of the new Ukrainian state is striking due to its absence: the new state arose without a national liberation struggle. Most former dissidents obtained positions of power and privilege and lost their claim to their status. Popular disillusionment with the former dissidents was even greater than with the former Communists. Perhaps the most concrete consequences of the absent "national-liberation struggle" are related to cadres. Lacking the standard accoutrements of emergent statehood, the Ukrainian state has been unable to evoke enthusiasm for independence. This is especially evident in the Eastern regions of Ukraine where national consciousness is much weaker than in the West. Although 90 percent of the population voted for independence in 1991, in Eastern Ukraine, and especially among its Russian population, the vote reflected primarily pragmatic considerations. When the economic situation turned for the worse, support for independence waned, especially in the East. The new nation-state emerged from the ruins of an empire with an unprecedentedly small turnover in personnel. The fact that new states, including Ukraine, arose from a specifically Soviet as well as a generally imperial system accounts for the key features that differentiate them from other postimperial states.

1005. Szporluk, Roman. "After Empire: What?" *Daedalus. Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* 123:3:21–39 (Summer 1994).

Because the collapse of Communism also marks the collapse of the last empire in Eastern Europe, it is important to identify which issues on the post-Communist agenda constitute aspects of imperial succession in their own right. The author offers a brief overview of historical events, including events that took place in 1939 and 1945 (annexation of Eastern Galicia, Bukovina, Transcarpathia) making the Soviet Union a successor state of the Habsburg. The author tries to answer the basic question—to what extent does Ukraine's departure undermine Russia's claim to leadership in the post-Soviet geopolitical space? As it is known, among the Western observers who never forget the importance of Ukraine for Russia's imperial status. Hélène d'Encausse Carrère

has been one of the most prominent and her book translated into English (*The End of the Soviet Empire and the Triumph of the Nations.* New York: Basic Books, 1992) had a strong impact on the acceptance of newly independent nations into the European community.

1006. Szporluk, Roman. "Reflection on Ukraine After 1994: The Dilemmas of Nationhood." *Harriman Review* 7:7/9:1–10 (March–May 1994).

In considering the aspects of the Ukrainian state as it approaches its third anniversary, it is essential to remember that the independent Ukraine proclaimed in August 1991 did not define itself as an ethnic state. It was a jurisdiction, a territorial and legal entity. Its citizens were of different ethnic backgrounds and spoke Ukrainian and Russian, but also other languages. There is an attempt now to redefine Ukrainian identity from civil and political to ethnic and linguistic terms. It comes from the sources—from sources in Ukraine and Russia who define Russianness ethnically and want to subvert Ukraine as a territorial and political entity by invoking the rights of "Russian-speaking" people, and second, from those Ukrainians who remain loyal to a linguistic and ethnic Ukrainian identity and for whom Russian-speaking Ukrainians appear to be an anomaly.

See also John-Paul Himka's "Ukrainians, Russians and Alexander Solzhenitsyn" (*Cross-Currents: A Yearbook of Central European Culture* 11:193–205 1992).

1007. Szporluk, Roman. "Ukraine: From an Imperial Periphery to a Sovereign State." *Daedalus. Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* 126:3:85–119 (Summer 1997).

To consider Ukraine's normal condition to be a part of Russia is a major misreading of history, one that implies that its present independence is an anomaly. This essay attempts to correct such misreadings by presenting a brief sketch of the formation of the modern Ukrainian nation and state in the wider context of the formation of the modern nations of Poland and Russia. See also other works of Professor Szporluk, e.g., "After Empire: What?" (*Daedalus* 123:3:21–39 Summer 1994) and Roman Szporluk, ed., *National Identity and Ethnicity in Russia and the New State of Eurasia* (Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1994); especially the article of Ilya Prizel, "The Influence of Ethnicity on Foreign Policy: The Case of Ukraine" (*ibid.*, pp. 103–28).

Comparative Studies

1008. Barrington, Lowell William. "To Exclude or Not to Exclude: Citizenship in Newly Independent States." Ph.D. diss., University of Michigan, 1995. 247p.

This dissertation seeks to explain variations in the inclusiveness of citizenship policies in newly independent states, focusing in particular on Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, as well as some earlier independent states, e.g., post-Colonial Malaya and Malaysia. The central question is: What factors lead the government of newly independent states to adopt a more inclusive or more exclusive citizenship policy? Six factors are investigated, e.g., perceptions about the definition of the nation and the state, perceptions about the degree of threat to the nation and the state, the role of ethnic minorities, the action of international organizations, and other factors.

1009. Bystrytsky, Yevhen, ed. "The Political Philosophy of the Post-communist Era." In: *The Political Analysis of Postcommunism.* Ed. by Volodymyr Polokhalo. College Station, Tex.: Texas A&M University Press, 1997. pp. 15–100.

Edited by Dr. Yevhen Bystrytsky, Chairman of the Department of Philosophy, Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences, and Editor of the journal *Political Thought*, this chapter discusses theoretical foundations of post-Communism, including nationalism and the legitimation of post-Communist regimes. Several authors also discuss special features of mass communications primarily in Ukraine.

1010. Chandler, Andrea. "State Building and Social Obligations in Post-Communist Systems: Assessing Change in Russia and Ukraine." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 38:1/2:1–22 (March–June 1996).

Among the post-Soviet states, Russia and Ukraine were perhaps the most promising democracies, and both embarked on fairly dramatic economic reforms—Boris Yeltsin's Russia in 1991 and Ukraine under Leonid Kuchma in 1994. This paper aims to provide a preliminary, empirical analysis of changes in social obligations toward the state in post-Soviet Russia and Ukraine.

1011. Dergachov, Oleksandr, ed. "Geopolitics in the Postcommunist World." In: *The Political Analysis of Postcommunism*. Ed. by Volodymyr Polokhalo. College Station, Tex.: Texas A&M University Press, 1997. pp. 241–349.

The fourth chapter of this volume, entitled "Geopolitics in the Postcommunist World," edited by Dergachov, Chairman of the Department of Political Science, Kyiv-Mohyla Academy University, contains several articles on the geopolitical situation, geoeconomic problems, geopolitical implications of ethnopolitics, and Ukrainian-Russian relations and the West.

A number of noted scholars contributed individual articles, such as Yuri Pavlenko, Markian Bilinsky, Ian Brzezinski, Volodymyr Sidorenko, James Mace, Sherman Garnett, and others.

1012. Grodeland, Ase, Tatyana Koshechkina, and William L. Miller. "In Theory Correct, but in Practice . . . Public Attitudes Existing Democracy in Ukraine, Bulgaria, Slovakia and the Czech Republic." *The Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics* 14:3:1–23 (September 1998).

Interviews in Ukraine, Bulgaria, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic between five and seven years after the collapse of Communism reveal sharp differences among the population. In Ukraine and Bulgaria, there was severe criticism of the implementation of reforms and deep distrust of politicians and officials, whose behavior was seen as worse than in the Communist era. Yet, on balance, a majority also supported the principles of market economy, privatization, restitution of property, democratization, and the multiparty system.

In sharp contrast, people in the Czech Republic were much more positive about politicians and officials, and the public opinion in Slovakia is less easily categorized. See also Dick Clark, ed. *Russia, Ukraine, the Caucanes and the U.S. Response: Fourteenth Conference, January 12–17, 1994* (Queenstown, Md.: Aspen Institute, 1993. 76p.). It contains several contributors, including several Ukrainian scholars (S. Holwaty, R. Szporluk) dealing primarily with politics and government in former Soviet republics.

1013. Hosking, Geoffrey, and George Schöpflin, eds. **Myths and Nationhood.** London: Hurst and Co. in association with the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London, 1997. 217p.

This is a collection of papers from a two-day conference held at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies in October 1996, as the first major venture of the proposed Centre for the Study of Nationalism in Europe. Five nations striving to reestablish their identity were the subject of individual papers, among them Ukraine and Belarus

(treated together) by Andrew Wilson with the title "Myths of National History in Belarus and Ukraine." The critical comments of this contribution are provided by *The Ukrainian Review* (44:4:89–91 Winter 1997).

1014. Javeline, Debra Lynn. "The Apathetic Democrat and Other Non-Activists: University Students in Post-Soviet Transition." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1997. 297p.

During critical moments of political uncertainty, university students are traditionally a dynamic force in society. Why, then, have university students been politically inactive during the period of sweeping political and economic transformations across the former Soviet republics? A survey was conducted of over 2,000 students chosen at random in several departments of state universities in Russia (Novosibirsk, Kazan, Moscow), Ukraine (Kyiv, Kharkiv, Lviv), and Central Asia (Bishkek, Almaty, Dushanbe).

1015. Karatnycky, Adrian, Alexander Motyl, and Charles Graybow, eds. **Nations in Transit 1998. Civil Society, Democracy and Markets in East Central Europe and Newly Independent States.** Piscataway, N.J.: Transaction Publishers, 1998. 679p.

In *Nations in Transit 1998*, Freedom House asked leading regional specialists and in-house experts to answer a checklist of 46 indicators for 25 post-Communist countries in such key areas as: political processes, civil society, independent media, rule of law, governance and public administration, privatization, and economic reform. The results are authoritative country-by-country reports which access the progress of ex-Communist countries, with a rating system which allows for a comparative analysis of countries in terms of democratic and market reforms.

The section on Ukraine was prepared by Inna Pidluska, from Ukraine (Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research). Several activities and processes were measured: political process, civil society, independent media, etc. as shown in the preceding paragraph. In transitional economics, Ukraine is close to Macedonia and Moldavia and shows –3.2% in change in GNP in 1997. The same negative result (–3.2%) is shown for corruption; by comparison, this index number for Turkmenistan is –23.0% (the highest) and for Russia is .4%. Albania shows –7.0%. In transitional governments, Ukraine shows for 1997 –3.88% and 1998 –4.25%; with the average being 4.38%. There are two articles preceding the ratings for individual countries—"Stealing the Dream: 'Bandit Capitalism' in the Post-Communist States" by Stephen Handelman and "Nations in Transit" by Allen Lynch. About 80 percent of oil and gas consumed in Ukraine is supplied from Russia, and this makes Ukraine vulnerable to political pressure. Natural gas and oil imports accounted for 34 percent of Ukraine's total imports in 1996 and 45.9 percent in 1997.

1016. Kozhemiakin, Alexander V. "Expanding the Pacific Union? The Impact of the Process of Democratization on International Security." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1995. 180p.

The primary purpose of this study is to explore the impact of the process of democratization, which is currently underway in more than thirty countries. The empirical analysis is based on a comparison of post-Communist Russia, Ukraine, Serbia, and Hungary.

1017. Kubicek, Paul. "Delegative Democracy in Russia and Ukraine." *Communist and Post-Communist Studies* 27:4:423–41 (1994).

This paper applies the concept of delegative democracy to contemporary developments in both Russia and Ukraine. They qualify as an examples of this phenomenon insofar as leaders in these states are elected by the people but use their

democractic legitimacy to justify authoritarian behavior. Factors that contribute to this trend are a deep socioeconomic crisis, existing political culture, and a lack of institutions to safeguard democratic norms. This author concedes that this form of rule is unlikely to live up to its promises and ultimately undermines the emergence of a representative, pluralist democracy. The author feels that Ukraine may be an even more fertile ground for delegative democracy than Russia because of its deep economic and political crisis.

1017a. Kuzio, Taras, Robert S. Kravchuk, and Paul D'Anieri, eds. **State and Institution Building in Ukraine.** New York: St. Martin's Press, 1999. 364p.

Many books have focused on the political and economic transformation of the Soviet successor states—including Ukraine. The purpose of articles in this collection is to focus upon the role of the state as the keystone institution in Ukraine's post-Soviet transition. This volume argues that a market economy and democracy cannot exist in the absence of an effective state and governing institution. The table of contents describes a wide range of topics covered in this volume: "Stateness and Institutions in Ukraine: A Theoretical and Comparative Introduction" by Taras Kuzio; "The Separation of Powers Puzzle in Ukraine: Sorting Out Responsibilities and Relationships Between President, Parliament, and the Prime Minister" by Charles R. Wise and Volodymyr Rigenko; "Ukrainian Interest Groups, Corporatism, and Economic Reform" by Paul Kubicek; "The Impact of Domestic Divisions on Ukrainian Foreign Policy: Ukraine as a 'Weak State' " by Paul D'Anieri; "Like Oil and Water: Ukraine's External Westernization and Internal Stagnation" by Sherman W. Garnett; "The Law on the Civil Service: A Case Study of Administrative Reform in Ukraine" by Bohdan Krawchenko; "The Quest for Balance: Regional Self-Government and Subnational Fiscal Policy in Ukraine" by Robert S. Kravchuk; "Defining the Political Community in Ukraine: State, Nation, and the Transition to Modernity" by Taras Kuzio; "Corruption in Ukraine: Between Perceptions and Realities" by Roman P. Zyla; "Institutional Power and Ideology in the Ukrainian Constitutional Process" by Oliver Vorndran; "The Donbas and Crimea: An Institutional and Demographic Approach to Ethnic Mobilization in Two Ukrainian Regions" by Taras Kuzio and David J. Meyer; "Conclusion: Institutionalizing Democracy in a Divided State" by Paul D'Anieri.

This volume concludes with a bibliography and index. All three editors are prolific scholars with several books and articles mentioned in our bibliography, and there is brief biographical information about the contributors.

1018. Makeyev, Serhiy, ed. "The Political Sociology of Postcommunism." In: *The Political Analysis of Postcommunism.* Ed. by Volodymyr Palokhalo. College Station, Tex.: Texas A&M University Press, 1997. pp. 177–240.

The third chapter is edited by Dr. Makeyev, Department Chair, Institute of Sociology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. It contains several interesting articles written by Ukrainian scholars on such topics as social stratification, adaptation strategies of the former Communist elites, the problems of internal political geography (Ukrainian example), and the social pathology of a post-Communist society.

1019. Marsh, Rosalind, ed. **Women in Russia and Ukraine.** Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge University Press, 1996. 336p.

A collection of twenty-one articles, originally published in Russian, by several scholars in the areas of humanities and social sciences. The authors tried to encourage a gender analysis as an integral part of all Slavic studies. Some of the articles originated at a conference called "Women in Russia and the Former USSR" held in 1993 at the

University of Bath. Chronologically, the book covers from the late seventeenth century to the present, but half of the contributors concentrate on contemporary issues. The book is divided into four sections: women in history, sexuality, identity, and health and reproduction.

The articles cover women of the whole former Soviet Union, with Ukraine sometimes singled out. Solomea Pavlychko provides a comprehensive picture of various women's organizations in Ukraine. Marian Rubchak tries to explain both gender relations and images of women in Ukrainian society. "Ukrainians had to build a state from the bottom up, and information about Western feminism was slow to filter into Ukraine," states the author. This may be challenged, as it is done by Dr. Bohachevsky Chomiak, because there is little feminism in Russia outside Moscow and St. Petersburg.
◆ **Reviews:** M. Bohachevsky Chomiak. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2:202–4 (Summer–Winter 1997). C. Ruane. *Slavic Review* 6:2:363–64 (Summer 1997).

1020. Miller, Arthur H., Thomas F. Klobucar, William M. Reisinger, and Vicki L. Hesli. "Social Identities in Russia, Ukraine, and Lithuania." *Post-Soviet Affairs* 14:3:248–86 (1998).

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, the hope among liberal democrats was that the successor states would manage to construct new identities that were both national and democratic in content. Examining three states, the authors explore the development of the national, class, and political identities in order to determine whether these identities are supportive of, or a deterrent to, the consolidation of democracy and a market economy.

1021. Miller, Arthur H., William M. Reisinger, and Vicki L. Hesli. "Public Support for New Political Institutions in Russia, the Ukraine, and Lithuania." *Journal of Soviet Nationalities* 1:4:82–107 (Winter 1990–1991).

The degree of support for, and opposition to, various institutions and norms of the Soviet political system is found in several surveys, e.g., the Harvard Project. In Russia, Ukrainians and Russians—about two-thirds of those interviewed—reported that their families were worse off. In Ukraine, both Russians and Ukrainians were less negative, and Lithuanians were the least likely to think that government policies had served to improve the condition of the national economy. The most surprising result is that Ukrainians in Ukraine were the group to show the second highest level of support to the central leadership, and only 18 percent of them expressed a belief that the republican leaders better represented their interest. Documentation and several statistical tables are offered by the authors of this article.

1022. Miller, William L., Tatyana Koshechkina, and Ase Grodeland. "How Citizens Cope with Post-Communist Officials: Evidence from Focus Group Discussions in Ukraine and the Czech Republic." *Political Studies* 45:597–625 (1997).

Since 1989, there have been several changes in the institutional and social context which might be expected to impact the behaviors of post-Communist officials at a local level—an uneven mix of reform and chaos. Previous surveys of public opinion in five post-Communist countries showed that there were modest differences between countries in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet republics. Several statistical tables show the situation in Ukraine, Russia, Hungary, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic. In the present study in the Czech Republic, an emphasis is on administrative efficiency, and people found the bureaucracy tedious rather than perverse, forcing them to waste too much time on filling out forms. Ukrainian complaints were different in nature; they

were more about extortion than mere time saving. The article is very well documented.

1023. Motyl, Alexander J. "Structural Constraints and Starting Points: The Logic of Systemic Change in Ukraine and Russia." *Comparative Politics* 29:4:433–48 (July 1997).

Ukraine and Russia are especially vivid examples of the diametrically opposed paths of development. Post-Soviet Ukraine is a case of evolutionary change, post-Soviet Russia, of attempted revolutionary change. By 1995–1996, the tables appeared to have turned. Ukraine seemed stable and committed to reform, while Russia came across as fractious, polarized, and increasingly hostile to reform.

The kinds of elites Ukraine and Russia inherited, and the resource endowments of those elites, kept Ukraine on the path of evolutionary change and propelled Russia down the path of revolutionary change. Ukraine inherited an impoverished elite with an existential interest in evolutionary change. Russia inherited a revolutionary elite too weak to impose its will on an anti-revolutionary state. These structural legacies permitted anti-reformist Ukrainian elites to succeed at unspectacular reform and condemned radical Russian elites to spectacular failure.

1024. Mychajlyszyn, Natalie. "Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova: Subsystem Formation in the Western CIS?" In: *Coming Together or Falling Apart? Regionalism in the Former Soviet Union.* Ed. by S. Neil MacFarlane. Kingston, Ont.: Centre for International Relations, Queen's University, 1997. pp. 112–36.

Ukraine, Belarus, and Moldova do not demonstrate the high degree of similarity and interaction that indicate a strong pattern of cohesion. This information is based on geographical, social, political, economic, and organizational characteristics. Out of the three countries, Belarus is the most dependent on Russia and has pursued the strongest pro-Russian policy. Moldova's economic ties with Russia are also considerable, and Moldova receives 99 percent of its fuel and 70 percent of its raw materials from Russia. Such dependence also exists in the economic ties of Ukraine and Russia. Most importantly, however, is the fact that Russia itself does not perceive Ukraine, Moldova, and Belarus as part of a separate, regional subsystem.

1025. **Presidential Elections and Independence Referendums in the Baltic States, the Soviet Union and Successor States.** A Compendium of Reports 1991–1992. Washington, D.C.: Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, August 1992. 187p.

A compilation of reports by the Helsinki Commission, including a report on Ukraine's Referendum on Independence and Presidential Elections: December 1, 1991 (pp. 99–118). As it is indicated, "The emergence of an independent Ukraine through peaceful and democratic means has clearly been in accordance with values that the United States has always propounded. The U.S. decision to recognize Ukraine signals a coincidence of basic principles between these two countries, as well as an acknowledgement of political realities" (p. 118).

1026. Resler, Tamara Jane. "Minority Rights and Democracy: The Transitions of Post-Soviet Russia, Ukraine, and Lithuania." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1995. 213p.

This study examines the broad problem of democratic governance of multiethnic societies by focusing on three post-Soviet states: Russia, Ukraine, and Lithuania. By examining the states' conceptions of nationalities policy, the mechanisms they are enacting to involve minorities in politics, and the nationalities' political activism, this study spotlights the dynamic process of

defining and negotiating minority rights. The study concludes that Russia, Ukraine, and Lithuania have mixed records of success in democratizing the sphere of nationalities policy.

1027. Roberts, Kenneth, et al. "The Political Orientations and Socio-Economic Experiences of Young People in Armenia, Georgia and Ukraine in the 1990's." In: *Post-Soviet Policy Perspectives.* Ed. by Alexei D. Voskressenski. Commack, N.Y.: Nova Science Publishers, 1997. pp. 75–98.

Based on interviews of 341 young people from major cities in Armenia, Georgia, and Ukraine. The young people were questioned about their personal hopes and ambitions, their political views, personal experiences in education and the labor market, and military service.

Living standards had been reduced to basics, but the young people's appetites for education had strengthened, as had family and peer relationships. There was widespread distrust of all politicians, but most people had strong political views. A minority wanted to restore the old system, but the majority wanted to press on with reforms toward a Western way of life. Specifics and some recommendations are discussed in the article.

1028. Rubin, Barnett R., and Jack Syner, eds. **Post-Soviet Political Order: Conflict and State Building.** London: Routledge, 1998. 201p.

In this collection of eight articles, contributors offer a variety of perspectives on the emergence of postimperial and post-Soviet political institutions. There are four common themes that comprise the analysis of postimperial politics: the institutional legacy of empire; the social processes unleashed by imperial collapse; patterns of bargaining within and between states to resolve conflicts arising out of imperial collapse; and the impact of a wider international setting on the pattern of postimperial politics. All contributions directly or indirectly cover Ukrainian affairs. José Casanova's article, "Ethno-linguistic and Religious Pluralism and Democratic Construction in Ukraine" is listed separately in this bibliography.

1029. Rutland, Peter, ed. **The Challenge of Integration.** Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1998. 447p. (Annual Survey of Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union 1997).

The Open Media Research Institute in Prague published an annual survey of developments in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for the years 1995 and 1996. After the closure of OMRI in 1997, the East-West Institute decided to take over the sponsorship of the Annual Survey for 1997 and future years. In eight chapters and over 60 articles, the survey covers regional issues including regional economies, the European Union, and individual countries, with two articles about Ukraine.

1030. Shafer, Kathryn Caroline. "A Study of the Effectiveness of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Training for Professionals in Russia and the Ukraine." Ph.D. diss., Barry University School of Social Work, 1994. 145p.

A three-group pre- and post-test design was used to assess the influence of three week-long didactic and experimental substance-abuse training sessions for 133 mental health educators, physicians, and clinicians in Russia and Ukraine in October 1992. Further research needs to be conducted on training formats from a cross-cultural perspective.

1031. Smith, Graham, and others. **Nation-Building in the Post-Soviet Borderlands. The Politics of National Identities.** Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1998. pp. 23–47.

This second chapter in a collective work seeks to examine the relationship between the historiography of two East Slavic Russian neighbors: Ukraine and Belarus. A potentially strong, if controversial, historiographical mythology is under construction in Ukraine. A key reason for the relative weakness of the Belarussian national movement has been its inability to displace hegemonic Russophile myths with a new Belarussian identity and a rival national historiography. Russophile historiography, on the other hand, has so far failed to address seriously the fact of Ukrianian and Belarussian independence, and has remained content to receive the myths of the czarist and Soviet eras.

The author examines historical trends in Ukrainian and Belarussian historiography, introducing such headings of his chapters as, for example, "The Mythic Structure of Ukrainophile and Belarusophile Historiography," "Pan-Slavic or Russophile Myths," "Myths of Origin: Ukraine," "Foundation Myths: Ukraine," "Myths of Descent: Ukraine," and others.

In conclusion, the author (or authors) states that "the Russophile schema is totally unwilling to concede any of the building blocks of a separate Ukrainian or Belarussian identity. There is no real engagement with rival narratives, just denial. On the other hand, this very inflexibility has left Russophiles ill-equipped to respond to the realities of East Slavic disunion" (p. 46).

Problems in Nation Building

1032. Arel, Dominique. "A Lurking Cascade of Assimilation in Kiev?" *Post-Soviet Affairs* 12:1:73–90 (1996).

Both Russian and Ukrainian elites have long believed that language can have a powerful impact on one's loyalty to the state. Ukrainian cultural elites proclaim alarmingly that, in order to survive as a state, Ukraine must successfully complete a process of "nation building," whose stepping stone is the acquisition of the Ukrainian language by the citizens of Ukraine, first and foremost those with an ethnic Ukrainian heritage. The main concern of Ukrainian national activists is that Russophones, e.g., those using Russian as their language of convenience, whether of Russian or Ukrainian ethnic background, identify too closely with what President Kuchma once euphemistically referred to as "Eurasia," a supraethnic concept connoting the historical, cultural, and economic unity of the three East Slavic peoples, a unity which implies that Ukraine must quite naturally continue to nurture close links with Russia.

According to the author, "On the one hand, Russians of Kiev do not feel compelled to use Ukrainian in public, both because the Ukrainian language law is poorly administered and because Ukrainians are divided among themselves over the necessity of making a sudden linguistic shift, with the great majority of them feeling more comfortable in the Russian language. On the other hand, the vast majority of these Russians and Russophones who have young children have enrolled them in Ukrainian schools in recent years, expecting that Ukrainian will become a prerequisite of social advancement in the near future. Moreover, these Russophone children already consider "well-spoken" Ukrainian to be more prestigious than Russian, while poorly spoken Ukrainian attracts ridicule."

See also David D. Latin's "Language and Nationalism in the Post-Soviet Republics" (*Post Soviet Affairs* 12:1:4–24 January–March 1996), and Dominique Arel and Valerii Khmelko's "The Russian Factor and Territorial Polarization in Ukraine" (*Harriman Review* 9:1:81–91 March 1996).

1033. Arel, Dominique. "Ukraine: The Muddle Way." *Current History* 97: 621:342–46 (October 1998).

According to the author, an Assistant Professor (research) at the Watson Institute for International Studies, Brown University,

Ukraine has pursued a three-pronged policy of avoiding economic reforms, steering clear of any meaningful integration with Russia, and postponing a determination of the status of the Russian language and Crimea.

Parliament has not been favorable to reforms, and the July 1998 election of Aleksandr Tkachenko as Speaker of the New Parliament is not a step in the right direction. Nevertheless, Russia and Ukraine signed a treaty in May 1997, in which Russia recognized the territorial integrity of Ukraine for the first time.

See also Aslund Anders's "Eurasia Letter: Ukraine's Turnaround" (*Foreign Policy* 100:124–43 Autumn 1995).

1034. Birch, Sarah, and Ihor Zinko. "The Dilemma of Regionalism." *Transition* 2:2:22–25, 64 (November 1996).

From 1991 to 1994, regional independence movements in Ukraine threatened to mark the end of a young nation struggling to become self-sufficient. While the country is no longer at risk of collapse, regionalism does greatly affect central policy making, hindering efforts at political and economic reform. See also Dominique Arel's "Ukraine: The Temptation of the Nationalizing State" (In: *Political Culture and Civil Society in Russia and the New State of Eurasia.* Vladimir Tismaneanu, ed. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1995).

1035. Burakovsky, Aleksandr. "Ukraine: Independence at a Price." *Transitions* 6:2:45–48 (February 1999).

The author helped to establish the Democratic Party of Ukraine and was one of the key organizers of *Rukh*. After seven years of independence, most of Ukraine's population is disillusioned, and the reasons include economic hardship, the continuing Communist domination of the country, and the citizens' lack of power. The majority of people wanted democratic reform, but national identity was not the key. The primary motivation was practical—people wanted a better life.

1036. Casanova, José. "Ethno-Linguistic and Religious Pluralism and Democratic Construction in Ukraine." In: *Post-Soviet Political Order: Conflict and State Building.* Ed. by Barnett R. Rubin and Jack Syner. London: Routledge, 1998. pp. 81–103.

The aim of this paper is to examine favorable internal structural conditions in Ukraine and specifically to present the complex ethnolinquistic and religious pluralism in Ukraine as cross-cutting cleavages conducive to the integration of a demographic order in Ukraine, rather than to cause polarization and disintegration. The other two options, ethnonationalism and/or reintegration into Russia, appear much less viable. Dr. José Casanova, Professor and Chair of the Department of Sociology at the New School of Social Research, discusses several aspects of Ukrainian development: the pattern of Ukrainian transition, state-making and citizenship in Ukraine, and ethnolinguistic pluralism. The author believes that cautious optimism concerning Ukraine's democratization is justified, at least in view of the absence of the catastrophic scenarios anticipated by so many analysts and in consideration of the solid foundations already established. The transition, however, is far from being over, and the outcome is still uncertain.

1037. Cowley, Andrew. "Ukraine. The Birth and Possible Death of a Country." *The Economist* (May 7, 1994). 18p.

According to the author, Andrew Cowley, independent Ukraine was reborn in an atmosphere that bordered on farce. It could end in tragedy. Ukrainians lack such forces for national cohesiveness as a strong church or a single language. For centuries, their land has been a battlefield for other powers. There will inevitably come a point at which economic collapse will cause political unrest. The collapse has already hit the Russian-speaking working classes of

Eastern Ukraine hardest. This will give the unrest a worrying ethnic twist, made more alarming by the fact that Russia has promised to defend the interests of ethnic Russians wherever they live. It should be indicated that similar, rather negative articles were published during this period also in American press, relating to the problem of nuclear proliferation and problems with atomic weaponry located in Ukrainian territory.

1038. Holovaty, Serhiy. "Ukraine: A View from Within." *Journal of Democracy* 4:3:110–13 (July 1993).

At the time of this writing, Serhiy Holovaty was a member of the parliament of Ukraine and President of the Association of Ukraine Lawyers. The author claims that the independence declared on August 24, 1991, has not given any power to the democratic forces, nor even forced the *nomenklatura* to launch any real reforms, as had happened in Russia. In fact, neither the Democrats nor the reformers exercise any real power in Ukraine. See also Monika Agopsowicz's "The Story of Democracy in a Ukrainian Town: Interview with Bohdan Voloshynsky" (*Uncaptive Minds* 4:3:55–59 Fall 1991), and Joseph Darski's "Quo Vadis Ukraine?" (*Uncaptive Minds* 5:1:59–74 Spring 1992).

1039. Karatnycky, Adrian. "Freedom on the March." *Freedom Review* 28:1:5–22 (January–February 1997).

Freedom made important strides around the world in 1996, as the number of free countries grew from 76 to 79, the largest number since the survey was launched in 1972. An attached statistical table provides details of the countries, including Ukraine.

1040. Karatnycky, Adrian. "Ukraine at the Crossroads." *Journal of Democracy* 6:1:117–30 (January 1995).

If we are to understand the economic and political deadlock that has gripped Ukraine for over three years, we must take a close look at the country's transition to statehood. Unlike Russia, the Baltic states, Armenia, Azerbaijan, or Georgia, Ukraine did not see the transfer of any branch of power—the presidency, the legislature, or the government—to non-Communist (let alone anti-Communist) challengers. Indeed, Ukrainian independence was not achieved by the victory of a pro-independence popular front over the Communist elite. Rather, after the failure of the August 1991 coup at Moscow, Ukraine's Communists stole the agenda of the Ukrainian Popular Movement (*Rukh*), including its calls for sovereignty and nation building, as a means of ensuring their own political survival.

1041. Kubicek, Paul. "Post-Soviet Ukraine: In Search of a Constituency for Reform." *Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics* 13:3: 104–26 (September 1997).

During its first years of independence, Ukraine suffered economic and political stagnation and stubbornly avoided serious reform. Opinion polls suggest that the public has mixed views about reforms, including labor unions, heads of state industries, agricultural organizations, and other segments of the population. The author examines Kuchma's policy and the general situation in Ukraine.

See also Sven Holdar's "Torn Between East and West: The Regional Factor in Ukrainian Politics" (*Post-Soviet Geography* 36:112–32 1995); William Reisinger, et al. "Political Values in Russia, Ukraine, and Lithuania: Sources and Implications for Democracy" (*British Journal of Political Science* 24:2:183–223 1994); and Paul Kubicek's "Delegative Democracy in Russia and Ukraine" (*Communist and Post-Communist Studies* 27:4:443–61 1994).

1042. Lapychak, Chrystyna. "The Quest for a Common Destiny." *Transition* 2:18:5–8 (September 6, 1996).

Ukraine's long history of subjugation to Russia has left its residents without any common answer to the fundamental question of what it means to be Ukrainian.

To build a cohesive state and nation, Ukraine must provide common ground to both Western Ukrainians, who identify primarily with traditional Ukrainian culture, and Eastern Ukrainians, many of whom identify more closely with popular Russian culture.

1043. Larrabee, Stephen F. "Ukraine's Balancing Act." *Survival* 38:2:143–65 (Summer 1996).

Ukraine has found itself caught between two conflicting pressures: its desire to join all-European institutions on the one hand and its close economic dependence on Russia on the other. The author, a Senior Staff Member at RAND, tries to answer the question: How long can Ukraine continue this balancing act? The U.S. and its European allies made it clear that Ukraine's denuclearization was a prerequisite for Western political and economic support. Four years after independence, there is no clear consensus on exactly how and where Ukraine fits into the emerging post-Cold War European security order. The author discusses Ukrainian attitudes and policy toward NATO, Ukrainian ties with Eastern and Central Europe, the Baltic-Black Sea cooperation, and the role of Ukraine as a buffer between Eastern Europe and Russia. Numerous bibliographical notes are limited primarily to English sources.

1044. Madi, Istvan. "Carpatho-Ukraine." In: *Contested Territory: Border Disputes at the Edge of the Former Soviet Empire*. Ed. by Tuomas Forsberg. Brookfield, Vt.: Edward Elgar Publishing, 1995. pp. 128–42.

The author provides a brief history of this territory, emphasizing more current political developments and the role of the Hungarian minority. The official Ukrainian-Hungarian relations are friendly, and there is a good understanding between the two states. There is a potential aggressiveness of Ukrainian and Ruthenian nationalism and the possibility of Ruthenian (Rusyn)-Ukrainian conflict. One factor determining the future of Subcarpathia is the unpredictable Ukrainian-Russian relationship and the numerous economic difficulties in Ukraine. These problems understandably create pressure on Ukrainian democracy.

1045. Markus, Ustina. "Ukraine Plods On." In: *The Challenge of Integration*. Ed. by Peter Rutland. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1998. pp. 161–74. (Annual Survey of Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union 1997).

The conflict between President Leonid Kuchma and the parliament, which had been raging from the time he was elected President in June 1994, continued unabated in 1997. Among the highlights of that antagonism was the dispute over the 1997 budget, replacement of the unpopular Prime Minister, Pavlo Lazarenko, and at the start of 1997 the government came under attack for the continued lack of progress in reforming the economy and its failure to improve living standards. There are brief sections on foreign relations and the economy. No documentation is offered in this condensed overview of recent developments in Ukraine.

1046. Motyl, Alexander. "Will Ukraine Survive 1994?" *The Harriman Institute Forum* 7:5:3–6 (January 1994).

Political deadlock, economic crisis, and ethnic rumblings in the Donbas and Crimea have transformed the postindependence euphoria of late 1991 into the gloom of late 1993. The author analyzes current events, indicating that Ukraine will survive 1994, and many years thereafter. His article was one of the papers presented at a conference held at Columbia University in December 1994 under the title of "State Formation in Twentieth-Century Ukraine in Comparative Perspective."

1047. Mroz, John Edwin, and Oleksandr Pawliuk. "Ukraine: Europe's Linchpin." *Foreign Affairs* 75:3:52–63 (May–June 1996).

Five years after independence, Ukraine watched the nationalist turn in neighboring Russia with unease. An independent, democratic, and reform-oriented Ukraine can provide a model for Russia's development, prevent the emergence of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) as a political and military alliance under Moscow's control, and promote stability in Central and Eastern Europe. Kuchma's foreign policy aims to balance gradual but steady integration into Europe's political and economic structures with constructive, friendly relations with Russia.

1048. Nordberg, Marc. "State and Institution Building in Ukraine." In: *Contemporary Ukraine: Dynamics of Post-Soviet Transformation*. Ed. by T. Kuzio. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1998. pp. 41–56.

According to the author, Ukraine's civil service is too small to run an independent state and lacks many of the needed skills. Many decisions were made in Moscow, where the experts were located. Kyiv had to build many state bodies from scratch, such as the Ministries of Defense, Finance, and Foreign Affairs. Ukraine's post-independence central ministries inherited about 13,000 administrators, a small number for a state of 52 million people. In contrast, Britain has around ½ a million. Ukraine's shadow economy is the largest in Europe, accounting for some 60 percent of the GNP. Ukraine must somehow find the means to diversify its energy supply, privatize thousands of large and unprofitable enterprises, decrease governmental subsidies, and train professional and pro-reform civil servants.

See also Adrian Campbell's "Regional and Local Government in Ukraine" (In: *Local Government in Eastern Europe: Establishing Democracy at the Grassroots*. A. Coulson, ed. Aldershot: Edward Elgar Publishing, 1995); Fiola Hill and Pamela Jewett's "Back in the USSR" (In: *Russia's Intervention in the Internal Affairs of the Former Soviet Republics and the Implications for United States Policy Toward Russia*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, 1994); Dominique Arel and Valeri Khmelko's "The Russian Factor and Territorial Polarization in Ukraine" (In: "Peoples, Nations, Identities: The Russian-Ukrainian Encounter," a special issue of the *Harriman Review* 9:1/2: 81–91 Spring 1996); and Judy Hague, Aidan Rose, and Marko Bojcun's "Rebuilding Ukraine's Hollow State: Developing a Democratic Public Service in Ukraine" (*Public Administration and Development* 15:4: 417–33 October 1995).

1049. Pavlychko, Solomea. **Letters from Kiev.** Trans. by Myrna Kostash. With a preface and annotations by Bohdan Krawchenko. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. 177p.

This collection of letters, written by a young Ukrainian scholar to the Director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (Bohdan Krawchenko), offers readers an eyewitness account of events that occurred in Ukraine between May 1990 and March 1991. Pavlychko describes the euphoria over the adoption of Ukraine's declaration of sovereignty (July 1990), a powerful conservative backlash, and the ensuing protests, strikes, and student demonstrations. This dramatic struggle ended on August 21, 1991, when Ukraine proclaimed its independence. Two days later the Communist Party was banned in Ukraine.

A specialist in British and American literature, Pavlychko is the daughter of a prominent leader of *Rukh* (Dmytro Pavlychko). Her record of the national crisis in Ukraine is that of a political insider and it provides a unique perspective on life in Kyiv. Krawchenko's notes and comments help the reader better understand the turbulent events of the times. Myrna Kostash, a well-known Canadian writer, provides an expert translation of this engaging

work, and a section of black-and-white photographs illustrates the text.

1050. Pohrebennyk, Volodymyr F. "The Present Political Situation in Ukraine." *The Ukrainian Review* 39:4:3–10 (Winter 1991).

On August 24, 1991, the Supreme Council in Kyiv declared independence and the establishment of the sovereign Ukrainian state. Professor Pohrebennyk of Kyiv University briefly discusses the political situation in Kyiv during Gorbachev's perestroika, introduced in 1985, and the role of *Rukh* (Popular Movement of Ukraine) and other organizations, including national associations of ethnic minorities.

1051. Pond, Elizabeth. "An End, Maybe, to Sleepwalking in Ukraine." *The Washington Quarterly* 18:1:73–81 (Winter 1995).

In the 1980s, Ukraine was one of the more affluent regions, and its net contributions to the common economy of the Soviet Union was regularly cited by nationalist dissidents as proof of exploitation. The author discusses several factors that contributed to the decline in the Ukrainian economy and political instability.

1052. Prizel, Ilya. "Ukraine Between Proto-Democracy and 'Soft' Authoritarianism." In: *Democratic Changes and Authoritarian Reactions in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Moldova.* Ed. by Karen Dawisha and Bruce Parrott. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1997. pp. 330–69.

Ukraine's difficulties with democratic transformation have led to a revitalization of Ukrainian politics and a nostalgia for authoritarianism. The initial transformation of the Left occurred during the 1994 elections when the electorate in Eastern Ukraine abandoned the Socialist Party and turned to the Communist Party. The electoral defeat in Russia of the Communist Gennadii Zyuganov with its promise to re-create the Soviet Union, sharply curtailed the Ukrainian Communists' options. And the economic failure of Ukrainian independence has made a profound impression on Ukraine's political landscape. While there is no visible external threat to the country's security, there are some indications that internal stability may be in jeopardy.

1053. Rapawy, Stephen. **Ukraine and the Border Issues.** Washington, D.C.: Center for International Research. Population Division, U.S. Bureau of Census, May 1993. 69p.

The Europe/Commonwealth of Independent States (ECIS) Branch of the Center for International Research has initiated a new series of short reports on Ukraine and the border issues. All Ukrainian borders with neighboring countries are discussed, whether or not there are current territorial disputes. In addition to a historical overview, Dr. Rapawy presents his report in four sections: the Russian border, the Moldovan-Rumanian border, the Hungarian and Slovak borders, and the Polish and Belarussian borders. Thirty statistical tables supplement the text.

1054. Riabchouk, Mykola. "The Nativist-Westernizer Controversy in Ukraine: The End or the Beginning?" *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:27–54 (Summer–Winter 1996).

According to the author's thesis, "First of all, as a communist country, Ukraine underwent a process of 'socialist' modernization that was extremely selective, restrictive, and ambiguous by its very nature. Secondly, as a colony of Poland and Russia, i.e. as one of the 'other' Europe's colonies, Ukraine never had to confront Western imperialism directly and never identified modernity with Western expansion and domination. Thirdly, as an East European 'borderland', Ukraine was exposed at different times and in different regions to vastly diverse cultural influences" (p. 31).

Riabchouk tries to articulate the Nativist-Westernizer controversy based on this thesis.

1055. Shulman, Stephen Craig. "International and National Integration in Multiethnic States: The Sources of Ukrainian (Dis)Unity." Ph.D. diss., University of Michigan, 1996. 354p.

This study examines the relationship between the foreign policy of multiethnic states and nation building. Ukraine serves as a case study, which the author characterizes as "bipolar" given the concentration of ethnic, regional, economic, and religious cleavages in Western and Eastern Ukraine. A questionnaire was distributed to approximately 1,000 elites in Lviv and Donetsk, the two "poles" of Ukrainian society in 1994–1995. Ukrainian, Russian, and English books are also used extensively. Mr. Shulman tested five propositions, indicating, among other assumptions, that ethnoregional conflict over foreign policy can be seen as a form of value dissension harmful to national integration, and that intra- and interstate cultural comparisons are an important determinant of national unity in a state, and people in the state will prefer close ties with culturally similar states and weak ties with culturally different states.

1056. Solchanyk, Roman. "Back to the USSR?" *The Harriman Institute Forum* 6:3:1–9 (November 1992).

On December 8, 1991, the leaders of Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus agreed to form the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). In the process, they declared that the USSR ceased to exist. Subsequently, the parliaments of the three Slavic states ratified the CIS agreements, specifically annulling the 1922 treaty that created the USSR. There is a section in this brief article, "Russia, the CIS, and Integration: For and Against," discussing the vision of Russia's role in the "near abroad," a term that in itself has been described as symbolic of Russia's attitude towards the former "fraternal republics." Many references to the current press are provided in this brief article.

1057. Solchanyk, Roman. "The Politics of State Building: Centre-Periphery Relations in Post-Soviet Ukraine." *Europe-Asia Studies* 46:1:47–68 (1994).

A fundamental issue confronting the newly independent Ukrainian state is the preservation of its territorial integrity in the face of claims by neighboring countries and regional movements supporting one or another form of self-determination. A key element in polemics between Ukraine and Russia on territorial issues is the 11.3-million strong Russian minority in Ukraine. There is also a question of Crimea and the Black Sea Fleet. Historically, mainstream Russian political thought never considered Ukraine to be anything other than "Little Russia" and Ukrainians an offshoot of a larger all-Russian (obshcherusskii) nation. The situation in Donbass and in Southern Ukraine presents a rather unique picture. These regions have significant Russian populations, and the Russian language is dominant. In Zakarapattiya there is a "Ruthenian" question and a movement for autonomy (which is also true of Crimea). Speaking about Western neighbors—so far, only Romania has, in effect, made official territorial claims on Ukraine. Kyiv's response to regionalist sentiment has been to pursue a policy of accommodation towards national minorities while insisting that any attempt to dismember the country will not be tolerated. The article is well documented with accounts from the press during the early 1990s.

There are a number of articles on this problem, including Mike Edwards's "Running on Empty" (*National Geographic* 183:3:38–53 March 1993), Lev Dobriansky's "From Myths to Realities in a Critical Period" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 48:3:265–87 Fall 1992), and Josef Darski's "Quo Vadis Ukraine?" (*Uncaptive Minds* 5:1:59–74 Spring 1992).

1058. Szporluk, Roman. "Nation Building in Ukraine: Problems and Prospects." In: *The Successor States to the USSR*. Ed. by John W. Blaney. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1995. pp. 173–83.

Nation building in contemporary Ukraine is taking place in a setting that was created in 1991, when Ukraine attained its independence and the Soviet Union collapsed. The author discusses external "objective" conditions on which Ukrainians depended but which they influenced only to a limited degree (major crisis in Moscow, the rise of other non-Russian nations, especially the Balts, etc.). The "subjective" factor for which the Ukrainians themselves were primarily responsible includes the mobilization of their forces and building coalitions between former rivals without having to fight for national independence against outside forces and without experiencing a civil war or unrest.

Ukraine's independence was the most impressive accomplishment, but it created only the foundation for the task of restructuring and reforming Ukraine's economy, creating a modern state machinery, building democratic institutions, and developing extensive relations with the outside world. At best, Ukraine was and remains a "proto democracy." Those who knew how to make Ukraine independent were not best qualified to guide it afterwards. Ukraine needs to develop, and then follow resolutely, a comprehensive program of economic, social, cultural, and political development.

1059. Wanner, Catherine Cowley. "Burden of Dreams: History, Memory, and the Making of National Identity in Post-Soviet Ukraine." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1996. 328p.

The dissertation focuses on the process of Ukrainization in a multiside ethnographic study in post-Soviet Ukraine. It examines why nationalism challenged the legitimacy of the Soviet regime and why and how this paradigm has shaped the redesign of the post-Soviet Ukrainian society. In particular, this thesis explores the reaction of the Russian and Russified Ukrainian population to their shift in status from a member of the dominant cultural and political group to that of a minority.

This thesis sheds light on the production of collective memories, founding myths, and national histories, all of which affect the critical process of culturally constructing a Ukrainian national identity.

1060. Zarycky, George. "A Resilient People." *Freedom Review* 26:6:30–33 (November–December 1995).

U.S. intelligence assessments concluded in 1993 that ethnic, regional, religious, and cultural fissures would splinter Ukraine: Ukrainians vs. a mistrustful 11-million member Russian minority, nationalist Western Ukraine vs. Russified Eastern Ukraine, pro-reformers in the Western region and some cities in Central and Southern Ukraine vs. Soviet-era statists in the East, Crimea vs. Kiev, Eastern Rite Catholics vs. Ukrainian Orthodox vs. Russian Orthodox. But prognostications of disintegration have proved inaccurate and Ukraine remains stable.

Legislative Policies and Elections

1061. Arel, Dominique. "The Parliamentary Blocs in the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet: Who and What Do They Represent?" *Journal of Soviet Nationalities* 1:4:108–54 (Winter 1990–1991).

The author discusses blocs in the Ukrainian parliament in March 1990. The "Democratic Bloc" umbrella made public the list of 125 deputies supporting its parliamentary faction, which called itself *Narodna Rada*, or People's Council. The remaining 324 deputies split into two groups: the disciplined majority bloc that voted as a unit on all major issues, and a large number of uncommitted members of parliament. The

author describes activities of this first *Verkhovna Rada*, including the election of Leonid Kravchuk as Chairman.

1062. Arel, Dominique. "Voting Behavior in the Ukrainian Parliament: The Language Factor." In: *Parliaments in Transition: The New Legislative Politics in the Former USSR and Eastern Europe*. Ed. by Thomas F. Remington. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1994. pp. 125–58.

Ukraine is the only former Soviet republic where severe regional cleavages are aggravated by a serious identity problem for the titular nationality, i.e., the Ukrainians. Ukrainians are unsure of the boundaries of their group, since a great many of them have linguistically assimilated to Russian in the Eastern and Southern regions. The author analyzes the '94 roll call votes, taken in the Ukrainian parliament during the four sessions (May 1990–December 1992) following the first free elections which took place in March 1990. A number of statistical tables are incorporated in the text supported by 35 bibliographical references to additional sources.

See also Peter J. Potichnyj's "The Referendum and Presidential Elections in Ukraine" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 33:2: 123–38 1991), and Roman Solchanyk's "The Crimean Imbroglio: Kiev and Simferopol" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 1:33:13–16 1992). Dr. Arel analyzed the political structure of the first Parliament in "The Parliamentary Blocs in the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet: Who and What Do They Represent?" (*Journal of Soviet Nationalities* 1:4:120–23 Winter 1990–1991).

1063. Bach, Stanley. "From Soviet to Parliament in Ukraine: The Verkhovna Rada During 1992–94." In: *The New Parliaments of Central and Eastern Europe*. Ed. by David M. Olson and Philip Norton. London: Frank Cass, 1996. pp. 213–30.

The collapse of the Soviet Union and the declaration of Ukrainian independence occurred during the term of the deputies of Ukraine's national legislature, the *Verkhovna Rada*, who were elected in 1990. The process of electing a new Rada began in early 1994 and resulted in a wholesale change in the Rada's membership, some changes in its internal organization, and a significant shift in the locus of political power.

1064. Beniuk, Andrew George. "The Referendum: On the Road to Ukrainian Independence." M.A. thesis, University of Alberta (Canada), 1993. 182p.

On December 1, 1991, the electorate confirmed, by 90.23% of the popular vote, the Act Proclaiming the Independence of Ukraine that had been adopted by Ukraine's Supreme Council on August 24, 1991.

1065. Birch, Sarah. "Electoral Reform in Ukraine: The 1998 Parliamentary Elections." *Representation* 35:2/3 (Summer–Autumn 1998).

By 1998, the Ukrainian economy had more or less bottomed out, but true recovery had yet to be firmly established due to delays in implementing the 1994 reform program, lack of privatization, chaotic tax and corporate governance legislation, and endemic corruption. In foreign policy and domestic political terms, however, the post-independence period was one of consolidation and stabilization. Despite these political accomplishments, the Ukrainian electorate appears to have been quite disillusioned with the country's economic situation, which was their main concern. The author discusses the design of the electoral system and some of the consequences. A statistical table with a listing of votes and seats by party concludes the article.

1066. Birch, Sarah. "Electoral Systems, Campaign Strategies, and Vote Choice in the Ukrainian Parliamentary and Presidential Elections

of 1994." *Political Studies* 46:1:96–114 (1998).

In the Ukrainian parliamentary elections of 1994, the Communist Party gained the greatest number of seats, yet the presidential election of the same year was won by a liberal reformer, Leonid Kuchma. How, within a period of only a few months, could we have such divergent results? The author tries to analyze a number of factors which produced them. Dr. Birch comments on runoffs in both elections, psychological effects, the role of *Rukh* and its leader Chornovil, the position of former President Leonid Kravchuk, newly elected President Leonid Kuchma, and other factors. According to the author, the puzzle of the Ukrainian elections of 1994 was why a public that had elected more than a third of its parliamentary representatives from the Left gave so little support to the main leftist candidate. Several statistical tables and a selected bibliography conclude this well-researched article.

See also M. Wasylyk's "Ukraine on the Eve of Parliamentary Elections" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 3:12:44–50 March 25, 1994), D. Arel and A. Wilson's "The Ukrainian Parliamentary Elections" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 3:26:6–17 July 1, 1994), and P. Potichnyi's "The Referendum and Presidential Election in Ukraine" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 33:3:123–38 1992).

1067. Birch, Sarah. "Nomenklatura Democratization: Electoral Clientelism in Post-Soviet Ukraine." *Democratization* 4:4:40–62 (1997).

Dr. Sarah Birch, University of Essex in England, wrote several articles about elections and other political processes in contemporary Ukraine. The present article deals with clientelism that serves as a good example of how, in Ukraine, Communist-era elites have been able to use electoral mechanisms to launder their political resources. Evidence suggests that economic disarray has created a situation in which large sectors of the electorate are willing to have their votes bought by political machines, rather than have them won through competition between parties offering different policies. Clientelism of this type appears to be engaged by two types of political activities: left-wing parties and individual members of the economic and political elite. In this well-researched paper, the author provides several statistical tables and a helpful bibliography of sources consulted.

See also Stephen Crowley's "Between Class and Nation: Worker Politics in the New Ukraine" (*Communist and Post-Communist Studies* 28:1:43–69 1995), *Election Law Compendium of Central and Eastern Europe* (Kyiv: International Foundation for Electoral Systems, 1995), Vicki Hesli's "Public Support for the Devolution of Power in Ukraine: Regional Pattern" (*Europe-Asia Studies* 47:1:91–121 1995), Attila Agh's "From Nomenklatura to Clientura: The Emergence of New Political Elites in East-Central Europe" (In: *Stabilizing Fragile Democracies: Comparing New Party Systems in Southern and Eastern Europe.* Geoffrey Pridham and Paul G. Lewis, eds. London: Routledge, 1996. pp. 44–68), and Marko Bojcun's "The Ukrainian Paliamentary Elections in March–April 1994" (*Europe-Asia Studies* 47:2:229–49 1995).

1068. Birch, Sarah. "Party System Formation and Voting Behavior in the Ukrainian Parliamentary Elections of 1994." In: *Contemporary Ukraine: Dynamics of Post-Soviet Transformation.* Ed. by T. Kuzio. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1998. pp. 139–60.

The nature of electoral competition in Ukraine has been strongly determined by the peculiarities of local political organizations ever since the first semicompetitive elections to the Soviet Congress of People's Deputies in 1989. Four party "camps" are commonly distinguished in Ukrainian politics: the Left, the Center, the National Democrats, and the extreme Right—a total of 32

parties. The author provides statistical information about the regional distribution of vote share among "major" and "significant" parties and regional distribution of party camps. According to the author, region and ethnicity are both important determinants of voting behavior in Ukraine, but they clearly have distinctive effects, in that they operate on different segments of the electorate.

See also Peter J. Potichnyi's "Elections in the Ukraine, 1990" (In: *The Politics of Nationality and the Erosion of the USSR*. Zvi Gitelman, ed. London: Macmillan, 1992. pp. 176–95), Sarah Birch's "Electoral Behavior in Western Ukraine in National Elections and Referendums, 1989–91" (*Europe-Asia Studies* 47:7:1145–76 November 1995), Stanley Bach's "From Soviet to Parliament in Ukraine: The Verkhovna Rada During 1992–94" (In: *The New Parliaments of Central and Eastern Europe*. London, 1996. pp. 213–30), Marko Bojcun's "Ukraine Under Kuchma" (*Labour Focus on Eastern Europe* 52:70–83 Autumn 1995), Victor Chudowsky's "The Ukrainian Party System" (In: *State and Nation-Building in East Central Europe: Contemporary Perspectives*. J. McGiel, ed. New York, 1996. pp. 305–21), and Taras Kuzio's "The Multi-Party System in Ukraine on the Eve of Elections" (*Government and Opposition* 29:1:109–27 Winter 1994).

Several older studies should also be noted: James Gow, "Independent Ukraine: The Politics of Security" (*International Relations* 11:3:253–67 December 1992); Vitaly Korotich, "The Ukraine Rising" (*Foreign Policy* 85:73–82 Winter 1991–1992); Dominique Arel, "The Parliamentary Blocs in the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet: Who and What Do They Represent?" (*Journal of Soviet Nationalities* 1:4:108–54 Winter 1990/1991); Adrian Karetnycky and Nadia Diuk, "Ukraine: Europe's New Nation" (*World & I* 7:3:96–101 March 1992).

1069. Birch, Sarah. "The Ukrainian Parliamentary and Presidential Elections of 1994." *Electoral Studies* 14:1:93–99 (March 1995).

The author offers some historical background about the referendum and other events, discusses the electoral system, and then parliamentary and presidential elections. See also Dominique Arel and Andrew Wilson's "The Ukrainian Parliamentary Elections" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 3:26) and other sources mentioned in the article.

1070. Birch, Sarah, and Andrew Wilson. "The Ukrainian Parliamentary Elections of 1998." *Electoral Studies* 18:2:1–9 (June 1998).

The Ukrainian elections of March 29, 1998 were the second parliamentary elections since Ukraine became an independent state in 1991. The 1991–1998 period was one of severe economic decline, and there were doubts on the part of many as to the viability of Ukrainian independence. As in 1994, the 1998 elections were granted a stamp of reluctant approval by most international monitoring organizations. And again, the Communist Party did better than many reformists had hoped, though still failing to secure a majority of the Rada's 450 seats. The new law, finally adopted in September 1997, stipulated that half of the seats would be filled in one round through a first-past-the-post formula (with no turnout requirement), and the other half through proportional representation with nationwide lists and a four-percent threshold for representation. As one can expect, the 1998 electoral campaign was dominated by the themes of corruption and lack of responsibility. The vote was contested by 30 parties and party blocs. Of the Ukrainian electorate, 70.8% turned out to vote. Eight parties cleared the four-percent threshold and 17 achieved representation throughout the single-member portion of the system. A statistical table illustrates the comparison in voting behavior between the 1994 and 1998 elections, with Communists again being in the lead.

1071. Bojcun, Marko. "The Ukrainian Parliamentary Elections in March–April 1994." *Europe-Asia Studies* 47:2:229–50 (March 1995).

The 1994 elections were the first general elections since Ukraine became independent in 1991. The purpose of this article is to analyze the process of these elections and their results. Dr. Bojcun offers comments about the election law, the contestants, the election campaign, and the results. Of special interest is his analysis of results in which he discusses the relative strength of individual parties, regional results, and similar problems. There are several references to interviews and many footnotes of newspaper articles.

1072. Clem, James Ivan. "The Life of the Parties: Party Activism in Lviv and Donetsk, Ukraine." Ph.D. diss., University of Michigan, 1995. 206p.

An analysis of local party activism in two key provincial cities. In the first part of the study, the author examines the Soviet institutional legacy in Ukrainian party politics. The second part deals with how Ukrainian party blocs have become ideologically and socially distinct, with socially defined constituencies. The dissertation contradicts the conventional wisdom that the major political forces in Ukraine are not ideologically distinct.

1073. Craumer, Peter R., and James I. Clem. "Ukraine's Emerging Electoral Geography: A Regional Analysis of the 1998 Parliamentary Elections." *Post-Soviet Geography and Economics* 40:1:1–26 (January–February 1999).

Both authors examine the results of the March 1998 elections to the Ukrainian parliament. They focus on identifying special characteristics of two important elements of voting behavior—voter turnout and preference for particular political parties—and their relationships with socioeconomic and demographic variables in Ukraine's 27 administrative regions.

1074. Hrytsak, Yaroslav. "Social and National Identities in Western and Eastern Ukraine." In: *Grappling with Democracy. Deliberations on Post-Communist Societies* (1990–95). Ed. by Elzbieta Matynia. Prague: Sociologicke Nakladatelstvi, 1996. pp. 266–69.

During the presidential elections in June–July 1994, the Eastern and Southern regions voted for Leonid Kuchma, and Western Ukraine supported the former president Leonid Kravchuk. Data from a research project conducted by the Institute for Historical Research at Lviv University indicate the difference between the Ukrainian cities, Lviv and Donetsk, as representative of Western and Eastern Ukraine. The results of this research project are presented in this brief article prepared by the Director of Historical Studies at Lviv University.

1075. Khmelko, Valery, and Andrew Wilson. "Regionalism and Ethnic and Linguistic Cleavages in Ukraine." In: *Contemporary Ukraine: Dynamics of Post-Soviet Transformation*. Ed. by T. Kuzio. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1998. pp. 60–80.

In December 1991, 84 percent of the population participated in the referendum and in Ukraine's first-ever presidential election; 90 percent of these voted to support the declaration of independence. Despite Kravchuk's decisive overall victory, he was unable to win a majority in all regions of Ukraine, and there were considerable regional variations in support of Kravchuk. In the second part of their essay, the authors discuss parliamentary elections (1994) and the political polarization between East and West Ukraine. In conclusion, it is stated that the politics of the first president alienated the majority of the Russian-speaking citizens of Ukraine.

See also Marko Bojcun's "The Ukrainian Parliamentary Elections of March–April 1994" (*Europe-Asia Studies* 47:2:229–49 March–April 1995), Vicki L. Hesli's "Public Support for the Devolution of Power in Ukraine: Regional Pattern" (*Europe-Asia Studies* 47:1:91–121 January–February 1995), and D. Arel's "Ukraine: The Temptation of the Nationalizing State" (In: *Political Culture and Civil Society in Russia and the New States of Eurasia*. V. Tismaneanu, ed. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1995. pp. 157–88).

1076. Kuzio, Taras. "The 1994 Parliamentary Elections in Ukraine." *Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics* 11:4:335–61 (December 1995).

The elections of 1993 and 1994 effected a peaceful transition from the Soviet-style parliamentary institutions elected in 1990 to the new parliament of independent Ukraine, based on a new electoral law. The results of opinion polls and the actual voting promoted a growing range of parties, programs, and groups, and also revealed regional distinctions in their bases of support. See also *Elections in Ukraine* (Kyiv: International Foundation for Electoral Systems, 1994) and *Ukraine's Parliamentary Elections March 27 to April l0, 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, 1994).

1077. Markus, Ustine. "Stability Amid Political Turnover." *Transition. The Year in Review: 1994*. pp. 66–70 (February 15, 1995).

Despite the dismal state of the economy and the election of a new parliament and president, Ukraine remained remarkably unchanged. In this overview, the author discusses several important ministerial changes, disarmament policy, continued hyperinflation, and the decline in production throughout 1994.

1078. Potichnyj, Peter J. "The March 1990 Elections in Ukraine." In: *Ukrainian Past, Ukrainian Present*. Ed. by Bohdan Krawchenko. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993. pp. 123–33.

An analysis of the March elections to the Supreme Soviet in Ukraine with details about its significance, the electoral platforms of several parties, prominent political leaders, etc. Includes numerous references to the Ukrainian press, *Ukrainian Media Digest*, and other publications.

1079. Remington, Thomas F., ed. **Parliaments in Transition: The New Legislative Politics in the Former USSR and Eastern Europe.** Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1994. 246p.

This collection of articles covers the early 1990s, tracing developments in Eastern Europe intended to replace the older Soviet parliamentary system. Most articles deal with the Russian Federation. There are some that pertain to non-Russian republics. One such contribution is by Dr. Dominique Arel, "Voting Behavior in the Ukrainian Parliament: The Language Factor." The author notes a large number of former Soviet "aparatchyky," including agro-industrial managers and collective farm chairmen. The information pertains to 450 deputies, 75 percent Ukrainian and 22 percent Russian. All parliamentary speeches were published in the languages used by deputies. Twenty-six deputies used both Ukrainian and Russian, 226 used Ukrainian, and 165 used Russian. Arel finds that choice of language was not decisive in relation to voting patterns.

◆ **Reviews:** J. A. Armstrong. *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 51:4:416–17 (Winter 1995).

1080. Skoczylas, Elehie Natalie. **Ukraine 1996: Public Opinion on Key Issues. Voices of the Electorate. A Global IFES Program Developing Reliable Opinion Indicators.** Washington, D.C.: International Foundation for Election Systems, 1997. 110p.

This report analyzes the opinion development in Ukraine—the views of the public on political and economic developments, the performance of the government, and civic and political organizations. It is organized thematically: conditions of Ukraine, economy, government, civil society, information, Crimea, and the constitution. The survey was taken between May 12 and May 19, 1996. Interviews were conducted with a sample of 1,600 adults.

1081. Tolstov, Serhiy. "Elections 1998 in Ukraine: Expectations and Results." *The Ukrainian Review* 45:2:3–24 (Summer 1998).

The Ukrainian electorate had grown accustomed to every type of unexpected development and vicissitude of life. Despite the government's constant promises of changes for the better and the overcoming of economic crisis, every new wave of pseudo-reforms brought Ukrainian citizens only new hardships. The author describes the election platforms of some 30 parties and the content of the election campaign. Tolstov discusses the results of the elections, indicating that preliminary conclusions lead to contradictions and paradoxes, due to the inconsistent and contradictory results of the elections themselves.

1082. **Ukraine's Parliamentary Election March 29, 1998.** A Report Prepared by the Staff of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1998. 19p.

This report is based on a Helsinki Commission staff delegation to Ukraine to observe the March 29, 1998, parliamentary elections. Commission staff observed the election process in the cities. The new election law replaced the majoritarian system, introducing a mixed electoral system where half of the 450 deputies are elected from single-mandate districts and half from national party lines. The results are somewhat similar to the previous parliament, albeit with a more Communist tilt. The new parliament will include many new faces; only 141 deputies from the old parliament are in the new one. The report provides statistical information about party affiliation of elected deputies with a brief characteristic of major political parties.

1082a. **Ukraine's Presidential Elections. October 31 and November 14, 1999.** A report prepared by the Staff of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1999. 8p.

On November 14, President Leonid Kuchma was re-elected for another 5-year term as President of Ukraine, beating the Communist Party candidate Petro Symonenko with 56.3 percent of the votes to Symonenko's 37.8 percent. More than 27 million people, nearly 75 percent of the electorate, turned out to vote. Nearly one million people, or 3.5 percent of the voters, selected the option of voting for neither candidate.

At the time that this volume went to press, there were no articles in scholarly journals devoted to the analysis of election results. Such articles (or books) are usually published with a significant time lag.

1083. Varfolomeyev, Oleg. "Yulia Tymoshenko: Ukraine's First Woman Prime Minister?" In: *The Challenge of Integration.* Ed. by Peter Rutland. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1998. pp. 172–74. (Annual Survey of Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union 1997).

Yulia Tymoshenko is a native of Dnipropetrovsk, and at present she heads Ukraine's largest private company, United Energy Systems. Its turnover equaled U.S. $10 billion. Its profits were $4 billion, and much of that was linked to the sale of Russian natural gas. In 1997, she formed Hromada's shadow cabinet and repeatedly called for Kuchma's impeachment.

1084. Wilson, Andrew. "Parties and Presidents in Ukraine and Crimea, 1994." *Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics* 11:4:362–71 (December 1995).

Several sets of elections in Ukraine in 1994 may have had the effect of turning that year into a watershed in the development of democracy in independent Ukraine. The author discusses the spring parliamentary elections, the presidential elections, and the elections of the Crimean presidency. On the 1990 elections, see Dominique Arel's "The Parliamentary Blocs in the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet: Who and What Do They Represent?" (*Journal of Soviet Nationalities* 1:4:108–54 Winter 1990–1991).

Presidency and Executive

1085. Bojcun, Marko. "Leonid Kuchma's Presidency in Its First Year." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 20:1/2:177–93 (Summer–Winter 1995).

The law governing presidential elections required the winning candidate to amass more than half of the votes cast by more than half of the registered electorate. There were seven candidates in the first round on June 26, 1994, and none managed to meet this requirement. The second runoff between Kravchuck and Kuchma was on July 10, in which Kuchma won with 52.1 percent against Kravchuk's 45.1 percent. The author describes some issues used in the elections by both candidates and the first year of Kuchma's presidency.

On the same topic of parliamentary elections, see the author's "The Ukrainian Parliamentary Elections in March–April 1994" (*Europe-Asia Studies* 47:2:229–49 1995). In his articles, the author is using two Ukrainian periodicals—*Holos Ukrainy* (published by the Verkhovna Rada, Parliament) and *Uriadovyi Kur'ier* (published by the government). See also Heorhii Kasianov's "Ukraine Before Elections" (*The Ukrainian Review* 40:6:3–10 Winter 1993) and "Address by President Leonid Kuchma on the Fifth Anniversary of the Independence of Ukraine, 23 August 1996" (*The Ukrainian Review* 43:3:9–29 Autumn 1996).

1086. Campbell, Adrian. "Regional and Local Government in Ukraine." In: *Local Government in Eastern Europe. Establishing Democracy at the Grassroots.* Ed. by Andrew Coulson. Brookfield, Vt.: Edward Elgar Publishing Co., 1995. pp. 115–27.

Ukraine presents a complex case in terms of both national identity and local identity. The local government in Ukraine consists of two levels of administration: 24 regions (oblasti) and the cities with the regional status (Kyiv and Sevastopol), and a lower tier, embracing 481 districts. Professor Campbell, a Senior Lecturer in the School of Public Policy at the University of Birmingham, offers a brief analysis of historical background and discusses current regional tensions, the Black Sea Fleet, and the Center-local relations. See also Ihor Dlaboha's "Chronicle of Events" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 50:4:438–67 Winter 1994).

1087. Kuchma, Leonid. "Address by President Leonid Kuchma on the 5th Anniversary of the Independence of Ukraine, 'Ukraina' Palace, 23 August 1996." *The Ukrainian Review* 43:3:9–29 (Autumn 1996).

Description of several important events that led to the proclamation of independence and accomplishments of the president's administration during the first five years.

1088. Kuzio, Taras. "Kravchuk to Kuchma: The Ukrainian Presidential Elections of 1994." *Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics* 12:2: 117–44 (June 1996).

The 1994 presidential election in Ukraine, in which the former Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma was victorious over the incumbent president Leonid Kravchuk, tested the effectiveness of the newly enacted laws and regulations concerning campaigning and represented one of the first peaceful transfers of presidential power withing the former Soviet Union. Relations with Russia featured prominently in the campaign, as did the status of the Crimea; the role of mass media, particularly television; and the regional differences within Ukraine. The article is well documented with 130 references to the existing body of literature, primarily newspapers published in Ukraine.

1089. Kuzio, Taras. "Leonid Kravchuk—Old Fashioned 'Little Russian' Governor or New Ukrainian Hetman?" *The Ukrainian Review* 39:3:7–13 (Autumn 1991).

An early popularly written article by a prominent scholar of the younger generation. Kravchuk is not a "national Communist" in the manner of the Ukrainian national Communists in the 1920s. This makes him a possible winner in the December presidential elections. Indeed, Kravchuk was elected as the first President in Ukraine, and this article was written before the election.

1090. Lapychak, Chrystyna. "Back on Track." *Transition* 1:3:43–52 (March 15, 1995).

With his commitment to reform, President Leonid Kuchma introduced a bold plan after three years of political inertia. His first major achievement came on October 19, 1994, when he won parliamentary approval for his reform plan. According to the author, Ukraine could become a leader among the newly independent states if Kuchma's plans succeed.

1091. Motyl, Alexander J. "The Conceptual President: Leonid Kravchuk and the Politics of Surrealism." In: *Patterns in Post-Soviet Leadership*. Ed. by Timothy J. Colton and Robert C. Tucker. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1995. pp. 103–21.

Ukraine became less surreal after several years of Kravchuk, but its movement toward greater realism also highlighted the desperate straits of a country struggling to overcome the legacies of post-totalitarian rule and to construct, more or less simultaneously, a nation, an elite, a state, and an effective economy. This task is far from finished. President Kuchma is in a good position to move Ukraine toward a market economy.

1092. Wolczuk, Kataryna Maria. "Presidentialism in Ukraine: A Mid-Term Review of the Second Presidency." *Democratization* 4:3:152–71 (Autumn 1997).

The purpose of this article is to shed some light on developments in Ukraine under its second president, Leonid Kuchma, who was elected in July 1994. In the first part, the author, Lecturer in Ukrainian Studies at the Centre for Russian and East European Studies, the University of Birmingham, discusses the Kravchuk presidency, followed by analysis of the 1994 elections. As a member of the Soviet Russophone technocratic intelligentsia, Kuchma pursued his career in the thoroughly Sovietized city of Dnipropetrovs'k. Like Kravchuk, Kuchma soon proved to be a "derzhavnyk," a firm supporter of Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity, taking a firm stance vis-à-vis Russia. The pragmatic Kuchma gradually started to abandon his previous polarizing rhetoric, and quietly dropped policies which would alienate Western Ukraine, though not at the expense of losing Eastern Ukraine. While distancing himself from the original proclamations to reintegrate with Russia, Kuchma remained a conscious associate member of the CIS. He also firmly rejected

a dual citizenship of Russians in Ukraine, which was still insisted on by Russia in early 1995. By the end of 1994, Kuchma's agenda of state building through economic reform split the parliament into pro- and antireform factions. As a nonparty president, Kuchma was forced to navigate between, and accommodate, the competing agendas of the ideologically polarized political groupings and blocs.

See also Wolczuk's (with Louise Jackson) "Defining Citizenship and Political Community in Ukraine" (*The Ukrainian Review* 44:2:16–27 Summer 1997).

1093. Yanevsky, Danylo. "New Government Program Strikes a Discordant Note." *Transition* 1:23:56–58 (December 15, 1995).

The new government program reveals a perilous economic reform and accommodation of industrial and leftist demands. Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk's attempt to have it both ways makes the plan difficult to implement.

Political Parties and Movements

1094. Bohachevsky-Chomiak, Martha. **Political Communities and Gendered Ideologies in Contemporary Ukraine.** The Petryshyn Memorial Lecture, Harvard University, 26 April 1994. Cambridge: Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, 1994. 25p.

Articulated ideologies, including those of women, do not take a woman's perspective into consideration; moreover, when women do formulate their "programs," they do so in accepted male terms.

1095. Chandler, Andrea. "Social Policy and Political Discourse in Post-Soviet Ukraine." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:191–211 (Summer–Winter 1996).

Ukraine's elites backed off from radical market reform, partly because Russia's example of "shock therapy" was shown to have very high social costs. By 1994, the newly elected President, Leonid Kuchma, argued that market reform presented the only available alternative to improving citizens' standard of living. The author analyzes the social policy and budget in Ukraine and several weaknesses in Ukraine's approach to social policy.

1096. Harasymiw, Bohdan. "Ukraine's Political Elite and the Transition to Post-Communism." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:125–46 (Summer–Winter 1996).

What remains of the *nomenklatura* system in Ukraine—the patron-client ties—still poses a risk to democracy. A study of the political elite in Ukraine, spanning the period from 1990 to the beginning of 1996, should tell us whether there has been a trend away from the Communist and towards a truly post-Communist democratic leadership.

See also Oleksandr Boukhalov and Serguei Ivannikov's "Ukrainian Local Politics After Independence" (*Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 540:126–36 July 1995).

1097. Kuzio, Taras. "Radical Nationalist Parties and Movements in Contemporary Ukraine Before and After Independence: The Right and Its Politics, 1989–1994." *Nationalities Papers* 25:2:211–42 (1997).

The radical Right in the Ukrainian political spectrum is dominated by three movements—the Nationalist Union Ukrainian State Independence (DSU), the Ukrainian National Assembly (UNA—formerly the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly, UMPA), and the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists (KUN). KUN was launched in 1992 in Ukraine as the overt arm of the émigré organization of the Ukrainian Nationalist-Bandera faction. Dr. Kuzio covers in some detail the historical development of the Ukrainian Right

according to Ukrainian nationalist thinkers, thus far democrats have not been able to organize the population, while the nationalists are still weak. See also Oksana Khomchuk's "The Far Right in Russia and Ukraine" (*The Ukrainian Review* vol. 8, no. 2, July 1995). Kuzio's article has close to 200 references to journal articles and newspaper accounts published in Ukraine.

1098. Levichev, V. F., and A. A. Nelyubin. "New Socio-Political Organizations, Parties and Movements in the Ukraine." In: *New Political Parties and Movements in the Soviet Union.* Ed. by M. A. Babkina. Commack, N.Y.: Nova Science Publishers, 1991. pp. 89–98.

The authors discuss briefly all major parties and their programs: the People's *Rukh* of the Ukraine (*Rukh*), the Party of Democratic Renewal of the Ukraine (PDRU), the Social-Democratic Party of the Ukraine (SDPU), the United Social-Democratic Party of the Ukraine (USDPU), the Democratic Party of the Ukraine (DPU), the Liberal-Democratic Party of the Ukraine (LDPU), the Green Party of the Ukraine (GPU), the Party of Slavic Renewal (PSR), the Ukrainian People's Democratic Party (UPDP), the People's Party of the Ukraine (PPU), the Ukrainian Peasant Democratic Party (UPDP), the Ukrainian National Party (UNP), the Ukrainian Christian Democratic Party (UCDP), the Ukrainian Republican Party (URP), and the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly.

See also A. Kiva's "The Ukraine: Inside and Outside the Walls of Parliament" (*ibid.*, pp. 99–112) and N. Baklanov's "The Ukraine: A Multi-Party Parliament?" (*ibid.*, pp. 113–16).

1099. Lukyanenko, Levko. "The Autobiography of Levko Lukyanenko." *Ukrainian Review* 37:2:3–17 (Summer 1989).

Written in May 1988, this autobiography of the prominent political prisoner and former Head of the Helsinki Union, now an important political figure, was translated from Ukrainian, and, according to his own words, it is not complete. Certain circumstances force him not to discuss some events, facts, and names of former political prisoners.

1100. "The Popular Movement of Ukraine for Restructuring: RUKH." Program and Charter. Trans. by Martha D. Oliynyk. Ed. by George Sajewych and Andrew Sorokowski. Ellicott City, Md.: Smoloskyp Publishers, 1990. 51p.

In early 1989, members of the Institute of Literature at the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the Kyiv chapter of the Writers' Union of Ukraine gave an initiative to create the Popular Movement in support of perestroika. This Kyiv coordinating committee led to the growth of *Rukh* (the Movement), and on September 8–10, 1989, the Founding Congress of *Rukh* was held. This slim publication provides a historical overview of *Rukh* and reprints, in English, the structure and official program (bylaws). There is substantial literature about *Rukh*, which now is considered as one of the important democratic parties in Ukraine with voluminous literature in the Ukrainian language. In elections to Supreme Rada (council) that were held on the 28th of March, 1998, members of *Rukh* received over 90% of the general vote.

1101. Rusnachenko, Anatolii. "The Workers' and National-Democratic Movements in Contemporary Ukraine." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 18: 1/2:123–49 (Summer–Winter 1993).

According to the author, the workers' and national-democratic movements have been the most important political sources in the revolutionary transformation that has occurred in Ukraine in recent years. This article examines the general primary aspects

of their relations and interaction from 1989 to the end of 1993.

1102. Shkandrij, Myroslav, trans. "Manifesto of the Democratic Party of Ukraine." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 15:2:85–111 (Winter 1990).

The "Manifesto of the Democratic Party of Ukraine" appeared in *Literaturna Ukraina* on May 31, 1990. The text author is Iurii Badrij, a former political prisoner and now a prominent figure in Ukrainian affairs. The founding of the Democratic Party took place on December 15–16, 1990 in Kyiv with 523 delegates. The whole text of the manifesto is reproduced in the article.

1103. Shved, V'iacheslav. "The Conceptual Approaches of Ukrainian Political Parties to Ethno-Political Problems in Independent Ukraine." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 19:2:69–84 (Winter 1994).

Political parties and organizations are the main factors in shaping the development of ethnopolitics in Ukraine. As of January 1, 1994, 32 political parties and organizations were officially registered, including several parties formed on a regional basis (the Russian Party of the Crimea, the National Movement of Crimean Tatars, and others). The author discusses the principal representatives of the national-democratic camp, Ukraine's liberal parties, the nationalist wing, and neo-Communist parties and organizations. The author is a Historian and Political Scientist at the Institute for Strategic Studies in Kyiv.

1104. Sochor, Zenovia A. "From Liberalization to Post-Communism: The Role of the Communist Party in Ukraine." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:147–64 (Summer–Winter 1996).

The new political leaders are not entirely new. They are more likely to be ex-Communists than Democrats, and the elections have boosted former or renamed communist parties into new leading roles.

1105. **Ukraine: Political Parties and Organizations.** Comp. by E. Mikhailovskaya. Trans. by K. Bronnikov. Moscow: Panorama, 1992. 46p.

Includes a brief description of political parties and some civic organizations and biographical data on 40 of Ukraine's political figures as of 1991.

1106. Varfolomeyev, Oleg. "Caution Is the Key for Ukraine's Prime Minister." *Transition* 3:5:46–49 (March 21, 1997).

Pavlo Lazarenko seems to have a talent for making enemies while at the same time appeasing both Left and Right. As he is Ukraine's sixth Prime Minister in five years, his greatest challenge was to remain in office long enough to have an impact. As it is known now, Lazarenko was not only removed from his office by President Kuchma, but he is in serious trouble in both Switzerland and the United States.

1107. Wilson, Andrew. "The Ukrainian Left: In Transition to Social Democracy or Still in Thrall to the USSR?" *Europe-Asia Studies* 49:7:1293–1316 (1997).

This article seeks to examine the successor parties to the Communist Party in Russia's most important neighbor, Ukraine, where the left-wing parties have controlled the largest single bloc of seats in parliament since the 1994 elections. The article examines the historical roots of these divisions; it then considers the successor parties themselves (Socialists, Agrarians, and Communists) and their performance as a relatively united "Left Block." Opinion polls in Ukraine tend to confirm that only a minority remains strongly committed or opposed to market reforms, while the majority of the amorphous middle ground leans toward the state paternalism and welfarism exposed by the parties of the Left.

1108. Wilson, Andrew, and Arthur Bilous. "Political Parties in Ukraine." *Europe-Asia Studies* 45:4:693–703 (1993).

A large number of Ukraine's ill-organized and factious political parties seemingly prefer to promote instability rather than stability, and hinder rather than help the task of building a stable civil society and market economy. Both authors analyze the structure and membership of smaller parties, indicating that there is abundant evidence of the lack of party discipline in voting patterns. See also Andrew Wilson's "Crimea's Political Cauldron" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 2:45:1–8 November 12, 1993).

Civil Society

1109. Chandler, Andrea. "State Building and Social Obligations in Post-Communist Systems: Assessing Change in Russia and Ukraine." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 38:1/2: 1–21 (June 1996).

The author of this paper is rather pessimistic as to the ability of the state to be able to reflect the will of civil society. Leaders in Russia and Ukraine are quite aware of the present situation. Without taxes, the state has no money for social welfare. The tax system requires police enforcement and cooperation. The impossibility of implementing state policy consistently threatens the acceptance of the idea of purportedly "equal" obligations to the state.

1110. Hague, Judy, Aidan Rose, and Marko Bojcun. "Rebuilding Ukraine's Hollow State: Developing a Democratic Pubic Service in Ukraine." *Public Adminstration and Development* 15: 417–33 (1995).

This article describes assistance that is being provided as part of an institution-building project with a view to making a lasting impact on the development of democratic public service in Ukraine. It also examines the special nature of the Ukraine project and the strategies adopted to overcome difficulties. The article continues by examining the role of external assistance in validating the Ukrainian Institute of Public Administration and local government's Masters in Public Administration and the contribution made and the development and delivery of the Masters program. See also J. J. Hesse, ed., *Administrative Transformation in Central and Eastern Europe: Towards Public Service Reform in Post-Communist Societies* (1993); Krawchenko's "From Communication to Democracy: The Challenge of Public Service Reform in Ukraine" (*Ukraine-Canada Policy and Trade Monitor* 2:1:33–40 1993); and B. Krawchenko's "Organizing an Institute of Public Administration: A Case Study of Ukraine" (In: *The Training and Education of Public Servants.* J. Jabes and S. McCormich, eds. Bratislava: NISPA, 1995).

1111. Krawchenko, Bohdan. "Building State and Civil Society in Ukraine After Independence." In: *Towards a New Ukraine I: Ukraine and the New World Order, 1991–1996.* Ed. by T. Kis, I. Makaryk, and T. Weretelnyk. Ottawa, Ont.: Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Ottawa, 1997. pp. 9–19.

In the five years since independence, Ukraine has traveled an enormous distance, and the road has not been easy. For example, Ukrainian public administration has been numerically tiny and physically unable to cope with its tasks. The heart of the Ukrainian government has not been the cabinet and its committees, but the structure called the *aparat* of the Cabinet of Ministers, modeled after the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The *aparat* duplicates all the spheres of responsibility of ministries. Unfortunately, the public is growing impatient with the existing state of affairs.

1112. Kurnosov, Y. A. "The Ukrainian Intelligentsia: The Process of Formation and Development." *East European Quarterly* 24:2:201–18 (June 1990).

The intelligentsia of the Ukrainian Socialist Republic is a constituent and an integral part of the entire Soviet multinational intelligentsia, but it preserved its own specifics. The author, a Russian associated with the USSR Academy of Sciences, discusses the events of the 1920s in Ukraine from the Soviet and Russian point of view.

1113. Prisiajniouk, Oxana. "The State of Civil Society in Independent Ukraine." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 20:1/2:161–76 (Summer–Winter 1995).

The appearance of an independent Ukraine was one of the unexpected consequences of perestroika in the Soviet Union and of antitotalitarian trends in Ukrainian political life. The fact that Ukrainian independence was a joint work of two elite groups (the cultural intelligentsia and the "national Communists") very much predetermined the further development of civil society in Ukraine. Signs of civil society appeared in Ukraine in the 1960s with the emergence of a group of vocal dissidents. An embryonic civil society began to emerge only during the period of perestroika, after the totalitarian state started crumbling. The early years of glasnost and perestroika also witnessed the first attempts at "rehabilitating" entire periods and specific aspects of Ukrainian history and culture. The author discusses the role of political parties, indicating that open political activity has been possible in Ukraine only since 1990. There are many complicating problems; the brittle social equilibrium is constantly at risk.

1114. Ryabchuk, Mykola. "Between Civil Society and the New Etatism: Democracy in the Making and State Building in Ukraine." In: *Envisioning Eastern Europe. Post-Communist Cultural Studies*. Ed. by Michael D. Kennedy. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University of Michigan Press, 1994. pp. 125–48.

The opposition in Ukraine is too weak to seize power from cryptocommunists in the immediate future and to implement its program of reforms quickly. Still, it is strong enough to keep the "part of authority" in check and urge it toward the gradual transformation of society.

1115. Riabchouk, Mykola. "Civil Society and Nation Building in Ukraine." In: *Contemporary Ukraine: Dynamics of Post-Soviet Transformation*. Ed. by T. Kuzio. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1998. pp. 81–98.

The so-called nomenklatura privatization has not separated the economy from the state and has contributed little, if anything, to the emergence of a middle class. The cariacatural "privatization" leads rather to a "corrupt economy," comparable to economies of the Latin American countries, where the exchange is based on political power or family relations. Economic reforms should be the major priority for the Ukrainian Democrats, and more attention should be paid to education, since the future citizens of the democratic country are formed by this sphere.

Mykola Riabcouk is Deputy Editor of *Vsesvit* and *Krytyka*, both journals published in Kyiv. He is also a frequent contributor to Ukrainian journals and newspapers. See his "Democracy and So-called 'Party of Power' in Ukraine" (*Politychna dumka* 3:154–60 1994); "Civil Society and National Emancipation: The Ukrainian Case" (In: *The Reemergence of Civil Society in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union*. Z. Rau, ed. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1991. pp. 95–112); and "Between Civil Society and the New Etatism: Democracy in the Making and State Building in Ukraine" (In: *Envisioning Eastern Europe: Post-Communist Cultural Studies*. M. D. Kennedy, ed. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University of Michigan Press, 1994. pp. 125–48).

See also Ilya Prizel's "Ukraine Between Proto-Democracy and 'Soft' Authoritarianism" (In: *Democratic Changes and Authoritarian Reactions in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova*. K. Dawisha and B. Parrott, eds. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1997. pp. 330–69); Roman Szporluk's "Reflections on Ukraine After 1994: The Dilemmas of Nationhood" (*Harriman Review* 7:7/9:1–10 March–May 1994); Arthur H. Miller, Vicki L. Hesli and William M. Reisinger's "Comparing Citizen and Elite Belief Systems in Post-Soviet Russia and Ukraine" (*Public Opinion Quarterly* 59:1: 1–40 Spring 1995); and A. J. Motyl's "The Conceptual President: Leonid Kravchuk and the Politics of Surrealism" (In: *Patterns in Post-Soviet Leadership*. T. J. Colton and R. C. Tucker, eds. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1995. pp. 103–21).

1116. Ryabchuk, Mykola. "Civil Society and National Emancipation: The Ukrainian Case." In: *The Reemergence of Civil Society in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union*. Ed. by Zbigniew Rau. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1991. pp. 95–112.

Embracing the traditions of both etatism and imperialism, Russian nationalism is today the only nationalism in the Soviet Union that aims at blocking the development of civil society both in Russia (since civil society undermines etatism) and in the non-Russian republics (since it opposes Russia's imperialism). Since nationalism is the driving force for rebuilding civil society, the fundamental precondition of the reemergence of this society is a high level of national consciousness. The situation in Ukraine is much more complicated than, for example, in the Baltic countries. In Western Ukraine, the level of national consciousness is not lower than that in Baltic republics. For Eastern Ukrainians, the path from their externally weakened national identity to the restoration of civil society is not short. The author is optimistic that this process will continue. This is evident not only in Kyiv, but also in many previously Russified, and therefore politically passive, Ukrainian cities. The article is well documented with numerous commentaries in the bibliographical footnotes.

1117. Zollner, Anne Margaret. "Ukrainian Women in Transition: A Critical Ethnography of Odessitkas." Ph.D. diss., University of Texas at Austin, 1997. 180p.

The purpose of this dissertation is to examine the relationship between gender stratification and economic development in the context of transitionary Ukraine. Thirty-one in-depth interviews were conducted in Odesa. The combination of patriarchy, historical legacies, and the move to a capitalist market-based economy are responsible for women's increasing marginalization. Employment of women is no longer guaranteed, equal wages are not enforced, and social supports are reduced or eliminated.

Other Topics

1118. Armstrong, Tracy Lynn. "Analysis of Social Impacts Which Cause Women to Use Abortions in Belarus, Russia, and the Ukraine." M.A. thesis, Michigan State University, 1993. 74p.

Women are improving their social status, becoming more educated, increasing their positions in the labor market, and controlling their fertility to meet their ideal family size despite government policies to increase the average number of children born to a woman.

1118a. Himka, John-Paul. "The Construction of Nationality in Galician Rus´: Icarian Flights in Almost all Directions." In: *Intellectuals and the Articulation of the Nation*. Ed. by Ronald Grigor Suny and Michael D. Kennedy. Ann Arobr, Mich.: University of Michigan Press, 1990. pp. 109–64.

The author examines the history of Galician Rus´, especially why Galician Ruthenians eventually became Ukrainians. With numerous references to existing literature in several languages, Dr. Himka answers the most important question—why the Galician Ruthenians did not assimilate to the Polish nationality because in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, the Ruthenian nobility became polonized, abandoning its ancestral religion and adopting the Polish language. The role of Ruthenian clergy and the relationship between the clergy and the national movement is discussed in the nineteenth century with specific emphasis on the events prior to and after 1848 and major trends of the Ruthenian awakening. Some attention is also paid to the expression of Russophilism that waned in popularity at the turn of the twentieth century, while Ukrainophilism made rapid and irreversible progress.

1119. Himka, John-Paul. "Ukrainians, Russians, and Alexander Solzhenitsyn." *Cross Currents: A Yearbook of Central European Culture* 11:193–203. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1992.

The author comments on Solzhenitsyn's political pamphlet "Kak nam obustroit' Rossiiu?" (How Shall We Organize Russia?), published on September 18, 1990, in *Literaturnaia gazeta* where, among other things, one can find such statements as "All this talk of Ukrainian people with a separate non-Russian language existing from almost the ninth century on is a recently invented falsehood" (p. 194). It is a well-written article and from the point of view of a Russian Nationalist, the turn of events in Ukraine is probably tragic. It is also tragic (if not comic) to see a great Russian writer in the role of a Russian Nationalist.

1120. Iskiv, B. H. "The State of the Ukrainian Health Service." *The Ukrainian Review* 40:3:23–27 (Autumn 1993).

A brief, informative article about the situation in Ukraine. The average life expectancy of the Ukrainian population is 70.9 years (66.4 for men and 74.8 for women). Only 56% of families have children, and every second family has only one child. The decline in population began in 1979 in the villages, and in the 1990s in the cities. We are not sure that this information on statistics is reliable.

1121. Krawchenko, Bohdan. "National Memory in Ukraine: The Role of the Blue and Yellow Flag." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 15:2:1–21 (Winter 1990).

In Central and Eastern Ukraine, which had both been part of the Soviet Union since its inception, memory of the blue and yellow flag had largely vanished from popular consciousness. In Western Ukraine, on the other hand, the blue and yellow flag was permitted and was used widely during holidays. In Kyiv, the flag visibility increased with the rise of *Rukh*. The author describes how the Ukrainian national flag was introduced in the regime of Kravchuk and gradually was accepted in the territory of Ukraine.

1122. Kuropas, Myron B. **Scourging of a Nation: CBS and the Defamation of Ukraine.** Kingston, Ont.: The Kashtan Press, 1995. 38p.

This brief publication written by Dr. Kuropas (Wynar, nos. 242–243, 266) describes CBS TV's *60 Minutes* broadcast of October 23, 1994, "The Ugly Face of Freedom." According to the author, the program distorted historical facts, provided mistranslations of statements originally made in Ukrainian, altered dates on which events allegedly occurred, and used statements from discredited sources at face value. There are 35 footnotes for additional information in this pamphlet for the Ukrainian community broadcast. The lawsuit was settled in 1999 with reimbursed compensation of the Ukrainian attorneys paid by CBS.

1123. Shamshur, Oleg V. "Ukraine in the Context of New European Migrations." *International Migration Review* 26:2:258–68 (Summer 1992).

Like other Soviet successor states, Ukraine is faced with multiple international migration-related dilemmas and opportunities. The future character of Ukrainian emigration appears in the category of those who travel for "personal reasons," most of whom are tourists. Many tourists are looking for work abroad. Business trips constitute a second class, and the ecological effects of the Chernobyl disaster also will be a long-term factor affecting Ukrainian emigration.

1124. Strekal, Oleg. "The New Secret Service." *Transition* 1:10:24–27 (June 23, 1995).

Ukraine abolished the KGB and created a secret service that was to reflect democratic ideals. Political wrangling is already threatening to compromise the integrity of the new agency.

1125. Van Meurs, Wim P. **The Bessarabian Question in Communist Historiography. Nationalist and Communist Politics and History-Writing.** New York: East European Monographs, Columbia University Press, dist., 1994. 458p.

Presented from the Romanian point of view, this is a well-documented commentary on the Bessarabian question in Soviet historiography, including, in separate chapters, a short history of Bessarabia, the Moldavian Republic and Moldavian historiography, history and politics in Romania, a comprehensive bibliography, and an index. Most Ukrainian studies of this subject are not included.

1126. Worobec, Christine D. "Temptress or Virgin? The Precarious Sexual Position of Women in Postemancipation Ukrainian Peasant Society." *Slavic Review* 49:2:227–38 (Summer 1990).

The sources for studying nineteenth-century Ukrainian peasant attitudes towards women are varied because Ukrainian peasants possessed a rich oral culture only partially recorded by ethnographers. Ukrainian folktales in which the small voice predominates are an excellent source of misogynist studies. The position of the peasant woman was an unenviable one. She lived within a misogynist culture that justified her subordination on the grounds that she was a temptress, prone to sexual activity that threatened the patriarchal structure of peasant society.

National Security and Military Problems

General Works

1127. Bukkvoll, Tor. **Ukraine and European Security.** London: Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1997. 129p.

The author focuses on three features of Ukraine since independence: the evolution of democracy, the potential for the mobilization of ethnic-Russian anti-interdependence forces, and the relationship between Ukraine and Russia.

1128. Dawisha, Karen, and Bruce Parrott, eds. **The International Politics of Eurasia. Vols. 1–10.** Armonk, N.Y., and London: M. E. Sharpe, 1994–1997.

An impressive series of 10 volumes edited by Karen Dawisha and Bruce Parrott and published by M. E. Sharpe. Unfortunately, not all volumes were available to us for inspection, but in 1998, we received volume 10, which lists the contents of all volumes. Separate entries are provided for volume 1 (*The Legacy of History in Russia and the New States of Eurasia*, edited by Frederick Starr) and a selection from volume 10 ("The Economic Transformation Process in the Post-Soviet States: The Role

of Outside Factors," by Gertrude Schroeder. In: *The International Dimension of Post-Communist Transitions in Russia and the New States of Eurasia*. Karen Dawisha, ed.).

All volumes in this series are listed here: Frederick Starr, ed. *Volume 1: The Legacy of History in Russia and the New States of Eurasia* (1994, 313p.); Roman Sporluk, ed. *Volume 2: National Identity and Ethnicity in Russia and the New States of Eurasia* (1994, 344p.); Michael Bourdeaux, ed. *Volume 3: The Politics of Religion in Russian and the New States of Eurasia* (1995, 336p.); Adeed Dawisha and Karen Dawisha, eds. *Volume 4: The Making of Foreign Policy in Russia and the New States of Eurasia* (1995, 376p.); Bruce Parrott, ed. *Volume 5: State Building and Military Power in Russia and the New States of Eurasia* (1995, 336p.); George H. Quester, ed. *Volume 6: The Nuclear Challenge in Russia and the New States of Eurasia* (1995, 288p.); Vladimir Tismaneanu, ed. *Volume 7: Political Culture and Civil Society in Russia and the New States of Eurasia* (1995, 400p.); Bartlomiej Kaminski, ed. *Volume 8: Economic Transition in Russia and the New States of Eurasia* (1996, 448p.); Karen Dawisha and Bruce Parrott, eds. *Volume 9: The End of Empire: The Transformation of the USSR in Comparative Perspective* (1996, 390p.); and Karen Dawisha, ed. *Volume 10: The International Dimension of Post-Communist Transitions in Russia and the New States of Eurasia* (1997, 480p.).

The following articles pertain directly to Ukraine, having the term "Ukraine" in their title: "The Resilience of Mass Support for Democratic Institutions and Processes in the Nascent Russian and Ukrainian Democracies" by James L. Gibson (vol. 7. pp. 53–111); "Historical Debates and Territorial Claims: Cossack Mythology in the Russian-Ukrainian Border Dispute" by Serhii M. Plokhy (vol. 1. pp. 147–70); "Basic Factors in the Foreign Policy of Ukraine: The Impact of the Soviet Experience" by Yaroslav Bilinsky (vol. 1. pp. 171–92); "The Influence of Ethnicity on Foreign Policy: The Case of Ukraine" by Ilya Prizel (vol. 2. pp. 103–28); "Politics and Religion in Ukraine: The Orthodox and the Greek Catholics" by Bohdan Bociurkiw (vol. 3. pp. 131–62); "Politics and Religion in Ukraine: In Search of a New Pluralistic Dimension" by Vasyl Markus (vol. 3. pp. 163–81); "The Kiev Patriarchate and the State" by Serhiy Bilokin (vol. 3. pp. 182–201); "Ukraine in the New Geopolitical Environment: Issues of Regional and Subregional Security" by Nikolai A. Kulinich (vol. 4. pp. 113–40); "Ukrainian Perspectives on National Security and Ukrainian Military Doctrine" by Nicholas S. H. Krawciw (vol. 5. pp. 134–56); "Ukrainian Civil-Military Relations and the Military Impact of the Ukrainian Economic Crisis" by Taras Kuzio (vol. 5. pp. 157–92); "The Sources and Conduct of Ukrainian Nuclear Policy: November 1992 to January 1994" by Sherman W. Garnett (vol. 6. pp. 125–52); "Ukraine: The Temptation of the Nationalizing State" by Dominique Arel (vol. 7. pp. 157–88); "Russocentrism, Regionalism, and the Political Culture of Ukraine" by Orest Subtelny (vol. 7. pp. 189–207); and "Economic Transition in Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus: A Comparative Perspective" by Marek Dabarowski and Rafa Antczak (vol. 8. pp. 42–80).

1129. Garnett, Sherman W. **Keystone in the Arch: Ukraine in the Emerging Security Environment of Central and Eastern Europe.** Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1997. 145p.

The author is a Senior Associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, specializing in the security and foreign policy of newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. For several years he was in governmental service, including the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Dr. Garnett believes that Ukraine, for reasons of size, location, historical relationships, and recent resilience, could play the role of the region's security "Keystone." There are six chapters

in this book: "Domestic Sources of Instability and Balance," "Ukrainian-Russian Relations: An Overview," "The Ukrainian-Russian Unfinished Agenda," "The Emerging Security Environment of Central and Eastern Europe," "Ukraine and the West: Lessons of Nuclear Disarmament," and "Shaping a 'Post-Nuclear' Western Policy."

The book concludes with a brief list of "Suggested Readings," including a number of *RFE-RL Research Reports* and some articles published in Ukrainian and Russian. Unfortunately, *Ukrainian Nationalism* by John Armstrong is listed as published in 1980—the third edition of this classic was published in 1990.

1130. Han, Midori Nishizaki. "State Succession by Ukraine: Territories and Armed Forces from the Former USSR." M.A. thesis, Central Michigan University, 1994. 217p.

As the Soviet Union collapsed without leaving behind any state succession arrangement, a new dimension in the theory of state succession emerged. Ukraine, more than any other Soviet republic except Russia, played a vital role, especially in its succession to the territory and armed forces. Thus far, Ukraine has maintained the integrity of the succeeded territories successfully.

1131. Jaworsky, John. "Ukraine's Armed Forces and Military Policy." In: *Ukraine in the World: Studies in the International Relations and Security Structure of a Newly Independent State*. Ed. by Lubomyr A. Hajda. Cambridge: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, dist., 1998. pp. 223–47.

One of the greatest, and to date, not sufficiently recognized successes, was the rapid and peaceful transformation of the Soviet military units on Ukrainian territory in the fall of 1991 into an independent military force. Eventually, economic difficulties in keeping such a large military force started to show up, and for several years there was no defined budget for the upkeep of military forces. Chronic underfunding of Ukraine's military forces seriously affected, and will continue to affect, attempts to restructure them. Restructuring efforts have also been shaped by certain foreign policy considerations. Dr. John Jaworsky is Associate Professor in the Department of Political Science at the University of Waterloo, Canada, and author of several publications pertaining to Ukrainian affairs.

1132. Kuzio, Taras. "Nuclear Weapons and Military Policy in Independent Ukraine." *The Harriman Institute Forum* 6:9:1–14 (May 1993).

On August 24, 1991, the day Ukraine declared its independence from the former USSR, the Supreme Council of Ukraine adopted a decree that claimed sovereignty over all military units on Ukrainian territory and proposed the formation of the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense and a separate armed forces. The prioritization of building a separate Ukrainian armed forces is strongly influenced by the belief that Ukraine lost its independence in 1917–1920 because of the new state's refusal to possess an army. In December 1991, there were more nuclear warheads on Ukrainian territory than the combined arsenals of France and the United Kingdom.

The author discusses in some detail the confusion in the West created by Moscow's deliberate disinformation about nuclear weapons in Ukraine. The author concludes that Ukraine most persistently pursued an independent military policy, and by early 1993, was the only republic of the former USSR with no foreign troops on its territory.

1133. Kuzio, Taras. "Ukrainian Security Planning: Constraints and Options." In: *Security Dilemmas in Russia and Eurasia*. Ed. by Roy Allison and Christoph Bluth. London: The Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1998. pp. 134–51.

The author discusses expenditures and budget allocation for the Ukrainian armed forces, with special attention to such problems as low morale, corruption and lack of discipline, and the existing capabilities of the Ukrainian military. The socioeconomic crisis in Ukraine has affected its security forces in several different ways, and rather limited options are available.

1134. Kuzio, Taras. **Ukrainian Security Policy.** With a Foreword by Nicholas S. H. Krawciw. Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 1995. 168p. (Published with the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, D.C.).

After the proclamation of independence in December 1991, Ukraine at once faced a host of domestic and foreign problems. Its first priority was to create security forces to address perceived external threats, mainly from Russia. During 1992 and 1993, relations with the West were clouded by Ukraine's ambivalent nuclear weapons policies. The aim of this volume is to review the major elements and sources of Ukrainian security policy. The first chapter provides historical background, with the second chapter outlining the main domestic challenges to Ukrainian independence. Next is the analysis of the evolution of Ukrainian foreign and military policies, including nuclear weapons, the Black Sea Fleet, and Russian policies toward Ukraine. Since the election of President Kuchma in July 1994, Ukraine has made significant progress in a number of key areas that have threatened its survival as an independent state.

◆ **Reviews:** R. R. Solchanyk. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2:187–89 (Summer–Winter 1997).

1135. Larrabee, Stephen F. "Ukraine's Place in European and Regional Security." In: *Ukraine in the World: Studies in the International Relations and Security Structure of a Newly Independent State*. Ed. by Lubomyr A. Hajda. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, dist., 1998. pp. 249–70.

Dr. Stephen Larrabee is a Senior Staff Member at RAND in Washington, D.C., and author of several publications dealing with security issues. This survey examines Ukraine's foreign and security policy since 1991, outlining the domestic context of Ukrainian foreign policy, relations with Russia and the United States, ties to Western Europe and NATO, and Baltic-Black Sea cooperation.

1136. Lupiy, Bohdan. **Ukraine and European Security: International Mechanisms as Non-Military Security Options for Ukraine.** Frankfurt am Main (Germany): Peter Lang, 1996. 122p.

The collapse of the USSR and the rise of new nation-states have created a number of problems for foreign and security policy makers. The author, a research associate of the Pylyp Orlyk Institute for Democracy in Kyiv, analyzes the currently existing processes within the framework of Ukraine's foreign and security policies. There are three topics here under discussion: (a) the role of national security in state policy and the impact of internal (domestic) and external (international) political processes on Ukrainian security; (b) the function of state foreign policy as a main tool for strengthening the country's security and preserving national interests; and (c) the role of international organizations in the security policies of newly independent states.

The material is presented in 4 chapters: examination of Ukraine's state security complex; existing trends in foreign and security programs; Ukraine's regional policies; and evolutionary approach to integration: Ukraine and regional and international organization. The volume concludes with several pages of bibliographical sources.

For a comprehensive treatment of existing conflicts in Eastern Europe, one can consult B. Szaikovski's *Encyclopedia of Conflicts, Disputes, and Flashpoints in Eastern Europe, Russia, and the Successor States* (Essex, England: Longman Current Affairs, 1993) which deals with the first half of the 1990s. Specifically for Ukraine in this early period, see Valeriy Ismalkov's "Ukraine and Her Armed Forces: The Conditions and Process for Their Creation, Character, Structure and Military Doctrine" (*European Security* 202:279–319 Summer 1993).

1137. **The Military Tradition in Ukrainian History: Its Role in the Construction of Ukraine's Armed Forces.** Conference Proceedings, 12–13 May 1994, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Sponsored by the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, and the Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University, Washington, D.C. Cambridge: Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, dist., 1995. 81p.

A summary of the proceedings during a two-day conference, with papers delivered by American and Canadian scholars (Kohut, Von Hagen, and Jaworsky), responses by representatives of the Ukrainian armed forces (Gen. Olenovych, Col. Smeshko, and Col. Levchenko), and a keynote address by former Minister of Defense Gen. Kostiantyn Morozov. Topics discussed: "Making the Ukrainian Armed Forces Ukrainian: The Role of National (Non-Soviet) Traditions," "Current Ukrainian Military Policy and Issues in Formulation," "The Legacy of the Soviet Army for Ukraine's Armed Forces," and "The Transition from the Soviet Military in Ukraine to a Ukrainian Military."

1138. Morozov, Konstantyn. "The Formation of the Ukrainian Army, 1991–95." *The Ukrainian Review* 43:1: 8–17 (Spring 1996).

Written by General Morozov, first Minister of Defence [sic] in the government of President Kravchuk, this is a brief and popularly written account of the formative period of Ukrainian military forces from 1990 to 1995. According to the author, this period can be divided into three stages. The first-preparatory-stage, was one of transition, from the declaration of the right to have its own armed forces to the beginning of practical implementation of this right. The second and third stages are those of "genuine statehood," and each stage includes achievements and mistakes. General Morozov discusses in some detail political forces and problems facing Ukraine, including "re-attestation of the leading cadres of the central apparatus of the Ministry of Defence [sic] and the General Staff according to criteria which will determine their loyalty to Ukraine" (p. 17).

There are a number of studies and articles pertaining to the military situation in Ukraine: Victor Batiouk's *Ukraine's Non-Nuclear Option. Institute for Disarmament Research* (New York: United Nations, Research Paper, no. 14, 1992. 34p.), William C. Bodie's "Strategy and Successor States: Report from Kiev" (*World Affairs* 154:3: 107–14 Winter 1992), Stephen Foye's "The Ukrainian Armed Forces: Prospects and Problems" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 1:26:55–60 June 26, 1992), Sergei Kiselyov's "The View from Kiev" (On the Black Sea Fleet dispute between Russia and Ukraine) (*Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* 49:9:6–8 November 1993), and Roman Solchanyk's "Russia, Ukraine and the Imperial Legacy" (*Post-Soviet Affairs* 9:4:337–74 October–December 1993).

1139. Olynyk, Stephen D. "Emerging Post-Soviet Armies: The Case of Ukraine." *Military Review* 44:3:5–18 (March 1994).

Written by Colonel Stephen D. Olynyk, United States Army, retired, this account describes how, with unprecedented

speed, the Soviet Union was dissolved as a political entity, leaving its military power practically intact. Thus, each of the newly emerging states inherited the forces that were originally deployed within its political borders prior to the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Over 700,000 men of ground, and air defense forces were hemmed in within Ukraine.

The author discusses the chronology of the existing situation, starting with 16 July 1990, the date of the Declaration of Sovereignty. The legal origin of the Ukrainian armed forces dates from August 24, 1991, the day Ukraine declared its complete independence from the former Soviet Union. Dr. Olynyk briefly describes Ukrainian military doctrine, force structure and levels, and the military capability of Ukrainian forces. The account is well documented with numerous references to sources consulted. At the present time, Dr. Olynyk is an independent consultant on military security for the Ukrainian Parliament Council of Advisors and writes in Ukrainian for *Narodna Armia* (Kyiv), *Observer*, *Viys'ko Ukrainy*, and other journals. Of his works published in English, one should mention "Ukrainian Insurgency in Poland: 1944–1947" (*The Ukrainian Quarterly* 51:2/3:176–212 1995), "Ukraine as a Post-Cold War Military Power" (*Joint Force Quarterly*, National Defense University, 15: 87–94 Spring 1994), and others.

1140. "Roundtable: The Future of Ukrainian-Russian Relations." *Harriman Review* 10:3:1–40 (Winter 1997).

This issue of *Harriman Review* presents selected papers and proceedings from the conference "Ukrainian National Security" held at the Kennan Institute on May 8–9, 1997. Cosponsored by the Harriman Institute, the Kennan Institute, the RAND Corporation, and the Kyiv Institute for International Relations. Four papers were delivered: "Making Sense of Ukraine," by Alexander J. Motyl; "Ukraine Looking East, Looking West," by Oleh Havrylyshyn; "Ukraine's Lagging Efforts in Building National Institutions and the Potential Impact on National Security," by Ilya Prizel; and "NATO Enlargement: Implications for the Military Dimension of Ukraine's Security," by Stephen A. Cambone. A roundtable on the future of Ukrainian-Russian relations concluded the conference.

Dr. Motyl thinks that the standard explanation prevailing in scholarly literature for this existing distressing state of affairs is in the fact that Ukrainian elites failed to adopt the requisite radical reforms. As a result, the economy has gone into a tailspin, corruption has taken off, the population has unnecessarily suffered, destabilizing forces have grown in strength, and the country has been—and still is—tottering on the verge of collapse. According to the author, most of this argument is *incorrect.* Instead he proposes: (a) Ukraine has performed better than its peers; (b) Ukraine's overall performance has been about average for the post-communist states; (c) Ukraine's troubles, like those of other post-Communist states, are rather structural and institutional in origin; (d) radical reform was impossible and undesirable; (e) nonradical change was possible and desirable; (f) security and survival are largely a function of interstate relations; (g) the major threat to Ukraine's security and survival is, and will be, Russia; and (h) NATO enlargement does not enhance Ukraine's security. A more optimistic view about Ukrainian economics is also offered by Oleh Havrylyshyn, indicating that in the second half of 1995 and through 1996, we have seen a very considerable success in achieving what is recognized as the first and most important step in economic reforms, that is, financial macroeconomic stability. There is also export recovery and diversification as shown in statistical tables.

Dr. Prizel, in his interesting article, discusses the gap between the governing elite and the general population. The long-term success or failure of Ukraine as a democratic, independent nation hinges upon

Ukraine's ability to transform its institutions from a formality to a link between state and society.

1141. Rowen, Henry S., Charles Wolf, Jr., and Jeanne Zlotnick, eds. **Defense Conversion, Economic Reform, and the Outlook for the Russian and Ukrainian Economies.** New York: St. Martin's Press, 1994. 262p. (A RAND Study).

Russia and Ukraine are in the process of changing over from command to market economies. Both countries supported a heavy military-industrial complex. The purpose of this collection of 15 articles is to investigate the defense sector's key role in the economies of both countries, its fate in relation to political changes, and its impact on those same changes. Edited by Henry S. Rowen, Professor of Public Management at Stanford University, Charles Wolf, Jr., Dean of the RAND Graduate School, and Jeanne Zlotnick, a Research Associate at the Hoover Institution, this book is not actually written by Western scholars. Most contributors are Russians or Ukrainians—scholars and governmental officals who have first-hand knowledge of economic life in both countries. In spite of poor economic health, the editors promote a stance of "limited optimism" toward the economies of both countries. Gloomy forecasts made by some analysts today may be biased by overly optimistic accounts from the past and by data that fails to consider recent gains in the private sector. A number of contributions are directly pertinent to the Ukrainian economy. Victor Antonov, Minister of Engineering, Military Complex and Conversion of Ukraine, wrote about "Conversion of Military Industries in Ukraine." "Ukraine's National Security and the Future of Military Buildup" was prepared by Alexander N. Honcharenko, Institute of World Economy and International Relations, Academy of Sciences in Ukraine. Oleg Bodruk, Adviser to the Defense Ministry of Ukraine prepared an article entitled "Economic Principles Concerning the National Security of Ukraine and Conversion Problems for the Military-Industrial Complex." "Contemporary Military Education in Ukraine" was presented by General Yuri Prokofiev, Chief, Military Education Department, Ministry of Defense of Ukraine. Volodymyr Lanovoy, Former Vice Prime Minister and Minister of the Economy was a participant in the symposium. The volume has numerous references to books and other sources used in this study.

There are a number of articles dealing with military affairs in Ukraine. Speaking about the early period, one should mention "An Interview with Ukrainian Defense Minister Kostyantyn Morozov" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:3:245–51 Fall 1993), Taras Kuzio's "Nuclear Weapons and Military Policy in Independent Ukraine" (*Harriman Institute Forum* 6:9:1–14 May 1993), Ustina Markus's "Ukraine Restructures Its Air Forces: New Role, New Problems" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 2:42:48–53 October 22, 1993), Petro Matiaszek's "International Legal Aspects of Ukraine's Claim to the Soviet Nuclear Legacy" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 49: 3:252–93 Fall 1993), John J. Mearsheimer's "The Case for a Ukrainian Nuclear Deterrent" (*Foreign Affairs* 72:3:50–66 Summer 1993), and Steven E. Miller's "The Case Against a Ukrainian Nuclear Deterrent" (*Foreign Affairs* 72:3:67–80 Summer 1993).

1142. Sherr, James. "Russia-Ukraine Rapprochement?: The Black Sea Fleet Accords." *Survival* 39:3:33–50 (Autumn 1997).

The author, a British scholar and a Fellow of the Conflict Studies Research Centre, Royal Military Academy in England, discusses in this paper some consequences of the signing of three intergovernmental agreements on the Black Sea Fleet on 28 May 1997. The Fleet agreements authorize the leasing of Crimean facilities rather than territory. The package of documents also includes several economic agreements which, on the face of it, are not only advantageous to Ukraine, but remove nearly all the "artificial"

trade barriers erected since 1992. Nevertheless, the Treaty also contains provisions which, if implemented, could move the Ukrainian economy—and its substantial defense industry—towards Russia, rather than towards the West's market economies, and which might complicate closer integration with European security structures. The article is supported by numerous references and published materials in the Ukrainian and Russian press.

1143. Sherr, James. "Ukrainian Security Polity: The Relationship Between Domestic and External Factors." In: *Contemporary Ukraine: Dynamics of Post-Soviet Transformation*. Ed. by T. Kuzio. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1998. pp. 245–66.

After his accession to power in July 1994, Ukraine's President, Leonid Kuchma, introduced a Bismarkian approach to policy that was not only ambitious but urgent. Strictly speaking, this state of affairs called for a dual policy rather than a "balanced" policy on Kuchma's part. This dual policy has produced impressive results—Kuchma's overwhelming support in the six Eastern-most oblasts (regions), advocating greater economic closeness to Russia. Nevertheless, many of these forces opposed radical economic reform (and privatization) and the creation of a strong state under the effective presidential regime. Yet, it is the cultural factor that most strongly dictates Ukraine's adherence to a dual course. For the majority of Ukrainian citizens, there is no inhibition about being wary or even hostile to *rossiiskoe gosudarstvo*, the Russian state. Kuchma is convinced that Ukraine will have no chance of remaining independent without a "special partnership" with Russia, that is, without Russian *consent*. The author also discusses Ukraine's relationship to the CIS where Ukraine has associate membership. The Western powers, whilst impressed by Ukraine's effort to "determine its own course," are even more impressed by the consequences that would ensue were Ukraine to fail.

See also Olga Alexander's "Russia as a Factor in Ukrainian Security Concepts" (*Aussenpolitik* 45:1:68–78 1994), "Britain and Ukraine: New Strategic Allies" (*Ukraine Business Review* 3:12:3–9 September 1995), Ian Brzezinski's "Polish-Ukrainian Relations: Europe's Neglected Strategic Axis" (*Survival* 35:3:26–37 Autumn 1993), Tor Bukkvoll's "Ukraine and NATO: The Politics of Soft Cooperation" (*Security Dialogue* 28:3:363–74 September 1997), Paul D'Anieri's "Interdependence and Sovereignty in the Ukrainian-Russian Relationship" (*European Security* 4:4: 603–21 Winter 1995), Jason Ellis's "The Ukrainian Dilemma and U.S. Foreign Policy" (*European Security* 3:2:251–80 Summer 1994), Simon Hemans's "Ukraine's Place in Europe" (*Russian Journal* 139:6:54–57 December 1994), Jeremy Lester's "Russian Political Attitudes to Ukrainian Independence" (*Journal of Post-Communist Studies and Transition Politics* 10:2:193–233 June 1994), J. Morrison's "Pereyaslav and After: The Russian-Ukrainian Relationship" (*International Affairs* 69:4:677–704 October 1993), O. Pawliuk's "Ukraine and Regional Cooperation in Central and Eastern Europe" (*Security Dialogue* 28:3:347–62 September 1997), Eugene Rumer's "Eurasia Letter: Will Ukraine Return to Russia?" (*Foreign Policy* 96:129–44; 97:178–81 Winter 1994–1995), R. Solchanyk's "Ukraine, the (Former) Center, Russia and 'Russia' " (*Studies in Comparative Communism* 25:1:31–45 March 1992), and Hennadiy Udovenko's "European Stability and NATO Enlargement: Ukraine's Perspective" (*NATO Review* 6:15–18 November 1995).

1144. Snel, Leonard. "At the Border of European Security: The Case of Ukraine." In: *Rising Tension in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union*. Ed. by David Carlton, et al. Brookfield, Vt.: Dartmouth Publishing Co., 1996. pp. 113–32.

This article focuses first on the main problem concerning Ukraine's security: its relationship with Russia. It is argued that this problem stems from different concepts of Ukrainian state building and great-Russian national building. The next section analyzes Ukrainian security policy: the asymmetrical economic interdependence with Russia and the political position taken in the parliament. The final section assesses Ukraine's current security position.

1145. Wright, Laurie Jennifer. "Security Concerns and Potential for Stability in the Black Sea Region: Relations Among Russia, Ukraine, and Turkey." M.A. thesis, Royal Military College of Canada, 1997. 157p.

An analysis of the security concern's and the potential of stability in the Black Sea region, with specific emphasis upon the relations among the Russian Federation, Ukraine, and Turkey. The period covered 1991–1995, with specific emphasis on economic potential, the oil pipeline debate, and similar matters.

Comparative Studies

1146. Allison, Roy, and Christoph Bluth, eds. **Security Dilemmas in Russia and Eurasia.** London: The Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1998. 357p.

This is a collection of 16 papers dealing with security problems in the various republics of the CIS. Nine of the papers are devoted to specific countries, including two contributions relating to Ukraine. The papers are the result of a joint research project between The Royal Institute of International Affairs in London and the Bundesinstitut für Internationale and Ostwissenschaftlichen Studien in Cologne.

See also Olga Alexandrovna's "Ukraine and Russia in the European Security System: Perceptions and Reality" (*Harriman Review* 9:1–2:124–28 Spring 1996) and John Jaworsky's "Civil-Military Relations in Russia and Ukraine" (*Harriman Review* 9:1–2: 113–16 Spring 1996).

1147. Balmaceda, Margarita M. "Ukraine, Russia and European Security: Thinking Beyond NATO Expansion." *Problems of Post-Communism* 45: 1:21–29 (January–February 1998).

This article, written by an Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Toledo, examines three issues: Ukraine's changing relationship with NATO, the broad implications of the situation for the rest of East Central Europe, and the problem of security arrangements for non-NATO states in the postexpansion period.

1148. Balmaceda, Margarita Mercedes. "'Two's Company, Three's a Crowd': The Role of Central Europe in Ukrainian Security." *East European Quarterly* 32:3:335–51 (Fall 1998).

The security concerns of Central Europe and Ukraine are related in ways that go beyond their differences in economic performance. The Ukrainian-Central European relationship is one of the keys to the future stability in Europe. The author briefly describes the geopolitical situation, indicating that Ukraine's situation puts the country at the center of a variety of economic, political, strategic, and cultural relationships involving third countries—first and foremost Russia, which supplies almost all of its oil and gas needs, and which is also an important factor conditioning its relationship with Central Europe.

In the second half of her paper, Dr. Balmaceda discusses concrete ways in which Central Europe can contribute to Ukrainian security as a "counterweight" to Russia and the CIS. The author concludes that under an expanded NATO, the Ukrainian border with the Atlantic Alliance will acquire increased significance and may, to a large degree, determine whether we will return to a divided Europe.

1149. Dawson, Jane I. **Eco-Nationalism: Anti-Nuclear Activism and National Identity in Russia, Lithuania, and Ukraine.** Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1996. 221p.

The author selects several case studies of anti-nuclear movements in three republics and her first six chapters offer brief descriptions on the existing situation in Ignalina Khmelnytsky, Gorkii, Tatar, and Crimean atomic power stations, emphasizing differences between the Lithuanian and Ukrainian-Russian situation during 1987–1990 period. The public pressures eventually caused regional governmental officials to tolerate protesters (the exception was in the Khmelnytsky region) and the common theme was a distaste for the "bosses in Moscow" and the desire for more local administration. After 1991, anti-nuclear movements collapsed in Lithuania and Ukraine because the nuclear power stations no longer symbolized Moscow's dictatorship and were important for the region's economic survival. According to the author, "the shoddily constructed and carelessly operated nuclear power stations that littered the country side were much more than environmental threats; they were in fact symbols of Moscow's indifference to the welfare and very survival of the non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union" (p. x). This basic thesis of the book is sufficiently illustrated with a wide range of primary and secondary sources.

See also Christopher Jones's "The Security Policies in the Former Warsaw Pact States: Deconstruction and Reconstruction" (In: *Postcommunist Eastern Europe: Crisis and Reform.* Andrew A. Michta and Ilya Prizel, eds. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992. pp. 11–148).

◆ **Reviews:** P. R. Pryde. *Slavic Review* 56:3: 577–78 (Fall 1997).

1150. Lepingwell, John W. R. "The Russian Military and Security Policy in the 'Near Abroad'." *Survival* 36:3: 70–92 (Autumn 1994).

The disintegration of the Soviet Union has left Russia searching for a new basis for its security policy and grappling with the question of whether Russia is a super power or "just" a regional great power. While Russia certainly lacks much of the global reach and interests of the Soviet Union, it still retains strong influence and interests around its borders. It is Russia's policy toward what has become known as the 'near abroad,' the former republics of the Soviet Union, that has caused the most concern in the West over the nature and direction of Russian foreign policy. Russian security interests in Ukraine revolve around the strategic issues of denuclearization and the Black Sea Fleet, and the more complex and potentially more explosive issue of the Russian minority in Ukraine. Kyiv took the lead in creating its own independent military, thwarting plans for the creation of the joint CIS military force. It is more likely that Russia will use nonmilitary means to continue to exert pressure on Ukraine.

See also John W. R. Lepingwell's "Ukraine, Russia, and the Control of Nuclear Weapons" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 2: 8:4–20 February 19, 1993), John W. R. Lepingwell's "Ukraine, Russia and Nuclear Weapons: A Chronology" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 3:4:21–25 January 28, 1994), and John W. R. Lepingwell's "The Trilateral Agreement on Nuclear Weapons" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 3:4:12–20 January 28, 1994).

1151. Mychajlyshyn, Natalie Luba. "Conditions for Security Regime Development in Post-Cold War Interactions: Russia and Ukraine." M.A. thesis, Carleton University (Canada), 1994. 148p.

Of growing interest and concern in the field of international security is the interaction between Russia and Ukraine. The relations between these two largest of the former republics of the Soviet Union have deteriorated since the abortive coup attempt in August 1991 over such disputed issues as

territorial claims, distribution of the Black Sea Fleet, protection of ethnic minority rights, and the pace of nuclear dismantlement.

1152. Rowen, Henry S., Charles Wolf, Jr., and Jeanne Zlotnick, eds. **Defense Conversion, Economic Reform, and the Outlook for the Russian and Ukrainian Economies.** New York: St. Martin's Press, 1994. 262p. (A RAND Study).

Russia and Ukraine are in the process of changing over from command to market economies. Both countries supported a heavy military-industrial complex. The purpose of this collection of 15 articles is to investigate the defense sector's key role in the economies of both countries, its fate in relation to political changes, and its impact on those same changes. Edited by Henry S. Rowen, Professor of Public Management at Stanford University, Charles Wolf, Jr., Dean of the RAND Graduate School, and Jeanne Zlotnick, a Research Associate at the Hoover Institution, this book is not actually written by Western scholars. Most contributors are Russians or Ukrainians—scholars and governmental officals who have first-hand knowledge of economic life in both countries. In spite of poor economic health, the editors promote a stance of "limited optimism" toward the economies of both countries. Gloomy forecasts made by some analysts today may be biased by overly optimistic accounts from the past and by data that fails to consider recent gains in the private sector. A number of contributions are directly pertinent to the Ukrainian economy. Victor Antonov, Minister of Engineering, Military Complex and Conversion of Ukraine, wrote about "Conversion of Military Industries in Ukraine." "Ukraine's National Security and the Future of Military Buildup" was prepared by Alexander N. Honcharenko, Institute of World Economy and International Relations, Academy of Sciences in Ukraine. Oleg Bodruk, Adviser to the Defense Ministry of Ukraine prepared an article entitled "Economic Principles Concerning the National Security of Ukraine and Conversion Problems for the Military-Industrial Complex." "Contemporary Military Education in Ukraine" was presented by General Yuri Prokofiev, Chief, Military Education Department, Ministry of Defense of Ukraine. Volodymyr Lanovoy, Former Vice Prime Minister and Minister of the Economy was a participant in the symposium. The volume has numerous references to books and other sources used in this study.

There are a number of articles dealing with military affairs in Ukraine. Speaking about the early period, one should mention "An Interview with Ukrainian Defense Minister Kostyantyn Morozov" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:3:245–51 Fall 1993), Taras Kuzio's "Nuclear Weapons and Military Policy in Independent Ukraine" (*Harriman Institute Forum* 6:9:1–14 May 1993), Ustina Markus's "Ukraine Restructures Its Air Forces: New Role, New Problems" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 2:42:48–53 October 22, 1993), Petro Matiaszck's "International Legal Aspects of Ukraine's Claim to the Soviet Nuclear Legacy" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 49: 3:252–93 Fall 1993), John J. Mearsheimer's "The Case for a Ukrainian Nuclear Deterrent" (*Foreign Affairs* 72:3:50–66 Summer 1993), and Steven E. Miller's "The Case Against a Ukrainian Nuclear Deterrent" (*Foreign Affairs* 72:3:67–80 Summer 1993).

1153. Rogov, Sergei. "International Security and the Collapse of the Soviet Union." *The Washington Quarterly* 15:2: 15–28 (Spring 1992).

According to the author, a Deputy Director of the Institute for the Study of USA and Canada in Moscow, the future of central control of military forces by otherwise independent states will basically be determined by choices made in both Ukraine and Kazakhstan about nuclear weapons. Strong support must be given to Russia if there is to be any chance of improving the prospects of confederation. This would help make it clear to other states, like Ukraine, that it will

be in their own interest to cooperate with Russia in creating a common economic space and a loose political confederation.

Historical Studies

1154. Yakymovych, Bohdan. "The Ukrainian Navy in 1917–1920." *The Ukrainian Review* 40:2:47–53 (Summer 1993).

A brief, popularly written sketch of the history of the Ukrainian Navy during the period of the Central Rada, the Hetmanate, and under the Directory.

Ukraine's Nuclear Dilemna

1155. Dawson, Jane Irons. "Social Mobilization in Post-Leninist Societies: The Rise and Fall of the Anti-Nuclear Power Movement in the USSR." Ph.D. diss., University of California, Berkeley, 1993. 303p.

The focus of this dissertation is on the emergence of independent activities and social movements in the Soviet Union during the perestroika period (1985–1991). It is based on detailed case studies in Lithuania, Ukraine, and Russia.

1156. Doyle, James Edward. "Nuclear Rollback: A New Direction for United States Nonproliferation Policy? (Sweden, Argentina, Brazil, South Africa, Ukraine, Post-Cold War)." Ph.D. diss., University of Virginia, 1997. 315p.

Nuclear proliferation has been identified as the greatest threat to international security in the post-Cold War era. This study assesses the prospects for success of new U.S. policy aimed at promoting nuclear rollback. Nuclear rollback occurs when a nation with a nuclear weapons program cancels that program. The study examines the cases of Argentina, Brazil, South Africa, and Sweden, all of which took steps in the past toward nuclear weapons development, but then voluntarily renounced nuclear weapons. In addition, Ukraine, which inherited nuclear weapons from the former Soviet Union, is examined as a fifth example of nuclear rollback.

1157. Ellis, Jason. "Nunn-Lugar's Mid-Life Crisis." *Survival* 39:1:84–110 (Spring 1997).

Denuclearizing three of the Newly Independent States (NIS) and the legacy of increased Russian control over "loose nukes" throughout the former Soviet Union will arguably be the most important foreign-policy achievement of the first Clinton Administration. Most of the work toward these goals has occurred under the auspices of the Cooperative Treaty Reduction (CTR) Program, also known as Nunn-Lugar. The author discusses basic concepts of the Nunn-Lugar program with legislative overview, chain-of-custody and non-proliferation activities, demilitarization and defense conversion funds, and other topics. Since August 1996, Kazakhstan and Ukraine have been nuclear-weapon free; Belarus became so in late November 1996. The article contains a number of statistical tables and numerous bibliographical notes referring to legislation and government documents relating to disarmaments.

1158. Ellis, Jason D. "Cooperative Threat Reduction: Complex Decisionmaking and the Politics of Denuclearization." Ph.D. diss., The American University, 1997. 372p.

The Nunn-Lugar, or Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program, was an innovative policy response to an urgent security need at the Cold War's end. The Soviet collapse yielded four nuclear-inheriting new independent states and called into question the ultimate disposition of the formerly Soviet nuclear arsenal. This dissertation is a case study of the Nunn-Lugar program.

1159. Grillot, Suzette Rene. "Explaining Ukrainian Denuclearization: Interests Versus Identity." Ph.D. diss., University of Georgia, 1997. 192p.

The study examines Ukraine's puzzling decision to relinquish the nuclear arsenal it inherited after the Soviet Empire collapsed. Specifically, conventional approaches to state behavior led us to expect that a country like Ukraine, which expressed definite security concerns vis-à-vis Russia, as well as ambitions to be a regional and global power, would likely keep its inherited nuclear arsenal as a means of deterrence. Overall, the study found that non-material, value-based, community-oriented factors, such as a shared identification based on liberal, democratic values, had a greater effect on Ukrainian denuclearization than did rational, material factors.

1160. Hlushchenko, Anatoliy. "Ukraine and the Problems of Nuclear Weapons." *The Ukrainian Review* 40:3:13–19 (August 1993).

For several years, the question of the deployment of nuclear missiles in Ukraine attracted the attention of politicians, economists, the military, and journalists. Several foreign countries, including the United States, perceived in these weapons a certain threat, while several government officials in Ukraine felt that those weapons provided a guaranty of Ukraine's security. The author, Lt. Colonel in the Ukrainian armed forces, tries to provide an objective analysis of both points of view, indicating that the task of establishing the armed forces, and particularly the nuclear missile component, has been from the beginning—and still remains—a very complex problem.

The problem of Ukrainian disarmament was discussed in the Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian press for several years, and at this point Taras Kuzio in his *Ukrainian Security Policy* provides one of the best summaries of this discussion. Examples of such articles: Roman Solchanyk's "Ukraine's Search for Security" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 2 no. 21 May 21, 1993), Taras Kuzio's "Ukraine and Its Future Security" (*Jane's Intelligence Review* December 1993), Frank Umbach's "The Security of an Independent Ukraine" (*Jane's Intelligence Review* March 1994), Peter Van Ham's *Ukraine, Russia and European Security: Implications for Western Policy* (Chaillot Papers 13. Paris: Institute for Security Studies, Western European Union, February 1994), Zbigniew Brzezinski's "The Premature Partnership" (*Foreign Affairs* 73:1:44–55 January–February 1994), Taras Kuzio's "Nuclear Weapons and Military Policy in Independent Ukraine" (*Harriman Institute Forum* 6:9:1–14 May 1993), Stephen Foye's "The Ukrainian Armed Forces: Prospects and Problems" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 1:16:55–60 June 26, 1992), John W. R. Lepingwell's "Negotiations over Nuclear Weapons: The Past as Prologue?" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 3:4:1–17 January 28, 1994), and several others.

1161. Kostrzewa-Zorbas, Grzegorz. "American Responses of Actual, Virtual, and Potential Nuclear Weapons: France, Israel, Japan, and Related Cases, 1939–1997. Lessons for the Multipolar Future." Ph.D. diss., The Johns Hopkins University, 1998. 370p.

How does the United States foreign and defense policy respond to the proliferation of nuclear weapons? This dissertation applies historical and cultural analysis to the entire atomic age, with emphasis on most dynamic developments in the 1950s and 1960s. Cases selected for examination include Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Iran, Israel, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, and Ukraine. They represent various degrees of nuclear weapons status.

1162. Marples, David R. "Nuclear Power, Ecology and the Patriotic Opposition in the Ukrainian SSR: An Analysis of a Post-Chornobyl Trend." In:

Echoes of Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine. Ed. by R. Bahry. North York, Ont.: Captus University Publications, 1989. pp. 18–27.

Dr. Marples offers his comments about changes in Ukrainian society after the tragedy of Chornobyl. Thus, for example, *Pravda Ukrainy* (Truth of Ukraine) in its issue of 16 December 1988, came out in tabloid form and was devoted entirely to ecology. The most unpopular personality in Kyiv was not Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, the Ukrainian Party Secretary, but Anatolii Romanenko, the Ukrainian Minister of Health. It is widely believed that he withheld information from Ukrainian citizens about the extent of the fallout from Chornobyl. Dr. Marples also lists the capacities of eleven nuclear plants in Ukraine.

1163. Matiaszek, Petro. "International Legal Aspects of Ukraine's Claim to the Soviet Nuclear Legacy." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:3:252–93 (Fall 1993).

A brief chronological account about relevant documents, concepts of international responsibility, and the problem of relinquished claims to the Soviet nuclear legacy. The article contains numerous references to secondary sources.

See also Jonathan Samuel Lockwood's "The View from Ukraine: The Aspiring Nuclear Power" (*Strategic Review* 24:4:22–30 Fall 1993), John J. Mearsheimer's "The Case for a Ukrainian Nuclear Deterrent" (*Foreign Affairs* 72:3:50–66 Summer 1993), Arkady Moshes's "Will Ukraine Go Nuclear?" (*Mediterranean Quarterly* 5:1:21–35 Winter 1994), Stephen E. Miller's "The Case Against a Ukrainian Nuclear Deterrent" (*Foreign Affairs* 72:3:67–80 Summer 1993), and Bohdan Nahaylo's "The Shaping of Ukrainian Attitudes Toward Nuclear Arms" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 2:8:21–45 February 19, 1993).

1164. Popadiuk, Roman. *American-Ukrainian Nuclear Relations*. Washington, D.C.: Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University, 1996. 84p. (McNair Paper, no. 55).

Dr. Roman Popadiuk, the first Ambassador to Ukraine, has been a career member of the Senior Foreign Service since 1981, and was on the faculty of the School of Area Studies at the State Department's Foreign Service Institute.

On June 1, 1996, the last strategic missiles were shipped to Russia from Ukraine, bringing to an end a contentious issue that had marred the early stages of U.S.-Ukraine relations. This study examines the early history of U.S.-Ukraine relations over the nuclear weapons issue. There are several appendixes, including a chronology.

1165. Schadlow, Nadia. "The Denuclearization of Ukraine: Consolidating Ukrainian Security." In: *Ukraine in the World: Studies in the International Relations and Security Structure of a Newly Independent State*. Ed. by Lubomyr A. Hajda. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, dist., 1998. pp. 271–87.

Five years of intensive negotiations on denuclearization between the United States and Ukraine had direct effects on the diplomatic, economic, and security status of Ukraine. The slow process of convincing Ukraine to withdraw its nuclear missiles compelled Washington to deal seriously with Ukraine as an independent state and to recognize the implications of an independent Ukraine for the future of the region as a whole. Ukraine in turn developed a rather sophisticated strategy that centered on the removal of the weapons in exchange for a series of diplomatic and economic demands. The stages of the negotiating process reveal how the weapons became the tools through which Ukraine asserted itself on the world stage.

1166. Tolstov, Serhij. "Ukraine's Nuclear Dilemma." *The World Today* 43:6: 103–5 (June 1993).

Ukraine's apparent reluctance to accede to the START (Strategic Arms Reduction Talks) accords is not simply a matter of nuclear saber rattling. It reflects, rather, some major problems of Ukraine's political situation, both internal and external. Since 1992, there has been considerable resistance to the idea of unilateral nuclear disarmament without satisfactory international guarantees.

1167. Zyla, Roman Peter. "Ukraine's Nuclear Weapons Era: 1923–1996." M.A. thesis, University of Alberta (Canada), 1996. 123p.

Since the early days of nuclear research, Ukraine has participated in the development of the technology that would eventually lead to nuclear weapons. Since achieving independence in 1991, control over Ukraine's nuclear policy has moved not to Kyiv, but from Moscow to Washington. As during the Soviet era, Ukraine has been a secondary participant and not a leader in nuclear research and military strategic affairs.

NATO

1168. Bukkvoll, Tor. "Ukraine and NATO: The Politics of Soft Cooperation." *Security Dialogue* 28:3:363–74 (1997).

Since spring 1995, Ukraine's cooperation with NATO has expanded significantly. Ukraine at present fears Russian domination but not Russian intervention. By allying with the West, Ukraine might get a feeling of joining "the winning team" and, more important, balance against Russian pressure for reintegration. The author is associated with the Norwegian Military Academy in Oslo.

1169. Kuzio, Taras. "A Way with Words: Keeping Kiev Secure." *The World Today* 52:12:317–19 (December 1996).

Discussion about NATO's expansion into the former Soviet bloc now moves around the NATO-Ukraine-Russia triangle. It has increasingly become clear that if Ukraine is the "pivot" of European security, then NATO enlargement should take into consideration both Russian and Ukrainian security fears. Ukraine is probably the key country holding back the emergence of the Russian-led military bloc that could once again plunge Europe into a cold war.

1170. Lieven, Anatol. "Restraining NATO: Ukraine, Russia, and the West." *The Washington Quarterly* 20:4:55–77 (Autumn 1997).

As NATO prepares to expand to the borders of Ukraine, the nature and future of the Ukrainian state is becoming an issue of great importance to the West. The author covers several aspects of this problem: Western goals in Ukraine, Ukraine-Russian history, Ukrainians and Russians in contemporary Ukraine, ethnic and civic versions of Ukrainian nationalism, Ukrainian and Russian nationalism, and Russia's Kemalist potential. In conclusion, the author indicates that "Perceiving itself isolated from the West and threatened by its neighbors, Russia will develop a form of narrow, bitter, ethnic nationalism resembling that of the Ukrainian radical nationalists. In my view, for Russia to swing from its present mild and highly constricted 'imperialism' to such a form of nationalism would be no gain for Russia, for its neighbors, for Europe, or indeed for humanity—and it is precisely this outcome that would be risked by a misguided strategy of using Ukraine as a weapon against Russia" (p.75).

1171. Molchanov, Mikhail. "Ukraine Between Russia and NATO: Politics and Security." *The Ukrainian Review* 45:3:3–16 (Autumn 1998).

According to the author, Russian-Ukrainian relations bear directly upon European and global security. Molchanov discusses the issues connected with the situation of Crimea, Sevastopol, and the Black Sea Fleet; some attempts of Ukrainian politicians to keep Ukraine's status of a formally neutral, nonaligned state; the cooperation with NATO; and other issues. Dr. Molchanov is associated with the Institute of Peace at the University of Toronto.

1172. Skoczylas, Elehie Natalie. **Public Opinion in Ukraine 1992 to 1994.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Information Agency, Office of Research and Development, 1995. 38p.

In the first months of Ukrainian independence, the public mood was full of expectations that the country could build a political and economic state modeled on the successful systems in the West. This survey shows that the public has remained committed to privatization, receptive to foreign investments, and supportive of nonnuclear status. The public consistently prefers to have Crimea remain a part of Ukraine. Concern about an external attack increased markedly at the end of 1993 during debates on the removal of nuclear missiles, and it declined in 1994, when the January 1994 Trilateral Agreement assuaged public fears.

1173. Skoczylas, Elehie Natalie. **Ukraine: Public Opinion on NATO.** Kyiv: Democratic Initiatives Foundation, 1997. 28p.

The author, Vice President for International Development at QEV Analytics in Washington, D.C., is an expert in analyzing public opinion, presenting in the past assessments of opinion environments for President Clinton and Vice President Gore's meetings with President Kuchma in Washington (February 1996), President Clinton's visit to Ukraine (May 1995), and other important political events.

Survey data on public opinion about NATO contains too many unknowns, due, to a large extent, to the very high nonresponse rate, which is atypical of the public in Ukraine. Since independence, other surveys of public opinion show that Ukraine desires to maintain the territorial integrity of the country, supports private property, is wary of a market economy, and is aware that information about certain events and developments is insufficient.

Ms. Skoczylas is author of several other papers, e.g., "Contrast and Not a Clash Between Reality and Ideas in Ukraine: Political Portrait of Ukraine" (*Bulletin of the Scientific Research Center Democratic Initiative* 13: 34–40 1995. Published in Ukrainian and English). She also contributed several papers for the International Foundation for Election Systems in Washington, D.C.

1174. Wolczuk, Roman. "Ukraine in the Context of NATO Enlargement." *The Ukrainian Review* 44:3:3–23 (Autumn 1997).

NATO enlargement requires a substantial overview of Russian-Ukrainian and Europe/NATO-Ukrainian relations. The article is well documented with secondary sources.

Other Topics

1175. Potter, William, and Lucy Kerner. "The Soviet Military's Performance at Chernobyl." *Soviet Studies* 43:6: 10:27–1047 (1991).

Except in Soviet newspapers and journal accounts, very little has been written about the Soviet military activities at Chernobyl. The authors have the following objectives in this article: (1) to identify military forces active in the Chernobyl cleanup; (2) to examine how and when the commanders of major forces learned of the accident and arrived on the scene; (3) to

analyze the tasks performed; and (4) to determine how much was learned from this tragedy. The authors enumerate all military organizations and analyze their command structure, the role of chemical troops, the role of the air force, the engineer troops, and civil defense units. Deficiencies in the military's performance were for the most part "corrected" by removing individuals rather than by instituting changes in disaster preparedness training methods or revamping standard operating procedures for decision making.

1176. Semotiuk, Jaroslaw. **Ukrainian Military Medals: Orders, Crosses, Badges and Emblems.** Toronto: Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1991. 51p.

Brief descriptions with color illustrations of commemorative insignia, e.g., the Iron Cross of the Army of the Ukrainian National Republic or the Commemorative Military Cross of the Ukrainian Galician Army. There is a bibliography of selected articles published in Ukrainian, with some English titles.

International Relations

General Works

1177. Balmaceda, Margarita M. "The Role of the Western Soviet Successor States in the Russian-East European Relationship." In: *Post-Communist States in the World Community.* Ed. by William E. Ferry and Roger E. Kanet. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1998. pp. 160–76.

The author examines the role of Ukraine in the development of a new relationship between Russia and its former Warsaw Pact allies in Central Europe. This discussion starts with the description of the "Russian-Ukrainian Central European Security Triangle" that provides some insight into the type of policies Russia may employ in Central Europe. It is clear that a strong, independent, and economically viable Ukraine is an important element in the creation of a new security order in Europe. More specifically, the West should help Central Europe to help Ukraine.

1178. Bukkvoll, Tor. **Ukraine and European Security.** London: The Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1997. 129p. (Chatham House Papers).

Tor Bukkvoll is a Lecturer at the Norwegian Military Academy, and this monograph is one of very few books on Ukraine written by a Norwegian. The author discusses Ukraine's importance in European security in the first chapter, followed by a discussion of domestic threats to Ukrainian security within a realm of its democratization, civil-military relations, and center-periphery relations. Chapter three surveys ethnic mobilization and separatism. A detailed analysis of several Ukrainian parties and their goals is an important element of this chapter. Left-wing and inter-front parties demand "reunification" with the other former Soviet Republics, especially with Russia and Belarus. Chapter four discusses Ukrainian-Russian relations, indicating that Russia is not able to accept Ukrainian independence as a permanent feature.

1179. Hajda, Lubomyr A., ed. **Ukraine in the World: Studies in the International Relations and Security Structure of a Newly Independent State.** Cambridge: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, dist., 1998. 362p.

Edited by Dr. Lubomyr Hajda, Associate Director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and author of several studies about Ukraine (Wynar, nos. 449, 1016), this collection covers 14 contributions of noted scholars, specialists in international relations (most articles are separately annotated), and supporting documentation covering such items as "Treaty Between the Ukrainian Soviet Socialists Republic and

the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic" (November 19, 1990); "Agreement on the Creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States" (December 8, 1991); "Treaty Between the Polish Republic and Ukraine on Good-Neighborliness, Friendly Relations and Cooperation" (May 18, 1992); "Trilateral Statement by the Presidents of the United States, Russia, Ukraine" (January 14, 1994); "Treaty and Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership Between Ukraine and the Russian Federation" (May 31, 1991); and others. This collection appears also as volume 20 of the journal *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*.

1180. Kis, Theofil. **Nationhood, Statehood, and the International Status of the Ukrainian SSR/Ukraine.** Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa Press, 1989. 114p.

Dr. Kis contests the view that the Ukrainian SSR qualifies as a sovereign state. He argues that the juridical properties of statehood are delimited by the specific constitutional order of the USSR, which deprives all the Soviet republics of the necessary governmental domestic competence. The author concludes that Ukraine is a "non-state entity." A study now only of historical interest.

◆ **Reviews:** B. S. Kordan. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 31:3/4:385–86 (September–December 1989).

1181. Moroney, Jennifer D. P. "The Lack of Determinacy in Ukraine's Foreign and Security Policy." *The Ukrainian Review* 45:4:3–14 (Winter 1998).

The Ukrainian parliament is, at this writing, dually constrained in its ability to shape its own foreign and security policy. Internally, there are considerable differences in the ideologies and foreign policy goals of the major political parties in the *Rada*. Also, the executive and legislative branches do not, on the whole, work very well together. The purpose of this article is to explain Ukraine's lack of determinacy in foreign and security policies.

1182. Nas, Beata Kovacs. "Transnational Kindred and Ethnic Conflict: The Effects of Basic Bilateral Treaties on Domestic Minority Policies." Ph.D. diss., University of Maryland, College Park, 1996. 308p.

This dissertation analyzes the bilateral treaty process and its results on domestic policy and on opportunities of state elites to adopt certain minority policies. Under certain circumstances, a bilateral agreement between two states—one being a minority state and the other the minority's host state—affects the political opportunity/threat of the host state's governing elite, thereby also affecting that elite's ethnic interests of its governing elite. The author compares several case studies, including Ukraine-Hungary, Slovenia-Hungary, and Croatia-Hungary. Treaties in these cases did not promise much more than already existing minority policies provided.

1183. Pavliuk, Oleksandr. "Ukraine and Regional Cooperation in Central and Eastern Europe." *Security Dialogue* 28:3:347–61 (1997).

New challenges posed to countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) by the processes of their internal transformation, combined with their outward desire for full integration into the institutions of Europe, have raised many questions which have yet to receive comprehensive solutions. Will Ukraine consolidate its position as a legitimate and essential part of the region, or will it find itself politically and economically isolated, perhaps even thrown back into the Russian orbit? This article attempts to analyze the evolution of Ukraine's relationship with five CEE states—Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, and Romania and the Czech Republic. The author, at the time of this writing, was associated with the Institute of East-West Studies in New York.

1184. Shcherbak, Yuri. **The Strategic Role of Ukraine: Diplomatic Addresses and Lectures (1994–1997).** Cambridge: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, dist., 1998. 143p.

Dr. Shcherbak began his active political career in 1989 when he won a seat in the USSR Supreme Soviet, where he was a close associate of Dr. A. Sakharov. An eyewitness of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster, Dr. Shcherbak wrote the documentary novel *Chernobyl* that was also published in English in 1989. As a writer, Shcherbak is a well-known novelist who has authored 20 books of prose, plays, poetry, and essays. At the time of this writing, he was Ukrainian Ambassador in Washington, and this collection contains eleven lectures and speeches delivered during 1994–1997. Of special interest are his comments about the legal status of Sevastopol and problems of the Black Sea Fleet division and the position of Ukraine at the trilateral meeting of the ambassadors of Germany, Poland, and Ukraine to the United States in April 1996. An appendix notes the chronology of Ukraine-U.S. relations, 1989–1997.

1185. Zlenko, Anatoli. "The Foreign Policy of Ukraine: Its Formation and Stages of Development (On the Sixth Anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence of Ukraine)." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 53:3:189–220 (Fall 1997).

Anatoli Zlenko has a distinguished diplomatic career as Former Minister of Ukrainian Foreign Affairs, permanent representative of Ukraine in the United Nations, and, at the time of this writing, Ambassador of Ukraine to France. In this short essay, the author outlines the historical development of several stages of Ukrainian foreign policy, quoting a number of pertinent documents.

See also Charles F. Furtado's "Nationalism and Foreign Policy in Ukraine" (*Political Science Quarterly* 109:1:81–104 Spring 1994).

Contemporary Problems

1186. Andersen, Michael, and Wendy Feuell. "Ukraine: Cornered as the Curtain Closes." *Transitions* 6:3: 31–32 (March 1999).

President Leonid Kuchma has courted heads of state in Poland and Hungary, extracting promises of continuing economic ties. He believes that Ukraine's future is tied to the West and not to the unstable Russian economy. Many international investors still approach Ukraine as a smaller version of Russia, although the hryvnya's 30 percent fall was small compared to the ruble's collapse and subsequent hyperinflation.

1187. Bilinsky, Yaroslav. "Ukraine: The Multiple Challenges to Independence." *The Harriman Institute Forum* 7:1/2:27–31 (September–October 1993).

Almost a year and a half after the overwhelming independence referendum of December 1, 1991, Ukraine had multiple challenges. The obvious economic crisis has been compounded by internal economic instability and outside diplomatic and security pressures. Dr. Bilinsky, one of the best known authorities on contemporary Ukraine, discusses some of the recent events in this well-documented, brief article.

1188. Birch, Sarah. "In the Shadow of Moscow: Ukraine, Moldova, and the Baltic Republics." In: *Developments in Central and East European Politics.* Ed. by Stephen White, Judy Batt, and Paul Lewis. Basingstoke, England: Macmillan, 1998. pp. 59–80.

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 left the former Soviet Republics with a double challenge—simultaneous economic

and political reforms plus an additional task: the establishment of the institutional infrastructure of independent states. In contrast to Belarus, all five countries have managed to establish independent politics, but also have encountered significant obstacles to democratization as a result of defining the relationship between the state and the different ethnic groups that inhabit it. The author offers a historical background, description of events of the late 1980s and early 1990s, and analysis of current issues—with several statistical tables and a long list of references.

See also a related article pertaining to Ukraine: S. Birch's "From Soviet to Parliament in Ukraine: The Verkhovna Rada During 1992–94" (In: *The New Parliaments of Central and Eastern Europe*. D. M. Olson and P. Norton, eds. London: Frank Cass, 1996. pp. 213–43).

1189. Goncharenko, Alexander. "Ukraine: National Interests Between the CIS and the West." In: *Security Dilemmas in Russia and Eurasia*. Ed. by Roy Allison and Christoph Bluth. London: The Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1998. pp. 121–33.

The task of defining and articulating the national interest was to prove difficult for Ukraine. This process is in the development stage in spite of the fact that, for example, the first official version of the concept of national security for Ukraine was prepared by the state's National Security Council in 1993. At present, Ukraine has four major policy options in pursuing its national security at the international level: reliance on its own forces, membership of existing security alliances, the creation of a regional security structure, and neutrality. These options are not mutually exclusive.

1190. Kharchenko, Ihor, and Andriy Veselovsky. "Ukraine's Foreign Policy Strategy." In: *Towards a New Ukraine I: Ukraine and the New World Order, 1991–1996*. Ed. by T. Kis, I. Makaryk, and T. Weretelnyk. Ottawa, Ont.: Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Ottawa, 1997. pp. 95–102.

At present, the objectives of crucial importance are on the agenda of Ukraine's foreign policy. First, the development of foreign—mostly economic—relations that would assist in bringing about the market transformation of the Ukrainian economy. Second, more active participation in developing a new European security architecture.

1191. Kistersky, Leonid, and Serhii Pirozhkov. "Ukraine: Policy Analysis and Options." In: *Perceptions of Security: Public Opinion and Expert Assessments in Europe's New Democracies*. Ed. by Richard Smoke. Manchester, England: Manchester University Press, 1996. pp. 189–227.

Because Ukraine has not existed as a separate country for many centuries—it is impossible that after so long a time, the public could quickly form well-defined attitudes about a separate, independent Ukraine. A natural result is some public confusion. The foreign policy of Ukraine is, and will continue to be, aimed toward two fundamental goals. In the eastern and northern direction, Ukraine will seek to avoid any conflict with its powerful and ideologically aggressive neighbor. In the western direction, Ukraine will seek to establish as many strong links as possible.

See also several other studies of Kistersky: "Economic Reasons for the Political Crisis in Ukraine" (*The Brown Journal of Foreign Affairs* 1:1 n.p. Winter 1993–1994); L. Kistersky and S. Shenfield's "Security of Ukraine: Situation and Prospects" (*The Brown Journal of Foreign Affairs* 1:2:163–76 Spring 1994); and L. Kistersky, C. M. Soussan, and D. L. Cruise, eds. *Security in Eastern Europe: The Case of Ukraine* (Providence, R.I.: Brown University, 1994).

1192. Korotich, Vitaly. "The Ukraine Rising." *Foreign Policy* 85:73–82 (Winter 1991–1992).

At the time of this writing, Vitaly Korotych, a known Ukrainian poet, was a former Editor of the Soviet weeky *Ogonjok* and a Visiting Professor of Journalism at Boston University. With the presidential election and a referendum on independence scheduled for December 1, 1991, the fate of Ukraine was being loudly debated.

How "independent" should Ukraine actually be? What does this imply about the future of the political and economic relations with the republics of the old Soviet Union? Can Ukrainian nationalism remain a moderate force for positive change? These questions the author tries to answer with a brief outline of tragic Ukrainian history. He feels that even if Ukrainians find inspiration in the West, their economic interests and prospects for trade will continue to lie principally with the East—particularly with the former republics of the USSR.

See also Kathleen Mihalisko's "Ukrainians and Their Leaders at a Time of Crisis" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 2:31:54–62 July 30, 1993).

1193. Kuzio, Taras. "National Identity and Foreign Policy: The East Slavic Conundrum." In: *Contemporary Ukraine: Dynamics of Post-Soviet Transformation*. Ed. by T. Kuzio. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1998. pp. 221–44.

Events in all three East Slavic states prove to be very different in the first few years of the former USSR's existence. The Baltic states, Georgia, and Armenia, with very highly-developed national consciousness and state-making traditions, proclaimed their independence quite early. The second group of countries, such as Ukraine, Moldova, and Azerbaijan, whose national consciousness remained relatively high, followed the first group. However, nationalists elected to power in Moldova and Azerbaijan proved short lived and were removed. The third group of countries included the four Central Asian countries, Kazakhstan, and Belarus. These countries played minor roles within the dissident movements of the Breshnev era and possessed low national consciousness. They played largely passive roles in the disintegration of the USSR. Russia remained indifferent to the rest of the former Soviet republics. It was the only Soviet state not to declare independence from the USSR, and it declared itself the successor state of the Soviet Union.

The author discusses the myth of Russian nationalism as it is confused with Russian national identity, indicating that Russia still remains confused about its Soviet inheritance. All three East Slavic countries inherited specific problems along with national identities that were deformed to a greater or lesser degree. In the Ukrainian case, it inherited relatively favorable factors, allowing it to pursue a determined course toward constructing an independent state.

See also Stephen D. Shenfield's "Alternative Conceptions of Russian State Security and Their Implications for Russian Attitudes Towards Ukraine" (*Harriman Review* 9:1/2:142–47 Spring 1996), Anatoly M. Khasanov's *After the USSR: Ethnicity, Nationalism, and Politics in the Commonwealth of Independent States* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1995), Igor Kliamkin's "Russian Statehood, the CIS, and the Problem of Security" (In: *The Emergence of Russian Foreign Policy*. L. Aron and K. M. Jensen, eds. Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press, 1994), L. Kravchuk's *Our Goal—A Free Ukraine* (Kyiv: Globus, 1993), and Martha Brill Olcott's "Soviet Nationality Studies Between Past and Future" (In: *Beyond Soviet Studies*. D. Orlovsky, ed. Washington, D.C.: Woodrow Wilson Center Press and the John Hopkins University Press, 1995).

1194. Muravyev, Victor. "The Formation of Legal Ties Between the European Community and Ukraine." *The Ukrainian Review* 40:2:18–22 (Summer 1993).

A brief historical overview of direct legal relations between the European Community and Ukraine from 1991 to 1992. The author talks about several agreements, as for example, through the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. See also Perdita Frader's *The Post-Soviet States and the European Community* (London, 1992).

1195. Pedchenko, Volodymyr. "Ukraine's Delicate Balancing Act." *Transitions* 4:1:72–76 (June 1997).

Ukraine is fighting to retain its balance as a neutral state caught between NATO members to the West and Russia to the East. In February 1994, Ukraine became the first Commonwealth of Independent States country to enter NATO's Partnership for Peace. Since then, it participated extensively in alliance activities, taking part in military exercises in 1995 and 1996. Mr. Pedchenko has written extensively about NATO for the Ukrainian media.

1196. Prizel, Illya. "The Influence of Ethnicity on Foreign Policy: The Case of Ukraine." In: *National Identity and Ethnicity in Russia and the New States of Eurasia.* Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1994. pp. 103–28.

The discussion of Ukraine's ethnonationalism presents a unique problem. Ukraine is among the oldest nations in Europe. Nevertheless, Ukrainian nationalism is particularly hard to identify and classify, given the country's interrupted and tortured history. What makes the Ukrainian sense of identity particularly complex is the fact that successive generations of conquest managed to destroy Ukraine's political elite, or to thoroughly "denationalize" it. The development of foreign policy, especially toward powers that previously dominated the country, is a key ingredient of nation building. The author discusses the Ukrainian-Polish relations and the relationship between Ukraine and Russia.

1197. Prizel, Ilya. "Ukraine's Foreign Policy as an Instrument of National Building." In: *The Successor States to the USSR.* Ed. by John W. Blaney. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1995. pp. 196–207.

Ukraine is by no means a new nation, but rather an entity with a millennium-old history fortified by a distinct language, literature, folklore, and several short-lived bouts of national independence. Nevertheless, because of historical circumstances, Ukraine is starting with few national institutions and little in terms of "usable history" to ease its process of nation building. The differences between nationalists eager to launch a profound marketization of the economy and communists eager to preserve "Soviet power" in post-Ukraine precluded the use of the domestic agenda as a vehicle for the creation of a national identity. It was the sphere of foreign policy that afforded the new Ukrainian state the opportunity to launch the process of nation building. The author discusses several stages in Ukrainian foreign policy, with an attempt to create an international identity distinct from that of Russia.

1198. Rich, Vera. "An East Slavic Union?" *The World Today* 51:3:48–51 (March 1995).

In Ukraine as well as in Belarus, galloping inflation, the pace of economic and democratic reform, and the crippling dependence on Russian oil and gas, mean that both countries are potentially vulnerable to any revival of Russian expansionism. At present, Russia's leaders are basically opposed to absorbing Belarus. Although they would clearly not be unwilling to annul the 1954 "gift" of Crimea to Ukraine. As far as Ukraine as a whole is concerned, they seem

content, for the moment, with economic hegemony and "defending the rights" of the Russophone population in Eastern Ukraine and Crimea. See also National Institute for Strategic Studies' *Strategies for the Development of Ukraine: Contemporary Changes and Choices* (Kyiv: National Institute for Strategic Studies, 1994).

1199. Rumer, Eugene B. "Eurasia Letter: Will Ukraine Return to Russia?" *Foreign Policy* 96:129–44 (Fall 1994).

The author is a Senior Staff Member of the International Policy Department of the RAND Corporation and in 1994 was a part-time consultant for the Carnegie Center in Moscow. The author feels that Kuchma's election in July 1994 gives Ukraine a chance to start over and take on the challenge of internal reconstruction. But it is only a slim chance, and the odds are even less in Ukraine's favor than they were at the outset of its independence. If it continues on its present course, Ukraine will face the prospect of disintegration and loss of sovereignty.

1200. Tarasyuk, Borys. "Ukraine in the World." In: *Ukraine in the World: Studies in the International Relations and Security Structure of a Newly Independent State.* Ed. by Lubomyr A. Hajda. Cambridge: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, dist., 1998. pp. 9–15.

Written by Borys Tarasyuk, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Ukrainian government, this brief article provides a general overview of Ukrainian foreign policy since 1991.

1201. Tolstov, Serhiy, and Oleksandra Potekhin. "Ukrainian Foreign Policy, Public Opinion and Political Thought." *The Ukrainian Review* 44:4:3–27 (Winter 1997).

During 1995–1997, a number of substantial changes took place in the formulation and conduct of Ukrainian foreign policy. Agreements were signed with Russia, Romania, Poland, Belarus, and Moldova, and official interpretations were formulated pertaining to the charter on Distinctive Partnership Between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Ukraine, signed on July 9, 1997.

1202. Zlenko, Anatoli. "The Development of the Foreign Policy of Ukraine, 1991–1996." In: *Towards a New Ukraine I: Ukraine and the New World Order, 1991–1996.* Ed. by T. Kis, I. Makaryk, and T. Weretelnyk. Ottawa, Ont.: Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Ottawa, 1997. pp. 85–91.

As a young independent country, Ukraine has known neither old nor traditional allies or partners. Anatoli Zlenko, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Ukrainian government, states "We have just begun to write the history of Ukrainian foreign policy, taking directions from the expressed interests of Ukraine and from the ongoing realities of the international situation" (p. 85). The author enumerates all the important foreign policy trends and documents for the years 1991–1996.

See also Anatoli M. Zlenko's "The 50th Anniversary of the Organization of the United Nations. Light and Shadows" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 51:4:325–36 Winter 1995), and Petro Matiaszek's "Ukraine and the United Nations" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 50:4:390–96 Winter 1994).

Historical Studies

1203. Borowsky, Peter. "Germany's Ukrainian Policy During World War I and the Revolution of 1918–19." In: *German-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective.* Ed. by Hans-Joachim Torke and John-Paul Himka.

Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1994. pp. 84–94.

Dr. Borowsky provides a brief overview of historical works on this topic, indicating that the majority of historians and political scientists interpret the peace treaty signed on February 2, 1918, between the Central Powers and Ukraine, as being a "grain treaty": a treaty with the limited goal of securing for Germany and Austria-Hungary a supply of food and raw materials. According to the author, attempts of the German Foreign Office, even after military defeat in the West and the outbreak of the November Revolution in Germany, to rescue at least some part of their Eastern policy undermines the thesis that Germany's policy in Ukraine in 1918 was no more than a short-term improvised occupational policy.

1204. Hösch, Edgar. "Paul I and Ukraine." In: *Ukraine and Russia in Their Historical Encounter.* Ed. by Peter Potichnyj, et al. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 86–100.

The reign of Paul I (1796–1801) received little attention in the literature, especially in the context of Russo-Ukrainian Relations. Dr. Hösch, Professor of History at the University of Munich, offers a number of comments about this period, based on sources in several languages, primarily German, English, and Russian.

1205. Keenan, Edward. "Muscovite Perceptions of Other East Slavs Before 1654—An Agenda for Historians." In: *Ukraine and Russia in Their Historical Encounter.* Ed. by Peter Potichnyj, et al. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 20–38.

According to the author, Professor of History at Harvard University, the expectations generated by the commonly accepted notion of the shared East Slavic cultural development leading, in early modern times, to the "emergency" of the three fraternal nations is not correct. In fact, our historical sources seem to reveal a greater "cultural distance" between Muscovites and other East Slavs in 1600, for example, than was the case a century earlier or later.

1206. Pavliuk, Oleksandr. "Ukrainian-Polish Relations in Galicia in 1918–1919." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 23:1:1–23 (Summer 1998).

The author, a Docent at the University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy in Kyiv, provides a brief overview of existing literature on this subject, including a number of substantial works about the Ukrainian-Polish War in several languages, including Polish and Ukrainian. According to the author, the Galician Ukrainians showed that they were more willing to engage in a dialogue than the Poles, but they relied too much on the Entente's sense of justice and were not willing to sacrifice their regional interests in favor of the all-Ukrainian cause. Poles did not consider the Ukrainians to be equal partners and no political force in Poland could imagine Lviv as Ukrainian city.

1207. Pelenski, Jaroslaw. "The Contest for the Kievan Inheritance." In: *Ukraine and Russia in Their Historical Encounter.* Ed. by Peter Potichnyj, et al. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 3–19.

The contest for inheritance of Kyivan Rus´ has represented one of the oldest bones of contention in the history of Russian-Ukrainian cultural and political relations. Dr. Pelenski, Professor of History at the University of Iowa (Wynar, nos. 333–334, 345, 351, 462), indicates that the Galician-Volhynian principality is a more legitimate successor of the Kyivan Rus´ principality as compared to the principality of Suzdal-Vladimir.

1208. Potichnyj, Peter J., et al., eds. **Ukraine and Russia in Their Historical Encounter.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. 346p.

This is a collection of papers from the first conference on Ukrainian-Russian Relations held on October 8–9, 1981, in Hamilton, Ontario. Ten years later, proceedings of this conference were published by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. As it was pointed out by Mikhail Dmitriev, "It is important to bear in mind that the book in question consists of materials from the conference held in the early 1980s. Of course, today it reads differently than it would have ten years ago. But, on the other hand, the very obsolescence of some articles reveals the importance of the present situation. The attainment of Ukrainian state independence and the rise of completely new conditions for a Ukrainian-Russian dialogue enable us to see just what may be possible or even necessary to reject an aspiring toward an objective and impartial understanding of the history of conflicts and ties between the two countries" (p. 131).

There are a total of fifteen papers, with a list of contributors and their academic credentials. The volume opens with Professor Pritsak's interpretation of the difficulties inherent in the Ukrainian-Russian dialogue. The table of contents adequately describes the subject matter of this conference that unfortunately had little following in many other conferences conducted by Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian scholars. There are five parts of the proceedings: "History (Medieval, Early Modern, and Modern)," "Politics," "Culture and Religion," "Economy and Demography," "Conclusion," and a rather interesting appendix containing a letter of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn and a commentary by Jaroslaw Pelenski.

◆ **Reviews:** M. V. Dmitriev. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 35:1/2:131–47 (March–June 1993).

1209. Raeff, Marc. "Ukraine and Imperial Russia: Intellectual and Political Encounters from the Seventeenth to the Nineteenth Century." In: *Ukraine and Russia in Their Historical Encounter.* Ed. by Peter Potichnyj, et al. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 69–85.

The relations between Ukraine and Russia appear, at first glance, paradoxical. At the moment of Ukraine's subordination to Moscovite Russia, it was Ukraine that enjoyed and exercised a clear cultural predominance. Much later, in the nineteenth century, at the birth of modern national consciousness, Ukraine had the status of a peasant culture adjudged inferior and harshly repressed. Dr. Raeff, Professor of Slavic Studies emeritus at Columbia University and author of many publications about the intellectual history of Russia, explores in this article the *how* of this development.

1210. Reshetar, John S., Jr. "Ukrainian and Russian Perceptions of the Ukrainian Revolution." In: *Ukraine and Russia in Their Historical Encounter.* Ed. by Peter Potichnyj, et al. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 140–64.

Dr. Reshetar, Professor emeritus of Political Science at the University of Washington (Seattle), is an author of several monographs and articles pertaining to Ukraine (Wynar, nos. 304, 342, 570, 579–580, 753, 1051). In this article, he talks first about Ukrainian perceptions, starting with the ideology of the Society of Ukrainian Progressivists (TUP) in Petrograd. Most Russians perceived the Ukrainian Revolution either as something unreal, without substance or meaning, or as an undesirable temporary consequence of the Russian Revolution.

1211. Saunders, David. "Russia's Ukrainian Policy (1847–1905): A Demographic Approach." *European History Quarterly* 25:181–208 (1995).

Although for most of the first half of the nineteenth century Russian officials and the majority of educated Russians tended to approve of Ukrainian culture, in the second half of the century, the imperial authorities turned against it. The author enumerates these steps, starting with 1847 and the investigation of the Kyiv-based Kirillo-Methodian Society. The anti-Ukrainian edicts had several reasons, and the author discusses these in some detail. Although they were issued in part from the government's fear of Poles and Ukrainian intellectuals, they also stemmed from St. Petersburg's concern for the long-term cultural orientation of Ukrainians in general. The author is a Senior Lecturer of History at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne and has written extensively about Ukrainian history.

1212. Starr, Frederick, ed. **The Legacy of History in Russia and the New States of Eurasia. The International Politics of Eurasia.** Armonk, N.Y., and London: M. E. Sharpe, 1994. 313p. (The International Politics of Eurasia, vol. 1).

The first volume of a ten-volume series on the international relations of the post-Soviet successor states combining a number of studies of interest to scholars who study Ukrainian affairs. This volume has three parts: the first on Russia, the second on Ukraine and the Baltic states, and the third on Central Asia and Transcaucasia. In the first part, the most original and controversial essay in this collection is by Edward L. Keenan who discusses and challenges a number of alleged myths about the formation and expansion of the Russian states. He argues that the founders of Muscovy—Ivan III, Vasily III, and Ivan IV—did not regard themselves as successors to the Kyivan heritage and that they were not motivated by a desire to unite the East Slavs. According to this author, the so-called Third Rome theory is no more than a scholarly misinterpretation. Sergey Romanenko thinks that Russian nationalists created and idealized pre-Revolutionary Russia to justify their ideology and behavior. The pan-Slavist idea, according to this author, cannot resolve the interethnic conflicts because it is essentially imperialist and nationalist.

Three scholars, Zenon Kohut, Serhii M. Plokhy, and Yaroslav Bilinsky, contributed papers about Ukraine. Dr. Kohut discusses the problem of Ukrainian-Russian relations as the perception of history. Former Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk labeled "Russia's imperial disease" or "imperial thinking" as one of the essential factors in such relations. For most of modern history, the Russian point of view has been that Ukraine is part of Russia, historically, linguistically, culturally, and even spiritually. Even Solzhenitsyn's "Russia" also includes Ukraine. Disseminated not only in Russian academic circles but also through the educational system and the press, this idea was a dominant concept in the Russian Empire until the 1917–1921 Revolutions. Russian émigré historians brought this concept to Europe and North America, where it enjoys virtual canonicity. In placing the original Russian state in Ukraine, however, the traditional imperial scheme had difficulty accounting for the existence of Ukrainians. This political scheme was utilized in policy formulations and was the backdrop to banning all public use of the Ukrainian language (1863 and 1876). The conceptual breakthrough was made by Ukraine's most outstanding historian, Mykhailo Hrushevs'kyi. In his ten-volume *Isturiia Ukrainy-Rusy*, other monographs, and hundreds of source publications and articles, he rejected the traditional imperial Russian scheme and offered the alternate view that the history of Ukrainians begins with Kyivan Rus´.

Dr. Kohut discusses the narrow straitjacket of the Soviet-Ukrainian historians and the émigré contributions. He feels that

the emerging Ukrainian historical consciousness is still in an early stage of development and thus far has avoided anti-Russian or anti-Polish rhetoric, despite the fact that some of the historical themes could readily be used for such purposes.

In his article concentrating on Cossack traditions, Serhii M. Plokhy also agrees with Kohut. According to Yaroslav Bilinsky, Ukrainians consider independence as the only solution to Soviet-inspired genocide from which the Russians have purportedly benefited. Dr. Bilinsky believes that the last assimilation drive by the post-Stalin Soviet leadership was directly responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.
◆ **Reviews:** T. E. O'Connor. *Nationalities Papers* 24:1:126–27 (March 1996).

1213. Torke, Hans-Joachim. "The Unloved Alliance: Political Relations Between Muscovy and Ukraine in the Seventeenth Century." In: *Ukraine and Russia in Their Historical Encounter.* Ed. by Peter Potichnyj, et al. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 39–68.

Moscow's grip on Ukraine became stronger under the influence of the absolutist doctrine of the sovereign's exclusive power in the state. There was no longer peace for autonomous forces, and this meant the end not only of Ukraine's political autonomy, but also of her domineering intellectual influence on central Russia. However, before Ukraine was absorbed by Russian state centralism, it played an important role for the Czardom of Muscovy for almost seven decades, accelerating the latter's initiation into the modern era. In so doing, Ukraine tragically lost her significance. However, her actual "ruina" occurred, not after Khemelnytsky's death, but in the eighteenth century.

Ukrainian-Russian Relations

1214. Armstrong, John A. "Myth and History in the Evolution of Ukrainian Consciousness." In: *Ukraine and Russia in Their Historical Encounter.* Ed. by Peter Potichnyj, et al. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 125–39.

The social-science emphasis in myth and symbol implies new ways of looking at familiar data rather than the discovery of fresh bodies of evidence. This methodological approach, according to one of the best scholars of Ukrainian nationalism (Wynar, nos. 670, 717–718, 726), will supersede the critical approaches to Ukrainian national identity that prevailed for many decades following World War I.

1215. Bilinsky, Yaroslav. "Russian Foreign Policy in Search of a Nation." *Orbis* 41:4:642–53 (Fall 1997).

This is a review essay of Dr. Bilinsky, providing critical comments about several recently published books dealing with foreign relations, e.g., *Russian Foreign Policy: From Empire to Nation-State* by N. N. Petro and A. Z. Rubinstein (Longman, 1997. 347p.), *From Empire to Anarchy: Post-Communist Foreign Policy and International Relations* by M. Skak (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1996. 340p.), and *Ukrainian Nationalism in the 1990s: A Minority Faith* by A. Wilson (Cambridge University Press, 1996. 300p.). It is interesting to note that, according to the author, "Through Wilson's eyes Ukraine looks like a ripe plum ready to be picked by Russian policymakers who, he implies, watched from the sidelines as the country deteriorated after gaining independence in 1991" (p. 650).

Using this opportunity, one should also mention Dr. Bilinsky's essay, "Basic Factors in the Foreign Policy of Ukraine: The Impact of the Soviet Experience" (In: *The Legacy of History in Russia and the New States of Eurasia.* Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1994. pp. 171–91).

See also Vladimir G. Baranovskii and Eduard Shevarnadze's *In from the Cold War: Germany, Russia and the Future of Europe* (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1992. 321p.).

1216. Bilinsky, Yaroslav. "Ukraine, Russia, and the West: An Insecure Security Triangle." *Problems of Post-Communism* 44:1:27–34 (January–February 1997).

The author, a well-known expert on Ukrainian affairs (Wynar, nos. 451, 513–514, 548, 618, 696, 708, 715, 738, 739, 750, 755), explains the current situation in Ukraine, indicating that Ukraine may yet succumb to Russian pressures to join a new union. Moscow has its own reasons for provoking Kyiv but would likely be repelled by a NATO-backed Ukraine. Already strained in 1995, the Ukrainian-Russian-U.S. security triangle must be stabilized and strengthened, particularly in light of Moscow's recent reintegrationist pressures.

There are many articles covering the relations between Russia and Ukraine, and some of them we annotate in this section. Because of space limitations here are some additional examples: Jaroslav Martyniuk, "Ukrainian Independence and Territorial Integrity" (*RFI/RL Research Report* 1:13: 64–68 March 27, 1992); Dominique Arel and Valery Khmelko, "The Russian Factor and Territorial Polarization in Ukraine" (*Harriman Review* 9:1/2:133–37 Spring 1996); George M. Derluguian, "Ukraine and the Fourth Russian Empire" (*Harriman Review* 9:1/2:133–37 Spring 1996); Volodymyr Kulyk, "The Search of Post-Soviet Identity in Ukraine and Russia and Its Influence on the Relations Between the Ten States" (*Harriman Review* 9:1/2:16–27 Spring 1996); John W. R. Lepingwell, "Beyond Start: Ukrainian-Russian Negotiations" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 2:8: 46–58 February 19, 1993); David R. Marples, "Ukraine's Relations with Russia in the Contemporary Era" (*Harriman Review* 9:1/2: 103–12 Spring 1996).

1217. Bilinsky, Yaroslav. "Political Relations Between Russians and Ukrainians in the USSR: The 1970s and Beyond." In: *Ukraine and Russia in Their Historical Encounter.* Ed. by Peter Potichnyj, et al. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 165–200.

Political relations between Russians and Ukrainians reach back into the Middle Ages, and they are rather close in the last 350 years. The author, a retired Professor of Political Science of the University of Delaware, has written many books and articles dealing with Ukrainian affairs. In this article, he concentrates on the relations between Russian and Ukrainian dissenters. According to the author, there is cause for alarm in that most Russian nationalists, even among the dissenters, appear concerned about the restoration of the Russian Empire, which minimally should include Ukraine and Belarus. Bilinsky made an exception for Alexander Solzhenitsyn; but, as is now known, this outstanding Russian literary figure is also a very strong Russian nationalist.

1218. Bohachevsky-Chomiak, Martha. "Ukrainian and Russian Women: Cooperation and Conflict." In: *Ukraine and Russia in Their Historical Encounter.* Ed. by Peter Potichnyj, et al. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 101–24.

The author of the highly acclaimed monograph, *Feminists Despite Themselves: Women in Ukrainian Community Life, 1884–1939* (Wynar, no. 512), indicates that no Ukrainian and very few Russian women considered the "woman question" central to their interests. Slowly this has changed. The author discusses feminist organizations in both countries and their impact on social and political life.

1219. D'Anieri, Paul. "Dilemmas of Independence: Autonomy, Prosperity, and Sovereignty in Ukraine's Russia Policy." *Problems of Post-Communism* 44:1:16–26 (January–February 1997).

Ukraine must pursue an economically beneficial relationship with Russia—the very state that poses its primary security threat. Both Kravchuk and Kuchma have sought economic cooperation with Russia, but not through supranational institutions that might curb Ukraine's new-found sovereignty.

Dr. Paul D'Anieri is Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Kansas. The article contains sixty-five references to literature on this topic, including articles in newspapers.

1220. D'Anieri, Paul. "Interdependence and Sovereignty in the Ukrainian-Russian Relationship." *European Security* 4:4:603–21 (Winter 1995).

Ukraine is caught between two forces: the desire for political independence and the desire for economic prosperity. Many believe that the only hope for Ukraine to reform its economy and prosper lies in closer ties with Russia. Such ties, it is feared, would come at the cost of Ukraine's political independence.

Ukraine policies toward the Commonwealth of Independent States and trade and monetary cooperation yield important insight into how Ukraine is dealing with the acute dilemma it faces as a state which is economically dependent upon a neighbor from whom it perceives a significant security threat. Ukraine's emphasis on sovereignty is demonstrated by its refusal to join the CIS. The pattern established in the first three years will continue as long as the states are interdependent and have different aspirations for the political arrangement of the region. Russia's Chechen fiasco will likely heighten Ukrainian fear as well as Russian caution about Russia's role in the "near abroad," but it may also strengthen Russian nationalists. Either way, the politics of interdependence and sovereignty will continue to be the crux of the Ukrainian-Russian relationship.

See also John Morrison's "Pereyaslav and After: The Ukrainian-Russian Relationship" (*International Affairs* 69:4:677–703 1993).

1221. D'Anieri, Paul. "International Cooperation Among Unequal Partners: The Emergence of Bilateralism in the Former Soviet Union." *International Politics* 34:4:417–48 (December 1997).

Interdependence among the former Soviet states is high, and so is the incentive for economic cooperation. At the same time, non-Russian states fear Russian domination. The pattern that has emerged is one of noninstitutionalized cooperation, particularly bilateralism. Bilateralism has emerged not only among those who have most strongly resisted Russian assertiveness, such as Ukraine, but also among those who initially favored multilateral cooperation, such as Kazakhstan.

See also Jason Ellis's "The Ukrainian Dilemma and U.S. Foreign Policy" (*European Security* 3:251–80 1994) and John J. Mearsheimer's "The Case of Ukrainian Nuclear Deterrent" (*Foreign Affairs* 72:3: 50–66 1993). Both authors explain difficulties of Ukraine in connection with nuclear arms on her territory. The removal of nuclear arms improved (to some extent) the diplomatic position of Ukraine.

1222. D'Anieri, Paul. "Nationalism and International Politics: Identity and Sovereignty in the Russian-Ukrainian Conflict." *Nationalism and Ethnic Politics* 3:2:1–28 (Summer 1997).

International politics in the former Soviet Union are difficult to understand in terms of contemporary international relations theories, because these theories accord little role to nationalism, one of the most important factors in the region. This article uses a constructivist approach to examine the effects of national identity disputes on international politics. In the case of Ukraine and Russia, dispute over the two states' distinctiveness leads to a Ukrainian fixation on sovereignty, the main marker of identity in the international realm. The focus on sovereignty leads to policies unexplainable by conventional international relations theories.

There are a number of monographs on this topic, some of them are annotated separately: Roman Szporluk, ed. *The Influence of National Identity in Russia and the New States of Eurasia* (Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1994); Alexander Motyl, ed. *Post-Soviet Nations* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1992); Ian Bremmer and Ray Taras, eds. *Nations and Politics in the Soviet Successor States* (Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge University Press, 1993). Professor D'Anieri mentions studies dealing with nationalism in Ukrainian-Russian relations: Roman Szporluk's "Reflections on Ukraine After 1994: The Dilemmas of Nationhood" (*Harriman Review* pp. 1–9, March–May 1994), Roman Solchanyk's "Russia, Ukraine and Imperial Legacy" (*Post-Soviet Affairs* 9:4:337–65 1994), and Charles Furtalo Jr.'s "Nationalism and Foreign Policy in Ukraine" (*Political Science Quarterly* 109:1:81–104 1994).

1223. Derluguian, Georgi M., and Serge Cipko. "The Politics of Identity in a Russian Borderland Province: The Kuban Neo-Cossack Movement, 1989–1996." *Europe-Asia Studies* 49:8:1485–1500 (December 1997).

The contemporary Cossack revival since the turn of the 1990s has been one of the most fascinating and controversial socio-political phenomena of the immediate post-Soviet era. There is a mixed and intricate historical legacy of the region: it could have become Ukrainian, Russian, or presumably a new Slavonic (or even multiethnic) nation of free Cossacks. The main purpose of this study is to investigate all three possible options since they are adopted by different Cossack organizations. See also Barbara Skinner's "Identity Formation in the Russian Cossack Revival" (*Eastern-Asia Studies* 46:6:1017–37 1994) and Frank Sysyn's "The Reemergence of the Ukrainian Nation and Cossack Mythology" (*Social Research* 58:4:845–64 Winter 1991). Also, Serge Cipko's *Ukrainians in Russia: A Bibliographic and Statistical Guide* (Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1994).

1224. Dunlop, John B. "The 'Party of War' and the Russian Imperial Nationalism." *Problems of Post-Communism* 43:2:29–34 (March–April 1996).

The period from October through February 1995 witnessed the ascendancy of the so-called Russian "party of war" that included a number of prominent Russian figures, among them Nicolai Egorov, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Nationalities and Regional Affairs. They attempted to stop economic reform, and their attitude toward non-Russian nationalities, including Ukraine, was rather hostile. Boris Yeltsin resisted the hardliners, but many still remain in power today.

1225. Garnett, Sherman. "Russia's Illusory Ambitions." *Foreign Affairs* 76:2: 61–68 (March–April 1997).

The legacy of czarist and especially Soviet power continues to affect Russia's role in the world. Russia's neighbors are too familiar with that Russian tradition, and view current Russian actions through its

prism. Russia's foreign policy community continues to suffer from a failure to keep policy ends consistent with available means. This policy aims to build a foundation for restoring Russia as a great power beyond the "near abroad." If Russia chooses to strengthen ties with Belarus or Kazakstan, it will continue a model of integration unappealing to more independent states like Ukraine and Uzbekistan, thus encouraging their flight from the Commonwealth of Independent States. The author is a Senior Associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

1226. Garnett, Sherman W., and Rachel Lebenson. "Ukraine Joins the Fray. Will Peace Come to Trans-Dniestria?" *Problems of Post-Communism* 45:6: 22–31 (November–December 1998).

Russian, Ukrainian, and OSCE efforts to resolve the Trans-Dniestria conflict have produced a new multilateral approach to addressing conflicts in the former Soviet Union. This new framework is unlikely to be enough, however, unless the West supports it. See also Irina F. Selivanova's "Trans-Dniestria" (In: *U.S. and Russian Policymaking with Respect to the Use of Force.* Jeremy R. Azrael and Emil A. Payin, eds. Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND, 1996. pp. 57–73).

1227. Goble, Paul A. "Russia and Its Neighbors." *Foreign Policy* 90:79–88 (Spring 1993).

One of the problems facing Russia is not how they will survive economic reform, but rather whether they can accept the independence of the 14 other former Soviet republics as legitimate. The author indicates that the Russians have never before been forced to define precisely who is a Russian and what the proper limits of Russian territory should be. Russia has economic interests in ports, access to raw materials, transportation, communication, and plants where production is not yet duplicated by firms in the Russian Federation. Whenever Russians speak of protecting Russians in Ukraine with military force, Ukrainians will oppose it with a possible military confrontation. Enumerating several factors that will influence Russia and the West, the author concludes that Westerners must learn to adopt a balance-of-power approach in the region, backing weaker powers against stronger ones to discourage aggression.

1228. Hesli, Vicki L. "Public Support for the Devolution of Power in Ukraine: Regional Pattern." *Europe-Asia Studies* 47:1:91–121 (1995).

In this article, the author evaluates the degree to which perceptions of Russian-Ukrainian relations vary significantly by region within Ukraine. For some Ukrainians, Russian pressure for reunification is perceived as highly intimidating, and just as Stalin brought forth the notion of "capitalist encirclement" to justify state emergence policy, some Ukrainian leaders have put forward a discourse that implies a kind of Russian encirclement.

Geographical location, level of Russificiation, and level of industrialization are interrelated concepts in the Ukrainian setting, and each has its own bearing on variation of public opinion. Along with generalized pro-Russian or pro-Ukrainian sentiments, these concepts represent factors that are likely to remain fairly stable in the long term.

See also Ian Bremmer's "The Politics of Ethnicity: Russians in New Ukraine" (*Europe-Asia Studies* 46:2:261–83 1994) and John P. Robinson, et al., "Ethnonationalist and Political Attitudes Among Post-Soviet Youth: The Case of Russia and Ukraine" (*PS: Political Science and Politics* 26:3:516–21 1993).

1229. Kincade, William, and Natalie Melnyczuk. "Eurasia Letter: Unneighborly Neighbors." *Foreign Policy* 94:84–104 (Spring 1994).

In 1994, Russo-Ukrainian relations were in the state of crisis. There was Russia's fear about the implications of losing its protective empire and Ukraine's strategic fears about national survival. Ukraine fears that any security arrangement involving Russia is merely a weigh station on the road to its subjugation. Russia regards any of Ukraine's alliance with the other ex-Communist states—perhaps linked to NATO—as an anti-Russian coalition, unless it too is included. Ukraine would likely oppose such inclusion, since its goal is to balance Russia, not to join it. The authors discuss the situation with regard to nuclear disarmament, the Black Sea Fleet, and Crimea. They indicate that the scale of American interests in cooperating with Kyiv is not as great, but the maintenance of Ukrainian sovereignty is essential to the realization of broader interests shared by Moscow and Washington. William Kincade is Associate Professor of International Relations and Natalie Melnyczuk is Hurst Fellow at the School of International Service of the American University in Washington, D.C.

1230. Kuzio, Taras. "The Domestic Sources of Ukrainian Foreign Policy." In: *Towards a New Ukraine I: Ukraine and the New World Order, 1991–1996*. Ed. by T. Kis, I. Makaryk, and T. Weretelnyk. Ottawa, Ont.: Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Ottawa, 1997. pp. 29–48.

This paper is divided into seven sections. The first section deals with Ukraine's inherited economic and energy dependence on Russia and the former USSR. Sections two, three, and four discuss the Russian factor in Ukrainian foreign policy, the importance of foreign policy to nation building, and the impact of national identity and regionalism. The fifth and sixth sections round out this study by looking at civic groups, political parties, and public opinion. In the seventh section, Dr. Kuzio presents his conclusions, indicating that domestic influences on Ukrainian foreign policy are varied and multifaceted. These various influences prevent any abrupt or radical change in Ukraine's geopolitical position and foreign policy.

See also Ilya Prizel's "Ukraine Foreign Policy as an Instrument of Nation Building" (In: *The Successor States in the USSR*. J. W. Blancy, ed. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1995. pp. 196–207).

1231. Lestor, Jeremy. "Russian Political Attitudes to Ukrainian Independence." *Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics* 10:2:193–233 (June 1994).

Relations between Russia and Ukraine are fraught with tension and the potential for widespread conflict if not handled with great caution on both sides. The issues that separate the two nations are many and varied, including the ownership of the Black Sea Fleet, control over nuclear weapons, the constitutional status of Crimea, and the loyalty of large numbers of ethnic Russians living in Ukraine. From Ukraine's perspective, Russia appears to have been granted the status of legitimate successor of the Soviet Union, causing uncertainty and a sense of insecurity. See also John Morrison's "Pereyaslav and After: The Russian-Ukrainian Relationship" (*International Affairs* 69:4: 677–703 1993) and Roman Solchanyk's "The Politics of State Building: Center-Periphery Relations in Post-Soviet Ukraine" (*Europe-Asia Studies* 1:47–68 1994).

1232. Molchanov, Mikhail A. "Borders of Identity: Ukraine's Political and Cultural Significance for Russia." *Canadian Slavonic Papers—Revue Canadienne des Slavistes* 38:1/2: 177–93 (March–June 1996).

The newly established borders between the former Soviet republics remain essentially transparent. With each individual republic asserting its political autonomy and sociocultural identity against the Russian Order, Russia's own identity has eroded and

is far from being resolved. According to the author, "It is now rarely disputed that Kyivan Rus´ gave birth to three modern nationalities (Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian) with their separate languages, literatures, cultures" (p. 183). Several arguments follow to support this thesis indicating that the core of Russian national identity reveals itself to be essentially Ukrainian. In his conclusion, the author states: "From the beginning, Russian perceptions of Ukraine and Ukrainians was ambivalent. On the one hand, Russians were proud to dominate the empire and considered Ukrainians more like junior partners than equals. On the other hand, the traditional Russian attitude toward Ukrainian distinctiveness involved something resembling an inferiority complex which no amount of imperial grandeur could really conceal" (p. 189).

1233. Morrison, John. "Pereyaslav and After: The Russian-Ukrainian Relationship." *International Affairs* 69:4: 677–703 (1993).

Since the breakup of the Soviet Union in December 1991, two of the largest successor states, Russia and Ukraine, have been in conflict over a wide range of economic, political, and, most notably, security issues. The author examines this tension and its important implications for the Western world, from the historical perspective of Ukrainian feelings about the Pereyaslav agreement of 1654 and Russia's perceived "imperial thinking," as both states seek to establish political and legal rights as independent states. Ukraine's initial reluctance to see the CIS develop into a real post-Soviet economic community was based not only on its traditional suspicions of Moscow, but also on hopes of integrating its own economy into Western Europe. The Ukrainian view is that most of the problems between Kyiv and Moscow would quickly vanish if Russia would abandon "imperial thinking" and come to terms with Ukrainian independence.

1234. Porter, Bruce D., and Carol R. Saivetz. "The Once and Future Empire: Russia and the 'Near Abroad'." *The Washington Quarterly* 17:3:75–90 (1994).

The last several years have plainly shown that neither declarations of independence nor new international frontiers can possibly unravel the vast web of personal, economic, political, cultural, and military ties that bind the states of the former Soviet Union with Russia proper. See also Mikhail Dmitriev's "Ukraine and Russia" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 35:1/2:131–47 March–June 1993) which constitutes a large and critical review of *Ukraine and Russia in Their Historical Encounter* as well as a reply to this article by Serhii Plokhy, "Ukraine and Russia in Their Historical Encounter" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 35:3/4:335–44 September–December 1993).

1235. Rutland, Peter. "Search for Stability." *Transition* 1:10:20–22 (June 23, 1995).

The relationship between Russia and Ukraine will define the future pattern of Russia's relations with its neighbors and influence Western security policies for the twenty-first century.

1236. Shulman, Stephen. "Competing Versus Complementary Identities: Ukrainian-Russian Relations and the Loyalties of Russians in Ukraine." *Nationalities Papers* 26:4:615–32 (December 1998).

Large Russian populations must be integrated in the "near abroad" into new political communities where they now have minority status. The study is based on a questionnaire administered in the cities of Lviv and Donetsk during the fall and winter of 1994–1995. It discusses how Ukrainian citizens disagree on whether Ukrainian and Russian identities can be adopted simultaneously without tension. It also analyzes elite perceptions of the effect of Ukrainian foreign policy on the identities of Russian and Russified Ukrainians.

1237. Shulman, Stephen. "Cultures in Competition: Ukrainian Foreign Policy and the 'Cultural Threat' from Abroad." *Europe-Asia Studies* 50:2:287–303 (1998).

Russian-Ukrainian cultural competition at both domestic and international levels and attitudes toward cultural diffusion from abroad play an important role in the contemporary debate over the general character of foreign policy in Ukraine: whether Ukraine should primarily develop ties with the West or with the East.

1238. Solchanyk, Roman. "Russia, Ukraine and the Imperial Legacy." *Post-Soviet Affairs* 9:4:337–65 (1993).

Relations between the governments of Russia and Ukraine have been marked by tensions on many issues. Ukraine thinks that Moscow views the CIS as a weigh station toward reconstruction of a Russian-dominated empire. In spite of Yeltsin's repeated statements on the inviolability of the borders between the two countries, Kyiv still thinks that the Russian parliament and many influential Russian politicians view territorial claims as a trump card to be used against Ukraine. Other topics include the Black Sea Fleet and Sevastopol, foreign debt and assets of the former USSR, Western aid, monetary policy, oil and gas prices, and nuclear arms reduction.

1239. Solchanyk, Roman. "Ukraine, Russia, and the CIS." In: *Ukraine in the World: Studies in the International Relations and Security Structure of a Newly Independent State*. Ed. by Lubomyr A. Hajda. Cambridge: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, dist., 1998. pp. 19–43.

Dr. Solchanyk is a Senior Analyst at the RAND Corporation in Santa Monica and author of numerous studies pertaining to Ukrainian affairs (Wynar, nos. 451, 491, 533, 546, 708, 715, 732–734, 794, 862, 1015). Most discussions of contemporary Ukrainian-Russian relations have tended to focus on specific issues about each. Kyiv and Moscow have divergent opinions and viewpoints. Such issues are the fate of the Black Seat Fleet, Sevastopol and the question of the Crimea, and the role and function of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The study is well documented with references to the Ukrainian and foreign press.

1240. Solchanyk, Roman. "Ukraine, the (Former) Center, Russia and Russia." *Studies in Comparative Communism* 25:1:31–45 (March 1992).

How is it that Russian democrats, often assuming power as a result of their victory, suddenly changed their thinking about the role of Russia? For Ukrainians, this reality brought the new application for Russian-Ukrainian relations. Certainly, the Russian leadership will eventually have to come to terms with the fact that Ukraine can no longer be viewed as part of "Russia." In effect, this is tantamount to recognizing the loss of its great-power status. This status was projected through the center inasmuch as the Soviet Union and "Russia" were understood to be one and the same thing.

See also Kristian Gerner's "An Alternative to Moscow: Ancient Rus´, Modern Ukraine and Belorussia" (In: *Nationalism in the USSR: Problems of Nationalities*. Alexander Bon and Robert van Voren, eds. Amsterdam: Secondary World Center, 1989. pp. 68–86), Roman Szporluk's "The Ukraine and Russia" (In: *The Last Empire: Nationality and the Soviet Future*. Robert Conquest, ed. Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution Press, 1986. pp. 151–82), and Roman Solchanyk's "Ukraine and Russia: Before and After the Coup" (*Report on the USSR* 3:39:13–17 September 27, 1991).

1241. Tsepkalo, Valery V. "The Remaking of Eurasia." *Foreign Affairs* 77:2: 107–20 (March–April 1998).

Russia's post-Soviet orientation toward Europe and the West is in serious trouble. Western leaders' decision to expand NATO eastward without taking Moscow's objections into account has sidelined Russia on matters that affect its strategic interests. Relations between Ukraine and Russia will not only determine the destiny of other newly independent states but will show whether reintegration in Central Eurasia is a serious possibility. Ukraine is hardly the monolithic entity Westerners believe it to be. The Ukrainian people may have an independent history, but the present-day capital of Kyiv was, from the ninth through the twelfth centuries, the capital of Kyivan Rus´, the forerunner of the Russian state. Intermarriage has made it impossible to draw a sharp line between ethnic Ukrainians and ethnic Russians. There have been no serious conflicts between the two peoples. The author is Belarus's Ambassador to the United States.

See also Igor Torbakov's "A Rebirth of Ukrainian Geopolitics" (*Harriman Review* 9:1/5:138–41 Spring 1996).

1242. Tsipko, Alexander. "A New Russian Identity or Old Russia's Reintegration?" *Security Dialogue* 25:4:443–55 (1994).

In today's situation of integration-and-disintegration waves, we may speak with confidence only about the destinies of the former Soviet Baltic Republics. They did—and still do—manifest a strong political will to preserve their independence. The author, associated with the Gorbachev Foundation in Moscow, reviews the situation in all former Soviet republics. In 1991–1992 in Ukraine, the initiative belonged to nationalistically minded politicians, generally coming from the Western regions where they insisted on a quick divorce from Russia. Now, however, the victory is with politicians of the Kuchma-type, who reflect the reintegration sentiments of the Southern and Eastern regions where the overwhelming majority of the population, including the ethnic Ukrainians, speak Russian and have preserved their identification with the former Soviet Union.

1243. Velychenko, Stephen. "Perestroika and Interpretation of Russian-Ukrainian Relations (1985–1990)." *Journal of Soviet Nationalities* 2:2: 35–51 (Summer 1991).

Official Soviet accounts asserted that the three Eastern Slavic nations evolved from a proto "old Russian nation" whose unity was shattered in the thirteenth century by the Mongol invasion. Under Gorbachev, Russian culture began to "de-Stalinize," including debate over Russian national identity. Some Russian intellectuals also questioned the official treatment of relations between Russians and non-Russians. By the end of 1990, even the official *Ukrainskyi istorychnyi zhurnal* at last began to publish "reformist" opinions. Thus, by 1990, historiography was slightly liberalized and pre-Stalinist interpretations were tolerated, but state control had not been seriously threatened. See also the author's "Will Restructuring Change the Past?" (In: *Echoes of Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine*. Romana M. Bahry, ed. North York, Ont.: Captus University Publications, 1990. pp. 40–50).

1244. Von Hagen, Mark. "People, Nations, and Identities: The Russian-Ukrainian Encounter." *Harriman Review* 9:1/2: 1–148 (Spring 1996).

Dr. Mark Von Hagen wrote an introduction to the entire issue of the *Harriman Review* devoted to the Russian-Ukraine encounter since the end of the Soviet Union. The following papers are presented under four subject headings: *National Identities in Religion, Education, Culture*—Catherine Wanner's "Historical Narratives, Personal Narratives: Ethnographic Perspectives on Nationness in Post-Soviet Ukraine," Volodymyr Kulyk's "The Search for Post-Soviet Identities in Ukraine and Russia and Its Impact on Relations Between the Two States," Valery Petrochenko's "Common Cultural Heritage:

A Basis for Establishing New Relations Between Ukraine and Russia," Serhii Plokhy's "Kyiv vs. Moscow: The Autocephalous Movement in Independent Ukraine," and Jose Casanova's "Incipient Religious Denominationalism in Ukraine and Its Effect on Ukrainian-Russian Relations," *Political Attitudes and Identities*—Mikhail A. Molchanov's "Political Culture in Transitions from Authoritarian Rule: The Post-Soviet Case," and Zenovia A. Sochor's "No Middle Ground? On the Difficulties of Crafting a Political Consensus in Ukraine," *Ukraine and Russia and Their National Minorities*—Volodymyr Yevtukh's "Ukraine's Ethnic Minorities: Between Politics and Reality," Ian Bremmer's "How Russian the Russians? New Minorities in the Post-Soviet Regions," Serge Cipko's "The Second Revival: Russia's Ukrainian Minority as an Emerging Factor in Eurasian Politics," Dominique Arel and Valeri Khmelko's "The Russian Factor and Territorial Polarization in Ukraine," and M. N. Guboglo's "The Disintegration and Synthesis of Identity in Post-Soviet Space and Time (The Case of Ukraine)," *Ukraine and Russia on the World Stage: International Relations*—David R. Marple's "Ukraine's Relations with Russia in the Contemporary Era," John Joworsky's "Civil-Military Relations in Russia and Ukraine," Oleksiy Haran's "Between Russia and the West: Domestic Factors of Ukraine's Foreign Policy," Olga Alexandrova's "Ukraine and Russia in the European Security System: Perceptions and Reality," Pavlo Zhovnirenko's "The Problem of Security in Ukrainian-Russian Relations: A Search for Common Interests," Georgi M. Derluguian's "Ukraine and the Fourth Russian Empire," Igor Torbakov's "A Rebirth of Ukrainian Geopolitics," Stephen D. Shenfield's "Alternative Conceptions of Russian State Identity and Their Implications for Russian Attitudes Towards Ukraine," and Hermann Clement's "Ukraine: Causes and Consequences of Economic Ties with Russia and Their Influence on Relations Between the Two States."

1245. Webber, Mark. **The International Politics of Russia and the Successor States.** Manchester, England: University Press, 1996. 366p.

In textbook form, the author explores both relations between the states themselves and between the states and other countries. The topic of Ukraine and Ukrainian international politics is somewhat simplified and is discussed in several places. A short quotation will suffice: "Ukraine was poised to become the trailblazer. It shared with the countries of the region a common cultural inheritance stemming from incorporation in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Habsburg Empire, an economic interdependence cultivated by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), military compatibilities fostered by the Warsaw Treaty Organisation [sic] (WTO), and perhaps above all, a mutual suspicion of Russia" (p. 113).

Speaking about Russian-Ukrainian relations, there are a number of scholarly articles on this topic. For example: Stephen Velychenko's "Perestroika and Interpretation of Russian-Ukrainian Relations" (*Journal of Soviet Nationalities* 2:2:35–51 Summer 1991), Adrian Karatnycky's "The Ukrainian Factor" (*Foreign Affairs* 71:3:90–107 Summer 1992), and John Morrison's "Pereyaslav and After. The Russian-Ukrainian Relationship" (*International Affairs* 69:4:677–707 1993).

Ukrainian-Polish Relations

1246. Brzezinski, Ian J. "Polish-Ukrainian Relations: Europe's Neglected Strategic Axis." *Survival* 35:3:26–37 (Autumn 1993).

Ukraine's former President Leonid Kravchuk has described Poland as his nation's "gateway to the West." Poland is not only the principal route for Ukrainian exports to

Western markets, particularly Germany, it is itself an additional and lucrative market to Ukraine. Poland is also central to Ukraine's security, and consequently close relations with Poland are an important source of leverage for promoting Ukraine's economic, political, and security integration with the West. From Warsaw's perspective, Ukraine presents both risks and opportunities. Political and economic failure in Ukraine can unleash a potentially uncontrollable influx of refugees. In the worst-case scenario, political and economic failure in Ukraine could lead to its reintegration into Russia; this is likely to involve some form of regional conflict. Hence, Poland would once again find itself along side an imperial Russia. At the same time, Ukraine is rich in resources and it could be an inexpensive source of raw materials and industrial products.

1247. Burant, Stephen R. "International Relations in the Regional Context: Poland and Its Eastern Neighbours—Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine." *Europe-Asia Studies* 45:3:395–418 (1993).

The author provides a brief historical overview of the relationship between Poland and three of its neighbors from the fourteenth to the mid-twentieth century. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Warsaw and Kyiv moved quietly to cement their military and political relations. On the political side, Poland and Ukraine signed several accords, including agreements on border crossing, road transport, and economic and scientific cooperation. Ukraine's concern to maintain balance of power against Russia, its strategic importance to Poland, and the quest of members of the elite in both countries for reconciliation have all played a role in pushing the two countries toward amicable relations. The article is well documented with sources in several languages, including Polish and Ukrainian. See also the author's (with Zubek Voytek) "Eastern Europe's Old Memories and New Realities: Resurrecting the Polish-Lithuanian Union" (*East European Politics and Societies* 7:2:370–93 Spring 1993).

◆ **Reviews:** K. Hartmann. "Polens Ostpolitik und die Ukraine." *Osteuropa* 45:10:946–62 (October 1995).

1248. Hann, Chris. "Postsocialist Nationalism: Rediscovering the Past in Southeast Poland." *Slavic Review* 57:4:840–63 (Winter 1998).

The focus of this article is limited to Poland and to one part of the Ukrainian minority there. The author provides a good overview of existing literature on the Ukrainian minority. Several items should be mentioned: Chris Hann's "Ethnicity in the New Civil Society: Lemko-Ukrainians in Poland" (In: *Beyond Borders: Remaking Cultural Identities in the New East and Central Europe*. Laszlo Kurti and Juliet Langman, eds. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1975), and Pawel Korzec's "The Ukrainian Problem in Interwar Poland" (In: *Ethnic Groups in International Relations*. Paul Smith, ed. Aldershot, 1991). See also "Ukrainian-Polish Relations," pp. 215–16 in *Ukraine: A Bibliographic Guide* by Bohdan S. Wynar (1990). Of special interest is Hann's chapter "In the Past in the Present: Greek Catholic Ukrainians in Przemyšl," as well as his bibliography of books published in Polish.

1249. Kreutz, Andrej. "Polish-Ukrainian Dilemmas: A Difficult Partnership." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 39:1/2: 209–22 (March–June 1997).

Poland and Ukraine, the two largest countries in Central and Eastern Europe, are located between Germany and Russia, and this fact makes them crucially important for the peace and security of the continent. It seems that the present situation which came into being after the Soviet collapse in the 1989–1991 period is probably the first real opportunity since the fourteenth or even thirteenth century for an equal and mutually beneficial cooperation or even partnership between the Polish and Ukrainian people.

1250. Pakulski, Jan. "Poland and Ukraine: Elite Transformations and Prospects for Democracy." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 20:1/2:195–208 (Summer–Winter 1995).

Based on the foundation of elite theory, this article asserts that political developments depend primarily on elite configurations. Pakulski draws comparisons between Ukraine and its neighboring Poland in his assessment of recent developments and future prospects for the two countries. He states that the ideological unity of the Communist elites had never been monolithic and that by the end of the 1980s it was clearly weakening. This erosion of ideological unity has always been more intense in the Soviet-dominated Ukraine than in Poland, but the current Ukrainian national elite is deeply divided. Ukraine's declaration of independence occurred only after stormy debates among Communist leaders about the wisdom of taking the nationalist route or remaining within the U.S.S.R. as a "sovereign republic." Voters in the Ukrainian-speaking Western half of the country supported incumbent president Kravchuk, who masterminded the Communist elites' appropriation of the independence agenda in 1991. Voters in the predominantly Russian-speaking Eastern and Southern areas opted for Leonid Kuchma. Pakulski concludes that the future of Polish-Ukrainian relations must be carefully attended to because both countries are vulnerable, although to different degrees. On this topic, see also Marko Bojcun's "The Ukrainian Parliamentary Elections in March–April 1994" (*Europe-Asia Studies* 47:2: 229–49 March 1995).

1251. "Polish-Ukrainian Relations Today and in the Future: Round Table." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 20:1/2: 209–18 (Summer–Winter 1995).

There are four participants in this round table: Dr. Marko Bojcun (University of North London), Academician Iaroslav Isaievych (National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine), Professor Jan Pakulski (University of Tasmania), and Professor emeritus Jerzy Zubrzycki (Australian National University). In essence, countries of East Central Europe, notably Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and, to a lesser extent, Slovakia, which also continues to fear the reassertion of Russia's influence, began to see Ukraine as a buffer. While silently recognized, this view is publicly unacknowledged.

Ukrainian-German Relations

1252. Armstrong, John A. "Ukraine: Colony or Partner?" In: *German-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective*. Ed. by Hans-Joachim Torke and John-Paul Himka. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1994. pp. 187–99.

Written by a noted authority on Ukrainian nationalism, Dr. Armstrong discusses the relationship between the nations that are governed by both geopolitical and ideological considerations. According to the author, throughout the 1917–1944 period, observers were fascinated by the geopolitical potential of the Ukrainian territory. Those goals were predominantly economic and strategic. Although Ukrainian reaction to German policies was far from passive, fragile Ukrainian political and economic organizations could not develop to the point at which they could act as partners of the German military machine.

1253. Bilinsky, Yaroslav. "Germany, Western Europe, and Ukraine After World War II." In: *German-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective*. Ed. by Hans-Joachim Torke and John-Paul Himka. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1994. pp. 200–230.

The objective of this paper is to document bilateral relations between the two Germanies and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic after World War II, and secondarily, to cover relations between the United Kingdom and Ukraine, and France and the Ukrainian Republic. The picture, as Dr. Bilinsky pointed out in his conclusions, is a mixed one. This is especially true of Ukrainian-West European relations, and, probably even between Ukraine and Germany since December 1, 1991. Correct and prompt recognition by Germany, France, and the United Kingdom and two state visits of President Kravchuk to Bonn and then to Paris, are on the positive side. On the negative side are concerns about whether Ukraine would really forego nuclear arms, concerns about Ukraine repaying its share of the old Soviet debt, and concerns about Ukrainian economic relations and political stability. This article was obviously written before 1994, but some conclusions are still valid today.

1254. Hunchak, Taras. "OUN-German Relations, 1941–5." In: *German-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective*. Ed. by Hans-Joachim Torke and John-Paul Himka. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1994. pp. 178–86.

This brief overview is prepared by a well-known scholar of the older generation (Wynar, nos. 568, 592, 596–597, 691, 1029). In their preparation for the forthcoming confrontation between the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany, both factions of the OUN faced the future with hope, but also with a sense of foreboding. The activities of both factions of the OUN are described in some detail. The OUN was a vibrant force which played a most important role in the Ukrainian Resistance Movement against the German occupation.

1255. Kosyk, Wolodymyr. "Germany and the Act of June 30, 1941." *The Ukrainian Review* 39:3:14–26 (Autumn 1991).

This article is about the German position toward the proclamation of the establishment of an independent Ukrainian state on June 30, 1941. This is a rather popularly written account of historical events, citing many German sources. The author presents this event from the point of view of OUN-B (Bandera faction). See also his article "Problems of the History of the OUN and UPA" (*The Ukrainian Review* 40:1:24–32 Spring 1993), where the author discusses the availability of source materials covering the organization of Ukrainian nationalists (Bandera faction/and UPA [Ukrainian Insurgent Army]). There is also a collection of German documents edited by Dr. Kosyk entitled *The Third Reich and the Ukrainian Question 1934–1944* (London: Ukrainian Central Information Service, 1991. 175p.), describing 125 items.

1256. Kosyk, Wolodymyr. **The Third Reich and Ukraine.** Transl. by Irene Rudnytzky. New York: Peter Lang, 1993. 669p. (Studies in Modern European History, vol. 8).

Dr. Kosyk, who at present resides in France, studied Ukrainian history for many years. (For his earlier works consult Wynar, nos. 555, 570, 592, 597, 628, 655, 670). In 1985, the original edition appeared in German, *Das Dritte Reich und die Ukrainische Frage: Dokumente, 1934–1944* (Munich, 1985), covering the same topic. The purpose of this book is "to reconstruct the policies of the Reich on the Ukrainian question and the occupation of Ukraine, against the backdrop of the general policies of Hitler regarding Eastern Europe" (p. xiv). First the author briefly discusses political developments in Eastern and Central Europe on the eve of World War II. The bulk of the volume is used to analyze Germany's implementation of the *Lebensraum* policy in Ukraine, which meant Germanic colonization and the acquisition of "land without people." As pointed out by Professor Kamenetsky, "the most valuable contribution of this book is Kosyk's presentation

and documentation of the growing spirit of Ukrainian national independence under the Nazi occupation" (p. 273). The author describes the activities of OUN-B and OUN-M, the UNR State Center, and the Polis´ka Sich led by Taras Bulba-Borovets. One should question the author's classification of Alfred Rosenberg as one of the Nazi leaders who were anti-imperialistic, moderate, and "more or less favorable to the independence of peoples" (pp. 444–45). The author also indicates that Roosevelt "admired Stalin and the Russians and did not see anything improper in dividing with them the spoils of victory not only in Europe but also in the rest of the world" (p. 378). This is questionable. Kosyk also omits, for all practical purposes, the Nazis' most atrocious policy, the Final Solution. This is discussed too briefly, according to Wendy Lower of American University. The study is supported by an impressive array of sources from several archives, and in the appendix, there are nearly 200 documents, abridged and translated by Kosyk. As Professor Lower indicates, "Notwithstanding some of Kosyk's uncritical generalizations about Ukrainian nationalism, minimization of Ukrainian collaboration and factual errors, his political history is a good starting point for scholars who are pursuing the German sources on this topic" (p. 400).

◆ **Reviews:** I. Kamenetsky. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1–2 (Summer–Winter 1996). W. M. Lower. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 19:3/4:397–400 (December 1993).

1257. Krawchenko, Bohdan. "Soviet Ukraine and Germany, 1920–39." In: *German-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective.* Ed. by Hans-Joachim Torke and John-Paul Himka. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1994. pp. 110–25.

The study of the foreign relations of the Soviet Ukraine has generated little interest, and Soviet Ukraine-German relations are no exception. Neglected in Soviet scholarship, there is not a single Western study which deals with the republic's relations with another state. The author, a well-known scholar (Wynar, nos. 128, 146, 523, 640, 645, 750, 1011, 1012–1013) provides a brief overview of Soviet Ukraine and Germany before the Treaty of Rapallo, examines economic ties after Rapallo, and follows with discussion of cultural and educational ties during the 1920s and relations during the 1930s.

1258. Stojko, Wolodymyr. "The Major Powers and the Ukrainian National Cause on the Eve of and During the Second World War." *Ukrainian Quarterly* 53:1/2:16–28 (Spring–Summer 1997).

On the eve of the Second World War, Ukraine was still perceived by many governments in the West as part of the Russian or Polish problem. After Ukraine and Slovakia gained autonomy (November 22, 1938), the Ukrainian question received considerable attention. The author discusses why Hitler viewed Ukraine as a major part of his policy of Lebensraum, a territory for massive German colonization. The article contains numerous references to published sources. See also the author's "Ukraine in the Second World War" (*The Ukrainian Quarterly* 51:2/3:117–24 Summer–Fall 1995).

1259. Torke, Hans-Joachim, and John-Paul Himka, eds. **German-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta and University of Toronto, 1994. 238p.

This volume contains fourteen articles that were originally presented as papers at an international conference devoted to the history of German-Ukrainian relations held in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, October 13–17, 1986. Several papers have been updated by their authors. Four essays deal with the period before World War I. Edgar Hösch

describes the impression that Ukraine made on Dietrich Christoph von Rommel, a Visiting Professor at the University of Kharkiv from 1811 to 1814. Detlef Brandes discusses the Mennonite farmers in Southern Ukraine, and Andreas Kappeler provides a survey of the same topic for the later period.

The period of World War I and afterward is covered by four papers: "Hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky and Germany (1917–1918) as Reflected in his Memoirs" by Jaroslaw Pelenski, "Germany's Ukrainian Policy During World War I and the Revolution of 1918–1919" by Peter Borowsky, "German Colonization Plans in Ukraine During World Wars I and II" by Ihor Kamenetsky, and "Soviet Ukraine and Germany, 1920–39" by Bohdan Krawchenko.

Four contributions focus on World War II: "The New Agrarian Order in Ukraine, 1941–2: Sources and Considerations" by Ralf Bartoleit, "Ukrainians in the Armed Forces of the Reich: The 14th *Waffen* Grenadier Division of the SS" by Wolfdieter Bihl, "The Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and the German Authorities" by Peter J. Potichnyj, and "OUN-German Relations, 1941–5" by Taras Hunczak.

Two essays conclude the volume: "Ukraine: Colony or Partner?" by John A. Armstrong, and "Germany, Western Europe, and Ukraine After World War II" by Yaroslav Bilinsky.

As it was indicated by Professor Berkhoff: "It is hoped that this collection will attract other scholars to the topic. One could argue that the prospects are good because Ukraine's and Russia's archives have opened up. But it remains to be seen how many serious studies will appear, for few North American and Ukrainian historians of modern Eastern Europe are able to read German, and few German scholars are able to read Ukrainian. It is one more reason to appreciate this important contribution to the study of German-Ukrainian relations" (p. 270).

It should also be noted that a classical work on German-Ukrainian relations originally published in 1941, was recently reprinted: Dmytro Doroschenko's *Die Ukraine und Deutschland: Neun Jahrhunderte Deutsch-Ukrainischer Beziehungen* (Munich: Ukrainsche Freie Universität, 1994. 299p.).

Frank Golczewski's "Deutschland Ukraine-Politik 1918–1926" (*Nationalities Papers* 24:2:287–301 June 1996 and 25:2:285–99 June 1997) provides a comprehensive overview of the not-always-consistent relationship between Ukraine and Germany during World War I and in after-war years. The study is well documented with Ukrainian and German sources.

◆ **Reviews:** K. C. Berkhoff. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:268–70 (Summer–Winter 1996). R. N. North. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 34:1/2:299–300 (March–June 1994).

Ukrainian Relations with U.S. and Canada

1260. Brzezinski, Zbigniew. "Ukraine's Critical Role in the Post-Soviet Space." In: *Ukraine in the World: Studies in the International Relations and Security Structure of a Newly Independent State.* Ed. by Lubomyr A. Hajda. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., Harvard University, 1998. pp. 3–8.

This introductory article, a revision and abridgment of a speech delivered by the author at a 1996 conference in Washington, discusses the emergence of a strategic partnership between the United States and Ukraine, indicating that it is very important to try to give it as much substance as possible. See also Dimitri K. Simes's "American and the Post-Soviet Republics" (*Foreign Affairs* 71:3:73–89 Summer 1992).

There are a number of agreements and legal treaties between Ukraine and the United States and they are listed in permanent documents of the United States. A few examples of such documents: United States Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. *Convention Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Ukraine for the Avoidance of Double Taxation . . .* (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1994. 50p.); United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. *Treaty Between the United States of America and Ukraine Concerning the Encouragement of Reciprocal Protection of Investment . . .* (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1994. 18p.); United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. Subcommittee on European Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations. (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1993. 62p.).

1261. Garnett, Sherman. "U.S.-Ukrainian Relations: Past, Present and Future." In: *Ukraine in the World: Studies in the International Relations and Security Structure of a Newly Independent State.* Ed. by Lubomyr A. Hajda. Cambridge: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, dist., 1998. pp. 103–24.

Dr. Sherman Garnett is Senior Associate for Russia, Ukraine, and Poland at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Ukraine presents the United States with a special challenge of more clearly defining its role in a new Eastern and Central Europe. For the United States, the question remains how best to protect its overarching security interests—in nuclear issues, in the moderation and transformation of Russian power, in Ukrainian independence, and in regional stability. The author has argued that these interests can be best protected by a new engagement in Ukraine and the region as a whole.

See also Dick Clark, ed. *Russia, Ukraine, the Caucasus and the U.S. Response: Fourteenth Conference, January 12–17, 1994.* (Queenstown, Md.: Aspen Institute, 1994. 46p.).

1262. Obukhov, Alexei. "The U.S. President's State Visit to the Soviet Union." *International Affairs* (Moscow) 10:75–78 (October 1991).

When on the evening of August 1, 1991, President George Bush left Kyiv after completing his visit to the Soviet Union, the Voice of America held a discussion on the relationship between the U.S. administration, on one hand, and the Soviet republics and central authority, on the other. This visit had a very negative effect in Ukraine, especially Bush's Kyiv speech. "He was lecturing Ukrainians, who so far have proved that it's only by democratic and peaceful means that they can win independence and freedom. . . . I see that as a belated move or a certain lack of knowledge of developments in the Ukraine. . . ." (Leon Aron, a participant in the discussion, p. 76).

1263. Popadiuk, Roman. "U.S.-Ukrainian Relations: The Beginning Steps." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 53:1/2:5–14 (Spring–Summer 1997).

This essay, prepared by the first ambassador to Ukraine, examines the beginning stages of the U.S.-Ukrainian relationship, focusing on the issue of Ukrainian independence and the first years of bilateral contacts. Mr. Popadiuk briefly discusses the nuclear weapons issue as the one that overshadowed all others and that was common to both the Bush and Clinton administrations.

1264. Trofimenko, Henry. "The End of the Cold War, Not History." *The Washington Quarterly* 13:2:21–35 (Spring 1990).

The author, a Chief Analyst at the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies in Moscow, enumerates factors that contributed to significant changes in Soviet-American relations. The national problem in the Soviet Union is, according to this author, on a back burner.

1264a. United States of America, Department of State. **Agreement Between the United States of America and Ukraine Signed at Washington, May 6, 1992.** Washington, D.C.: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1992. 9p. (Treaties and Other International Acts Series, no. 11475).

A text in English and Ukrainian of the investment incentive agreement between the United States and Ukraine. Several similar documents published by the government are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office. The *Monthly Catalog* should be consulted for such publications.

1265. Woehrel, Steven. "Ukraine: Current Issues and U.S. Policy." In: *Post-Soviet Policy Perspectives.* Ed. by Alexei D. Voskressenski. Commack, N.Y.: Nova Science Publishers, 1997. pp. 99–122.

After Ukraine's independence, the United States was faced with the question of how to balance its relationships between Russia and Ukraine. Some advocated relations with Russia, noting that it is by far the largest of the ex-Soviet republics, and leaning toward Ukraine will aggravate Russian national feeling. On the other hand, a strong Ukraine would rule out a Russian imperial resurgence. In September 1996, the administration announced the establishment of a joint U.S.-Ukrainian commission headed by President Kuchma and Vice President Gore.

Ukrainian-Australian Relations

1266. Bilinsky, Christina. "Medical Aid Through Australian-Ukrainian Cooperation." In: *Ukraine Today: Perspectives for the Future.* Commack, N.Y.: Nova Science Publishers, 1995. pp. 85–90.

Written by a Chairperson of the Australian Ukrainian Medical Training Aid Committee, this brief account provides a resumé of a project aiming to improve medical services for the children of Chernobyl in Kyiv.

1267. Lawriwsky, Michael. "The Ukrainian-Australian Community: Relationships with Ukraine and Australia." In: *Ukraine Today: Perspectives for the Future.* Commack, N.Y.: Nova Science Publishers, 1995. pp. 93–114.

The author is Professor of Commerce at La Trobe University, Melbourne, and Director of Public Affairs, Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations. The author provides a well-documented history and structure of Ukrainian settlement in Australia, discussing a number of organizational problems—lack of professional executive offices in the Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations, difficulties in establishing Australian business links with Ukraine, the problem of emigration and immigration, etc. There is a good bibliography of pertinent literature that should be consulted by students of Australian affairs.

1268. Maley, William. "Australian-Ukrainian Relations." In: *Ukraine Today: Perspectives for the Future.* Commack, N.Y.: Nova Science Publishers, 1995. pp. 67–70.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union, Australia on 26 December 1991 recognized Ukraine as an independent state. This brief article written by Dr. Maley of the University of New South Wales in Sydney, overviews the first years in Australian-Ukrainian relations, concentrating on the development of some economic links, since Ukraine constitutes a vast potential market for exports by Australian producers.

The same topic is covered by Senator Robert Hill in his article entitled "Australia-Ukraine Trade Potential" (*ibid.*, pp. 71–84) who, at the time of this writing, was a Leader of Opposition in the Senate and Shadow Minister for Foreign Affairs. According to the author, textile mills in Ukraine already depend on the import of Australian fine wool (20 percent of total shipments to former the Soviet Union), indicating that Ukraine is potentially a competitor for many agricultural products.

Other Countries

1269. Alexandrova, Olga. "Ukraine and Western Europe." In: *Ukraine in the World: Studies in the International Relations and Security Structure of a Newly Independent State*. Ed. by Lubomyr A. Hajda. Cambridge: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, dist., 1998. pp. 145–70.

Olga Alexandrova is Senior Research Fellow at the Federal Institute for Russian, East European, and International Studies in Köln, Germany. Geographically and politically, Ukraine is situated between Russia and Europe. Paradoxically, this is concurrently the strong and the weak point of the country's geostrategic position. On one hand, due to this position, Ukraine is essential for European stability. On the other hand, the same position makes Ukraine especially vulnerable in its sense of security. To solve its security problems, Ukraine needs support from and cooperation with the international community—first of all with the Western countries. But the West will be able to help the country only if it solves its own "Ukrainian question," i.e., the formulation of a new comprehensive policy toward Ukraine. During the years since independence, Ukraine has managed to develop from a potential risk factor to European security into a European security asset.

1270. Burant, Stephen R. "Foreign Policy and National Security: A Comparison of Ukraine and Belarus." *Europe-Asia Studies* 47:7:1125–44 (November 1995).

First, the author provides in outline form important elements in Ukrainian historical development, emphasizing the period since 1991. Of special importance is enumeration of Ukraine's agreements with a number of European countries as well as certain proposals (a "zone of stability" prepared by former President Kravchuk in 1993) that have not materialized. In view of a much lower level of national consciousness in Belarus, even during the perestroika period, there was a lack of nationally based resistance to Soviet rule, something the opposition in the Baltic states and Western Ukraine avoided Belarussian political elites, in contrast to Ukraine, have demonstrated little willingness to try to establish a European, or Central European, identity for their country to distance it from Russia. Belarussian leaders were really not prepared for independence until the eve of the Minsk Summits in December 1991. Again, in contrast, for Ukrainian elites, Russia symbolized Asia and an imperial mentality. The article is very well documented.

1271. Burant, Stephen R. "Ukraine and East Central Europe." In: *Ukraine in the World: Studies in the International Relations and Security Structure of a Newly Independent State*. Ed. by Lubomyr A. Hajda. Cambridge: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, dist., 1998. pp. 45–77.

Dr. Stephen R. Burant is the Editor of *The Secretary Morning Intelligence Report* for the U.S. Department of State. Central European states, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, and Romania are essential for Ukraine's foreign policy. It should be remembered that as a result of the post-World War II settlement, Ukraine had gained significant

territory from Poland, Slovakia, and Romania. In addition, there are ethnic Ukrainian minorities in Poland and Romania, as well as ethnic Polish, Hungarian, and Romanian minorities in Ukraine. The author discusses the relations of Ukraine with Poland, Slovakia, and Romania.

1272. Changbin, Jiang. "Ukraine and Asia: Diplomacy and Prospects in the Contemporary World." In: *Ukraine in the World: Studies in the International Relations and Security Structure of a Newly Independent State*. Ed. by Lubomyr A. Hajda. Cambridge: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, dist., 1998. pp. 191–210.

Ukraine has established links with the West—both in North American and Europe—that are bound to increase with time. This has also made it possible to establish and develop relations with Asia, in the first instance China. Unfortunately, knowledge of Ukraine in China is still at a low level, and one should hope that developments in Ukrainian-Chinese economic and trade cooperation will be more extensive in the future. Japan is a major economic power, and the harsh reality is that Japanese consumer goods have flooded Ukraine, but Japanese investment and technological transfer in Ukraine has been very limited. Jiang Changbin is Professor at the Central Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in Beijing, China.

1273. Kordan, Bohdan S. "Canadian-Ukrainian Relations: Articulating the Canadian Interest." In: *Ukraine in the World: Studies in the International Relations and Security Structure of a Newly Independent State*. Ed. by Lubomyr A. Hajda. Cambridge: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, dist., 1998. pp. 124–44.

Dr. Bohdan S. Kordan is Associate Professor of International Relations in the Department of Political Studies at St. Thomas More College, University of Saskatchewan. The shift in the power-political structure accompanied the collapse of the Soviet Union but did not translate immediately into political support for Ukrainian independence. Canada, because of special circumstances, was one of the first Western countries to support Ukrainian independence. With a change in the government, the liberal administration effectively leveraged assistance in promoting reform and the transition in Ukraine. The article is very well documented with numerous references from the Canadian and Ukrainian press.

1274. Koshiv, J. V. "British Foreign Office Files on Ukraine and Ukrainians 1917–1948." With supplementary files from the War Office, the Cabinet Office and the Empire Marketing Board. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1997. 293p. (Research Report, no. 60).

The compiler selected some 2,000 files of documents (15,000 pages), with most documents taken from the Foreign Office Archive. For each document, a brief summary is provided with an author index at the end of the volume. This is probably the most comprehensive inventory of British documents pertaining to Ukraine.

1275. Kuzio, Taras. "Ukraine and the Southern Hemisphere." In: *Ukraine in the World: Studies in the International Relations and Security Structure of a Newly Independent State*. Ed. by Lubomyr A. Hajda. Cambridge: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, dist., 1998. pp. 211–20.

Ukraine's foreign relations with the Southern Hemisphere are a relatively recent development, essentially started by

President Kuchma, who visited Latin America with a large delegation for the first time in October 1995. The Organization of American States (OAS) had invited Ukraine to become a permanent observer a little earlier, and Ukraine attended OAS in that capacity in June 1994. In general, Ukraine has diplomatic ties with 19 Latin American countries, while being recognized by 21. Only three countries have thus far established permanent diplomatic representation in Kyiv—Cuba, Argentina, and Brazil.

1276. Kuzio, Taras. "Ukraine and the Yugoslav Conflict." *Nationalities Papers* 25:3:587–600 (1997).

Ukraine traditionally supported Slovenia and Croatia's drive to independence from the former Yugoslavia. Kyiv became one of the first states to diplomatically recognize both countries, and it desired to distance itself from Russian sympathy with Serbia and Yugoslavia. Until the parliamentary and presidential elections in spring–summer 1994, there was little disagreement, if any, between various branches of Ukrainian government and legislature vis-à-vis Ukrainian policies toward the former Yugoslavia. After parliamentary elections, new chairmanship was dominated by Communists and Socialists, and the left-wing block protested loudly over NATO actions against Serbs. Nevertheless, in July 1992, Ukraine sent its first 420-strong peacekeeping troops to Yugoslavia. The Ukrainian position continued to remain critical of the effectiveness of military force to resolve the conflict and, along with Russia, Ukraine tried to act as an international mediator to the Yugoslav crisis. Ukraine's foreign policy toward the Yugoslav crisis was inconsistent. The Ukrainian minority in Yugoslavia were largely forgotten by the Ukrainian government.

1277. Markus, Ustina. "To Counterbalance Russian Power, China Leans Toward Ukraine." *Transition* 1:17:34–36 (September 22, 1995).

When Belarus and Ukraine gained independence, China was eager to foster relations with both countries to help thwart Russian hegemony in Eurasia. Now, Belarus's Russocentric policies have dampened China's interest in the republic, while Chinese interest in Ukraine has increased.

1278. Serhiychuk, Bohdan. "Ukrainian-Turkish Historical Relations." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 54:1/2:25–32 (Spring–Summer 1998).

The author provides a historical overview of Ukrainian-Turkish relations starting with an Ottoman invasion of Ukrainian lands of Podolya and Halychyna in the years 1498–1499. It is suitable to conclude that at the present we have a revival of partnership relations between Turkey and Ukraine.

1279. Sezer, Duygu Bazoglu. "Ukraine, Turkey, and the Black Sea Region." In: *Ukraine in the World: Studies in the International Relations and Security Structure of a Newly Independent State*. Ed. by Lubomyr A. Hajda. Cambridge: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, dist., 1998. pp. 79–101.

Dr. Sezer is Professor of International Relations at Bilkent University of Ankara, Turkey. Ukrainian-Turkish relations are still evolving. The experience since 1991 leads us to conclude that the direction of bilateral relations between the two neighboring countries across the Black Sea have been, and will continue to be, closely influenced by Ukraine relations with Russia and the West.

1280. Smolansky, Oles M. "Ukraine and the Middle East." In: *Ukraine in the World: Studies in the International Relations and Security Structure of a Newly Independent State*. Ed. by Lubomyr A. Hajda. Cambridge: Harvard University Press for the

Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, dist., 1998. pp. 171–90.

On balance, Ukraine has not been, and should not try to become, a major actor in Middle Eastern affairs because it lacks the means to influence them in any meaningful manner. Whether this state of affairs will ever change remains to be seen. One thing is clear, however. In order to derive major economic advantages from its association with the Middle East—and this should be a high national priority—Ukraine will first have to straighten out its own economy.

1281. Smolansky, Oles M. "Ukrainian-Turkish Relations." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 51:1:5–34 (Spring 1995).

The author enumerates several initiatives enacted by Turkey, in line with its aspirations of regional leadership. On May 2, 1992, President Kravchuk arrived in Ankara for a ten-day state visit. On June 25, 1992, the leaders of eleven states, including Turkey, Russia, and Ukraine, met in Istanbul and signed the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Pact. The author also reports some progress in military cooperation and discusses the issue of navigation in the Straits, as well as efforts to broaden Turkish-Ukrainian cooperation in subsequent years.

1282. Vasylenko, Volodymyr. "Bilateral Relations Between Ukraine and Romania: The Geopolitical Dimensions." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 53:221–33 (Fall 1997).

Dr. Vasylenko, Ukrainian diplomat, participated in negotiations of the basic political treaty between Ukraine and Romania on June 2, 1997. The author provides a brief overview of diplomatic relations between the two countries, indicating that this treaty opens up vast opportunities for developing further cooperation.

There are several documents and articles pertaining to Ukraine's relations with other countries, for example, Robert O. Freedman's "Israel and the Successor States of the Soviet Union: A Preliminary Analysis" (*Mediterranean Quarterly* 4:2:64–89 Spring 1993), Bohdan Nahaylo's "Ukraine and Moldova: The View from Kiev" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 1:18:39–45 May 1, 1992), and Alfred A. Reisch's "Hungarian-Ukrainian Relations Continue to Develop" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 2:16:22–28 April 16, 1993).

Chapter 8

Language and Linguistics

Introduction

The chapter on language and linguistics contains over 60 entries, with additional titles mentioned in annotations. Material is grouped under the sections: "General Works," "Medieval Period," "Before 1917," "Alexander Potebnja," "Grammar," "Ukrainian Dialects," "Language Dictionaries and Teaching Aids," "Language Policies," and "Special Topics."

The section "General Works" includes studies of George Shevelov "The Ukrainian Language in the First Half of the Twentieth Century;" and the Medieval Period section describes studies by Horace Lunt and Stefan Pugh. There are also several studies about Alexander Potebnja, including a monograph by John Fizer, based on his doctoral dissertation. Other dissertations cover specific aspects of Ukrainian language and linguistics. Of special interest is the doctoral dissertation "Language and Politics of Ethnicity" by Dominique Arel, an author of a number of other publications. And finally, a comprehensive English-Ukrainian Dictionary by M. I. Balla was published in Kyiv in 1996, the first professionally prepared dictionary since the publication of Podvesko's dictionary in 1957.

General Works

1283. Burstynksky, Edward N., and Nicolae Pavliuk's. "Divergent Views in Ukrainian Historical Linguistics." In: *Living Record: Essays in Memory of Constantine Bida (1916–1979).* Ed. by I. R. Makaryk. Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa Press, 1991. pp. 429–36.

In the year 1979, two books were published dealing with the historical phonology of the Ukrainian language: George Shevelov's *A Historical Phonology of Ukrainian Language* (Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies) and *Istoriia ukrains'koi movy, fonetyka*, published by the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R. The authors discuss basic differences between the two books.

1284. Horbach, O., and R. Senkus. "Lexicography." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. III. pp. 106–10.

Ukrainian lexicography dates back to the sixteenth century, when the first handwritten glossaries were prepared. In the Russian Empire, the earliest lexicographic works containing vernacular Ukrainian words appeared in Saint Petersburg, and in this article the authors trace the development

and spread of Ukrainian dictionaries in Western Ukraine, the Soviet Ukraine, and the period after World War II.

1285. Shevelov, G. Y. "Language Ukrainian." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. III. pp. 36–44.

Written by a prominent philologist, the author of several monographic studies about Ukrainian language, e.g., *The Ukrainian Language in the First Half of the Twentieth Century, 1900–1941* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Ukrainian Institute, 1989). This brief essay discusses the basics of phonetics and phonemics, word structure, parts of speech and inflection, structure of utterance, vocabulary, and the historical development of Ukrainian language. V. Markus wrote about "Language Legislation" (*ibid.*, pp. 44–46) and V. Markus and R. Senkus about "Language Policy" (*ibid.*, pp. 46–48). Both authors discuss several historical stages, e.g., language policy during several chronological periods—under Lithuanian and Polish rule, under Russian rule, interwar Western Ukraine, Soviet Ukraine, and postwar Eastern Europe.

1286. Shevelov, G. Y. "Linguistics." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. III. pp. 125–29.

The origins of language studies in Ukraine date back to Kyivan Rus´. A somewhat more independent approach to language study was adopted in Ukraine only at the end of the sixteenth century and during the nineteenth century. As universities were founded, language studies underwent a renewal and adopted new methods and subjects. The author discusses Slavic linguistics, Ukrainian dialectology, and other topics. Since the Second World War, and particularly since Stalin's death, the number of linguists and their publications in Soviet Ukraine has increased considerably. In the West, linguists have concentrated mostly on problems of Ukrainian grammar and stylistics.

1287. Shevelov, George Y. **The Ukrainian Language in the First Half of the Twentieth Century (1900–1941): Its State and Status.** Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1989. 242p.

George Shevelov (pseud. Yurii Sherekh) is one of the most outstanding Ukrainian linguists, literary historians, and literary critics. He is the author of over 500 articles and books (Wynar, nos. 336, 344, 394, 763, 786, 799, 832, 946, 959, 960, 1084), and this work was first published in Ukrainian in 1987. As it is indicated by Prof. Luckyj, "The story begins at the turn of the century, when Ukrainian language publications were still proscribed under the infamous 1876 Ems *ukase*. Some changes for the better occurred in 1905, but Shevelov is eager to point out that 'the actual position of the Ukrainian language remained essentially unchanged in 1906–1914, except for the demise of the ban on publications: there were no Ukrainian schools, and Ukrainian was continuously excluded from public life' (p. 54). The stagnation continued during World War I until the revolution of 1917, which brought radical changes" (p. 214).

After the period of Ukrainization and Stalinist terror, Shevelov analyzes the repression of the Ukrainian language in an excellent chapter, "Between 1933 and 1941: The Ukraine Under Postyshev and Khrushchev." Yet, in spite of the draconian measures, the Ukrainian language, much diminished in status, remained alive. A bibliography of Shevelov's works prepared by the late Professor J. Hursky appeared in *Symbolae in Honorem Georgii Y. Shevelov* in 1971 and in *Studies in Ukrainian Linguistics in Honor of George Y. Shevelov* in 1985 (Wynar, no. 799).

In addition, in 1998 the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States published a more comprehensive bibliography, *George Y. Shevelov (Yury*

Serech). Bibliographical Materials, compiled by Andrij Danylenko and Lev Chaban (New York: 1998. 199p.). This bibliography includes 872 items published in several languages, with an introduction in Ukrainian.
◆ **Reviews:** C. Y. Bethin. *Modern Language Journal* 76:1:126–27 (Spring 1992). T. R. Carlton. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 33:1:86–87 (March 1991). G. S. N. Luckyj. *Slavic Review* 50:1:214 (Spring 1991). G. A. Perfecky. *General Linguistics* 30:4:243–48 (1990). L. Rudnytzky. *Slavic and East European Journal* 36:2:247–48 (Summer 1992). Y. Slupsky. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 19:2:103–8 (Winter 1994). V. Tismaneunu. *Orbis* 34:1:143–44 (Winter 1990).

Medieval Period

1288. DeVincenz, A. "West Slavic Elements in the Literary Language of Kievan Rus´." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:262–75 (1988–1989).

The West Slavic elements in the language of Kyivan Rus´ are usually defined as those lexical items that can be found in East Slavic manuscripts of Czech—strictly speaking, Bohemian—derivation, written originally in the Late Old Church Slavonic or Bohemian redaction as opposed to the Old Church Slavonic or Moravian redaction.

1289. Lunt, Horace G. "History, Nationalism and the Written Language of Early Rus´." *Slavic and East European Journal* 34:1:1–29 (1990).

In examining texts for pertinent evidence, we must be careful to exclude the work of southern scribes, for the merger of "i" and "y" in most Ukrainian dialects confuses the issues involving desinences in Russian and Belarussian dialects. See also Horace G. Lunt's "The Language of Rus´ in the Eleventh Century: Some Observations About Facts and Theories" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:276–313 1988–1989). An extensive bibliography is included with this article.

1290. Lunt, Horace G. "The Language of Rus´ in the Eleventh Century: Some Observations About Facts and Theories." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:276–313 (1988–1989).

During the eleventh century and earlier, the language of Rus´ definitively begins a life separate from South or West Slavic. During the twelfth century, dialect features begin to appear, but the split into three languages (Ukrainian, Belarussian, and Russian) that can be discerned after ca. 1500 is slow to develop. Unfortunately, historians of Russian culture tend to see everything before 1700 as belonging to one era. See also the author's "On the Relationship of Old Church Slavonic to the Written Language of Early Rus´" (*Russian Linguistics* 11:133–62 1987).

1291. Lunt, Horace G. "Lexical Variation in the Copies of the Rus´ *Primary Chronicle*: Some Methodological Problems." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 18:1/2:10–28 (June 1994).

During most of this century, the term "Primary Chronicle" refers to five manuscripts that contain the PVL (Povest vremmennykh let) heading. Professor Lunt discusses existing variations and the question about the antiquity or original status of certain phrases. The essay is very well documented, with several pages of bibliographical footnotes.

1292. Orel, Vladimir. "Old Slavic Graffiti of Kyiv: Problems of Linguistic History." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 17:3/4:209–18 (December 1993).

During the last few decades, Slavic inscriptions discovered in the ancient architectural sites of Kyiv have been studied as historical, linguistic, and paleographic monuments by a number of scholars, including B. Rybakov, M. K. Karger and especially S. A. Vysotskii. Presently, the author, with his student A. Kulik, is working on a new project—a commented corpus of old Slavic graffiti of Kyiv. This paper describes some of the

problems, including the orthography of Kyivan inscriptions, as well as selected issues of etymology and lexicography.

1293. Pugh, Stefan M. **Testament to Ruthenian. A Linguistic Analysis of the Smotryc'kyj Variant.** Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1996. 302p.

In this well-researched monograph, Dr. Pugh addresses the question of whether Smotryc'kyj should be considered a Ukrainian or a Belarussian cultural figure. The fact that he was born in what is now Ukraine does not really solve the question of his nationality or his native dialect. The author provides a detailed description of orthography and phonology, each part of speech, etc. Prof. Carlton of the University of Alberta provides a good overview of this scholarly publication. ◆ **Reviews:** T. R. Carlton. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2:171–73 (Summer–Winter 1997).

1294. Pugh, S. M. "A Contrastive Study of Ruthenian Morphology: Smotryc'kyj, Berynda, Vyšens'kyj." *The Slavonic and East European Review* 68:2: 201–16 (April 1990).

An evaluation of the Ruthenian morphological system of ca. 1600 necessarily becomes a study of the interaction of Ruthenian, Polish, and Church Slavonic lexical and morphological elements. With regard to the language of Smotryc'kyj, Berynda, and Vyšens'kyj, we find their recensions of Ruthenian are hybrids of all elements, all essentially Ukrainian-Ruthenian but differing from one another in a manner that is clearly definable. It should be noted that this interesting article of Prof. Pugh was prepared before the release of several volumes by the Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies, including, for example, a volume on Smotryc'kyj.

1295. Rosen, Thomas. "The Slavonic Translation of the Apocryphal Infancy Gospel of Thomas." Fil. Dr. diss., Uppsala Universitet (Sweden), 1997. 173p.

This study scrutinizes the history of the Slavonic translation from Greek of a New Testament apocryphon known as the "Infancy Gospel of Thomas." The Slavonic version is preserved in 16 known manuscripts, dating from ca. A.D. 1350 to 1805. The tradition has two branches: one medieval, consisting of six mss. (14–16th centuries) and one Ukrainian, consisting of 10 mss. (18–19th centuries).

1296. Strumiński, Bohdan. **Linguistic Interrelations in Early Rus′: Northmen, Finns, and East Slavs (Ninth to Eleventh Centuries).** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1996. 353p. (Copublished by La Fenice Edizioni, Roma. Collana di Filologia e Letterature Slave. Vol. 2).

A collection of articles written by a well-known scholar covering several aspects of the controversy between the Normanists and anti-Normanists regarding the beginning of Rus′. The material is arranged in several sections: "The Role of the Northmen in the Rise of the East Slavic Linguist Group;" "The System of Old Nordic as Reflected in Old East Slavic and Other Languages;" "The System of Old East Slavic as Reflected in Old Nordic;" "Interrelated Old Nordic and Old East Slavic Onomastics;" "Mutual Old Nordic and Old East Slavic and Finnic;" and "Old East Slavic and Finnic." The volume concludes with a bibliography of works cited and a word index. For historical background, one can consult Horace G. Lunt's "History, Nationalism and the Written Language of Early Rus′" (*Slavic and East European Journal* 34:1:1–29 Spring 1990).

Before 1917

1297. Harchun, Yaroslav. "French Loan-Words in the Work of 19th Century and Early 20th Century Ukrainian Writers." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 15:2:75–84 (Winter 1990).

When referring to the period under study, we can speak only of individuals who knew French and of the influences of neighboring languages and literature, which borrowed French words in their own ways, e.g., Polish and Russian.

1298. Medwidsky, Bohdan. "The Ukase of Ems and Its Influence on the Development of Modern Literary Ukrainian." In: *Living Record: Essays in Memory of Constantine Bida (1916–1979).* Ed. by I. R. Makaryk. Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa Press, 1991. pp. 419–27.

The Ukase of Ems influenced modern literary Ukrainian mainly in two ways: On the one hand, the decree almost curtailed the use of literary Ukrainian; on the other hand, it contributed to literary Ukrainian's acquiring more Western dialectical forms.

1299. Rozumnyj, Jaroslav. "The 'Ostrih Bible' and Other Sources of Pamvo Berynda's *Lexicon* (1627)." In: *Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine 988–1988.* Ed. by Oleh W. Gerus and Alexander Baran. Winnipeg: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 1989. pp. 147–62.

Pamvo Berynda's *Lexicon* is composed of two thematically different parts: a clearly Slavic-Ukrainian dictionary and an onomsaticon. The author concentrates on the second part, discussing diverse sources on which it was based, together with the lexicographer's cultural leanings and attitudes toward the dominant European ideas at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Alexander Potebnja

1300. Birnbaum, Henrik. "Potebnja's Conception of East Slavic Morphosyntax Viewed in Its Historical Context." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 18:1/2: 117–23 (June 1994).

Potebnja's pioneering contribution to literary theory, folklore, and linguistics is generally recognized, though he was little known in his own lifetime when he worked at Kharkiv University. In this brief article, the author discusses Potebnja's lasting significance for the study of East Slavic morphosyntax, or grammar, in the narrow sense.

1301. Fizer, John. **Alexander A. Potebnja's Psycholinguistic Theory of Literature: A Metacritical Inquiry.** Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1988. 164p.

Based on his doctoral dissertation "Psychologism in Russian Literary Scholarship: Alexander Potebnja and His School" (Wynar, no. 948), Dr. Fizer presents Alexander Potebnja as critic and theorist of literature. In the opening chapter, the author considers him as "part-structuralist" because of Potebnja's refusal to reduce the artwork to an impersonal "made thing." Potebnja never fully elaborated his ideas about literature, and Dr. Fizer organized scattered comments of Potebnja, producing a well-researched and elegant book performing, as Professor Emerson said, a great scholarly service about Potebnja's "art of discovery."

◆ **Reviews:** S. Cassedy. *Slavic Review* 50:4:1065 (Winter 1991). C. Emerson. *Russian Review* 49:1:101–3 (January 1990).

1302. Goering, Laura Lynn. "Andrei Bely and the Humboldtian Tradition of Language Philosophy." Ph.D. diss., Cornell University, 1989. 267p.

In the years 1909 and 1910, Andrei Bely was particularly interested in the question of language philosophy and the work of the Ukrainian philologist Alexander

Potebnja. Bely referred extensively to Potebnja in the 1910 collection of essays, *Simvolism*, which included his most famous essay on language, "Mogilaslov." This dissertation looks at both Potebnja and Bely as products of a larger tradition, going back to the great Germany philologist, Wilhelm von Humboldt.

1303. Shevelov, George Y. "Homer's Arbitration in a Ukrainian Linguistic Controversy: Alexander Potebnja and Peter Niščyns'kyj." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 18:1/2:104–116 (June 1994).

Peter Niščyns'kyj in the Odesa region, and Alexander Potebnja in Kharkiv, undertook to translate *The Odyssey*, by Homer, into their native language. Publications of any translations from foreign languages into Ukrainian were forbidden in the Russian Empire by secret decrees of the government in 1863 and again in 1876. Thus, Niščyns'kyj managed to smuggle the text of his translation from the Russian Empire to Galicia, and the Potebnja translation was never completed nor published during his lifetime. Professor Shevelov provides a number of interesting details in this matter, and his brief bibliography lists both translations.

Grammar

1304. Burianyk, Natalia A. "Primary Prepositions of Genitive, Accusative, Instrumental and Dative Cases in the Ukrainian Language." M.A. thesis, University of Alberta (Canada), 1990. 116p.

This work is an attempt to contribute to a better understanding of the relations between cases and prepositions by examining the meanings of the primary prepositions of the Ukrainian language in four cases: genitive, accusative, instrumental, and dative.

1305. Humesky, Assya. **Modern Ukrainian.** Edmonton-Toronto: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1999. 434p.

The first edition of this standard grammar appeared in 1980 numbering 438p. It was well received by reviewers and has been used in a number of universities that offer courses in the Ukrainian language. Apparently this is a reprint with occasional updating and for our comment see Wynar, no. 814. This book has a new and attractive cover and is now published jointly by the Edmonton and Toronto offices of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.

1306. Kaweski, Marusia. "Translating Ukrainian Aspect into English: A Linguistic Analysis of Tendencies." M.A. thesis, University of Alberta (Canada), 1991. 157p.

In this thesis, a synchronic study of the tendencies that occur in translating verbal aspect from Ukrainian into English is conducted, based on a linguistic analysis of selected Ukrainian literary works and their English translations.

1307. Krouglov, Alexander. "Transformation of Nominal Address Form Systems in Russian and Ukrainian." *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 122:89–106 (1996).

In the past few years, the countries of the former Soviet Union have seen rapid changes in both political and economic spheres. This article explores the changing systems of nominal forms of address in Russian and Ukrainian, and provides a comparative analysis.

1308. Lugwig, Jonathan Zachary. "Multiple-Prefixed Verbs in Russian, Polish, and Ukrainian." Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1995. 210p.

This work ranges from the traditional, or atomistic approach, to the structural, cognitive-reasoning, and functional based approaches.

1309. Lychyk, Victor G. "Deverbal *-ka* in Modern Russian and Ukrainian and the Question of Linguistic Influence." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 33:3/4: 243–62 (September–December 1991).

The purpose of this article is to compare and contrast one of the most common derivational elements in modern Russian and Ukrainian. In both languages this suffix is used primarily to form nouns with the meaning of action as denoted by the motivating verb.

1310. Lychyk, Victor. "Productive Deverbal Derivation in Modern Ukrainian." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 18:1/2:161–84 (Summer–Winter 1993).

The purpose of this article is to establish the characteristics of deverbal derivation in modern Ukrainian. The author was a visiting scholar in the Department of Slavic Languages at Georgetown University in 1992. The topic of the author's doctoral dissertation: "A Comparison of Deverbal Derivation in Modern Russian and Ukrainian" (Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 1989).

1311. Shymkiw, Anna. "A Study of the Tendencies in the Lexical Semantic System of Bilingual Canadian Ukrainians." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1988.

This thesis details a study of the lexical fields of dimension and strength as they were rendered in the lexical semantic system of bilingual Canadian Ukrainians in Toronto, Canada. The date revealed that the major source in the construction of the bilinguals' lexical system was the parental language. External factors, such as education, contact in Ukraine, and their attitude toward the Ukrainian language in Canada, affected the system as well.

1312. Sydorenko, Halyna. "The Atypical Morpheme: The Case Studies from Ukrainian." Ph.D. diss., Ohio State University, 1996. 319p.

The prototypical morpheme is defined as a minimal meaningful unit. Some morphemes digress from this perception of the morpheme: zero morphs, empty morphs, fusional morphs—in a sense such morphemes are "atypical." This dissertation investigates these phenomena with a view to answering the question, "What is a morpheme?" and to determine whether these, and similar phenomena cross-linguistically, really are "atypical."

1313. Rowenchuk, Katherine Marie. "The Standardization of Modern Ukrainian (1909–1929)." Ph.D. diss., University of Michigan, 1992. 143p.

The purpose of this dissertation is to define and describe that period in the development of modern standard Ukrainian that represents the culmination of the standardization process and that constitutes the basis for all subsequent development of the language. Borys Hrinchenko's Ukrainian-Russian dictionary (1907–1909) was a work that surpassed all earlier attempts at linguistic description of modern Ukrainian in both depth and precision, and therefore represents the beginning of the standardization process. This process was basically completed with the conference on Ukrainian orthography in Kharkiv in 1927. The results of the conference were signed into law in 1928 and published in 1929. Most important works dealing with the orthographics, grammar, dictionaries, and articles pertaining to the Ukrainian language are described and analyzed. For a general background see J. Press and Stefan M. Pugh, *Colloquial Ukrainian: A Complete Language Course* (New York: Routledge, 1994. 373p.), accompanied by two sound cassettes.

1314. Skrybiczajko, Gregory John. "The Effect of Bilingual Education on L1 Morphological Knowledge." M.S.C. thesis, University of Alberta (Canada), 1997. 60p.

This study addresses the effect of bilingual education on first language metalinguistic morphological knowledge. Performance of bilinguals and monolinguals was compared at three grade levels. Forty-five English-Ukrainian bilinguals were compared with 35 English monolinguals in tests of their explicit knowledge of English derivational morphology. Results show that bilinguals performed significantly better than their counterparts on all tasks.

1315. Villhauer, Gary Robert. "Analogy in the Ukrainian Verb." Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 1989. Annotation not available.

1316. Wynnyckyj, Oksana. "Learning Ukrainian Morphology in a Second Language Classroom Setting." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1993. 332p.

The primary aim of this study is to provide a descriptive account of Ukrainian second-language development. A secondary aim is to discuss the gathered data within current second-language learning theory. Finally, a third aim is to examine the role teachers can play in enhancing learner grammatical development.

Ukrainian Dialects

1317. Lonngren, Tamara. "The Lexicon of Russian Old Believers Based on Material from Latgale and the Zitomir Area." Fil. Dr. diss., Uppsala Universitet (Sweden), 1995. 174p.

The present work concerns the insular Russian dialects spoken by Old Believers in a non-Russian environment. The description is based on material collected in Latgale (Latvia) and the Zhytomyr area in Ukraine.

1318. Magosci, Paul Robert, ed. **A New Slavic Language Is Born: The Rusyn Literary Language in Slovakia.** With an Introduction by Nikita I. Tolstoj. New York: Columbia University Press, dist., 1996. 47, 79, 68p. (East European Monographs).

A collection of three essays: "Carpatho-Rusyn in the Context of Regional Literary Languages in the Contemporary Slavic World" by Alexander D. Duličenko; "The Rusyn Language Question Revisited" by Paul Robert Magosci; and "Select Aspects of the Rusyn Language Norm in Slovakia" by Vasyl' Jabur. There are also four brief articles in the appendix, two dealing with codification—"January 27, 1995—The Day the Rusyn Language was Codified" and "Codification and What Next?"

1319. Magosci, Paul Robert. "The Rusyn Language Question Revisited." *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 120:63–84 (1996).

For several centuries, the population living in the Carpathian Mountains, known as Rusyns, has been forced to resolve the so-called language problem. For literary purposes, should they use the local dialect, the Church-Slavonic, or the literary language of a related Slavic people, such as Russian or Ukrainian? According to the author, a Rusyn national revival is underway, and concrete efforts are being made to create a distinct Rusyn language.

1320. Pavliuk, N. "Dual Forms in Literary Ukrainian and Dialects." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2:158–73 (Summer–Winter 1989).

Dual forms existed in old Slavic languages in the early period of their development, but through the process of evolution, dual forms were lost in the majority of Slavic languages. The objective of this paper is to show to what extent dual forms were kept in the old language of Kyivan Rus´, and later in the old Ukrainian language of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, as well as in written documents of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

1321. Pavliuk, Nicolae. "Morphological Peculiarities of the Ukrainian Dialects of Northern Moldova (Romania)." In: *Living Record: Essays in Memory of Constantine Bida (1916–1979).* Ed. by I. R. Makaryk. Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa Press, 1991. pp. 403–17.

The subject of this study is the vernacular of Northern Moldova, which shares with other Ukrainian dialects in Romania a series of morphological peculiarities, but is different from these dialects because of its specific Hutsul pronunciation.

1322. Rieger, Janusz, ed. **A Lexical Atlas of the Hutsul Dialects of the Ukrainian Language.** Warsaw: Semper Publishers, 1996. 390p. (Linguistic Committee, Polish Academy of Sciences; Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University).

Jan Janów conducted linguistic investigations of Hutsul and Pokuttja dialects from 1924 to 1938, with the assistance of many linguists. Results were published during several years before World War II and are listed in the preface. Professor Rieger believes that the collection of dialectical material, with special questionnaires to produce a dictionary, was prepared by S. Hrabel and F. Lewandowski during 1936 and 1937. The final editing of notes with the use of specific computer technology was conducted by Professor Rieger in 1991 at the Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Toronto. In many cases, the atlas with 255 diagrams and maps necessitates the reevaluation of traditional opinions of Hutsul dialect. The lingual maps are followed by twenty phonetic and morphological maps with numerous commentaries, and resume in the Ukrainian language. Janusz Rieger is Professor at the Institute of Slavic Studies at the Polish Academy of Science in Warsaw and author of several books.

Language Dictionaries and Teaching Aids

1323. Balla, M. I. **English-Ukrainian Dictionary. (About 120,000 Words). Vol. 1, A–M; vol. 2, N–Z.** Kyiv: "Osvita" Publishing House, 1996. 752, 712p.

The *English-Ukrainian Dictionary,* compiled by M. L. Podvesko, was first published in 1957 (Wynar, no. 805) and reprinted by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies in 1988. Another version of this dictionary was compiled by M. L. Podvesko and M. I. Balla in 1974. The current dictionary by far is the most comprehensive. For example, it contains more up-to-date vocabulary in comparison to Andrusyshen and Krett, *Ukrainian-English Dictionary* (Wynar, no. 805), which is now somewhat obsolete. The pronunciation of English words is shown by means of phonetic transcription. The stress is marked in all Ukrainian translations. The different meanings of English words are often followed by annotations. Examples of usage in context are given to many English words for a better comprehension of their original sense. The dictionary gives the usage of the English verbs with prepositions and adverbs. It also contains idiomatic expressions.

1324. Benyukh, Oleksij, and Raisa Galushko. **Ukrainian-English.** New York: Hippocrene Books, 1994. 290p. (Hippocrene Standard Dictionary).

This dictionary contains about 16,000 entries, and, apparently, the publisher produced this volume to assist the traveler, businessperson, or student. There is a Romanized version for Ukrainian terms, but, unfortunately, not all definitions are satisfactory. Only a few examples: p. 282—*shpil'* is not "steeple" or "spire;" *shta'ba* is not "strip;" etc. Phonetics frequently are not accurate, e.g., *shtovkhati* (shtovchaty). The same publisher also issued the *Ukrainian-English and English-Ukrainian Dictionary.* Revised with "Menu

Terms" by Leonid Hrabovsky (New York: Hippocrene Books, 1991. 448p.) that, according to the publisher, contains 32,000 entries. Again, we find similar problems: p. 97—*osvita* means "education" but not "refinement," *padati* (padaty), *raniti* (ranyty), etc. There is also the *Ukrainian-English Dictionary* compiled by Oleksij Benyukh and Raisa Galushko (New York: Hippocrene Books, 1995. 286p.), and, finally, the *Ukrainian-English and English-Ukrainian Compact Dictionary* by Leonid Hrabovsky (New York: Hippocrene Books, 1996. 431p.). This publisher needs professional help with Ukrainian matters.

◆ **Reviews for Hrabovsky:** V. A. Babenko-Woodbury. *Modern Language Journal* 77:2:274–75 (Summer 1993). R. A. DeLossa. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2:199–200 (June 1992).

1325. Hursky, Tatiana. "Ukrainian Through Russian." Ph.D. diss., Syracuse University, 1994. 274p.

"Ukrainian Through Russian" (UTR) is designed to teach Ukrainian at the university level to English-speaking students who have a good background in Russian, preferably with one advanced Russian proficiency level. UTR may be best used by graduate student teachers of Slavic languages, native Russian speakers, and those of Ukrainian descent. UTR consists of 13 lessons, and all explanations in each lesson pertaining to phonetics, grammar, and lexicon are given in English. Instructions for exercises are written in Ukrainian.

1326. Krouglov, Alexander. "Issues in Translation and Lexicography (English-Ukrainian Business Dictionary)." *The Ukrainian Review* 42:1:19–26 (1995).

The author, one of the compilers of the *English-Ukrainian Business Dictionary*, describes in this brief article the structure and presentation of this dictionary, explaining also the translation of terminology with several examples.

1327. Niawchuk, Susan Nicole. "Toward a Course in Professional and Business Ukrainian." M.A. thesis, University of Alberta (Canada), 1996. 102p.

This thesis investigates the needs that should be addressed when preparing a course devoted to professional and business Ukrainian for English speakers.

1328. Niniovsky, W. **Ukrainian-English and English-Ukrainian Dictionary.** 2nd rev. ed. Edmonton, Alta.: Ukrainian Bookstore, 1990. 679p.

The first edition of this small dictionary (20,000 words) was published in 1985. This "new" edition has an identical number of pages, and we don't know how it was revised. There is nothing about the revision in a short introduction written for the previous edition.

1329. Poulard, Johanne. **Beginner's Ukrainian.** New York: Hippocrene Books, 1996. 312p.

There are a number of books published, several years ago, that assist in learning the Ukrainian language, e.g., Assya Humesky's *Modern Ukrainian* (Wynar, no. 814), Yar Slavutych's *Standard Ukrainian Grammar* (Wynar, no. 820), or D. H. Struk's *Ukrainian for Undergraduates* (Wynar, no. 824), to name just a few. Unfortunately, Poulard's book will confuse rather than clarify the process of learning Ukrainian. The author thanks some Ukrainian people who apparently know little about the language and whose "help" has actually muddled the author's historical knowledge about Ukraine. Just a few examples: Ukrainian has not developed from Ruthenian, and Ukrainians in "Kiyivchina" [*sic!*] are not Byzantine Catholics but Orthodox. On p. 98, we find a dialogue "In the Library" with poor grammar and misleading pronunciation. The same is true with other exercises.

Unfortunately, *Ukrainian Phrase Book and Dictionary* by Oleksij P. Benyukh and Raisa I. Galushko (New York: Hippocrene

Books, 1994. 205p.) is not much better. Thus, speaking of geography—Ukraine is not bigger than France, Britain, and Italy put together; and its population is not 55 million people. The Ukrainian alphabet has two letters "h" and "g;" in Russian, only "g." Such words as *pihtih* or *spahtih* (p. 6) have nothing in common with Ukrainian. The same is true of *pohgahnoh*.

◆ **Reviews:** T. Nazarenko. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 38:1/2:285–86 (March–June 1996).

Language Policies

1330. Arel, Dominique. "Language and the Politics of Ethnicity: The Case of Ukraine." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1993.

This dissertation focuses on language revival movements and their crucial role in shaping ethnic politics. Ukraine was selected as a case study because of a national identity made complex by an unusually high degree of linguistic Russian assimilation, and because of geopolitical importance.

The dissertation is divided into two main parts: (1) in the chapters dealing with the marginalization of the Ukrainian language under Soviet rule, the author documents in great depth the regional, ethnic, and linguistic cleavages that characterize the Ukrainian political landscape and analyzes the factors that have led to a large-scale linguistic Russification of Ukrainians, as well as the startling decline of Ukrainian schools in urban areas, especially in Ukraine's heavily industrialized eastern and southern regions; and (2) in the chapters on a relative success of the language revival movement, the author analyzes the main issues at stake in the extensive debate over the case of language in public domains (a debate which arose simultaneously in Ukraine and in the other former Soviet republics in the glasnost years), while focusing on the prevalence of symbols, and the quest for status on the part of groups involved. The author then conducts a policy analysis of the making of Ukrainian language law, also from an interrepublican perspective, and attempts to test whether language differences among Ukrainians influence political behavior, by correlating census data on language retention with electoral and referenda results, as well as roll-call votes with the spoken language and nationality of deputies in the Ukrainian parliament.

The dissertation is based entirely on unpublished sources, gathered during several research trips to Kyiv and Moscow.

1331. Arel, Dominique. "Language Politics in Independent Ukraine: Towards One or Two State Languages?" *Nationalities Papers* 23:3:597–622 (September 1995).

The implementation of language laws in multilingual territories often leads to political conflicts, as demonstrated by recent experiences in Quebec, Estonia, and Moldova, to name but a few. Ukraine—the most important former republic in demographic, economic, and regional security terms—has seemingly sailed through five years of linguistic peace, despite the fact that Ukraine, like all the others, passed an exclusionary language law in 1989. The author offers well-balanced comments on the details of the language law passed in October 1989. In addition, the article contains a section on the "de-Russification" of schools, indicating in conclusion that a new language policy since 1992 (the first year of Ukrainian independence) affected mostly the language of official documentation, and the implementation of the new language policy has been regionally uneven. In urban areas of Central and Western Ukraine, a majority of Ukrainians claim Ukrainian as a mother tongue; in urban areas of eastern and southern areas, however, most Ukrainians apparently speak Russian at home. This well-documented article is based on the author's doctoral dissertation, "Language and the Politics of Ethnicity: The Case of

Ukraine" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1994). For historical background, see Gerhard Simon's *Nationalism and Policy Towards the Nationalities in the Soviet Union* (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1991). Also Susan Stewart's "Ukraine's Policy Towards Its Ethnic Minorities" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 2, no. 36:55–62 September 10, 1993). For a more general view on the territory of the former Soviet Union, see Valerii Tishkov's "Ethnicity and Power in the Republics of the USSR" (*Journal of Soviet Nationalities* 1:3:33–66 Fall 1990). See also Sviatoslav Karavanskyi, "Political Aspect of Linguistic Processes in Ukraine" (*The Ukrainian Review* 45:3:39-47 Autumn 1998) and Jennifer Pickurel Taylor, "Beyond Politics: Internal Problems of the Ukrainian Language" (*The Ukrainian Review* 45:1:3-28 Spring 1998).

1332. Bilaniuk, Laada Myroslava. "The Politics of Language and Identity in Post-Soviet Ukraine." Ph.D. diss., University of Michigan, 1998. 220p.

The author examines the role that language has played, and continues to play, in the shaping of modern nations, through a case study of Ukraine. The findings in this study are based on two years of fieldwork in Ukraine in 1992–1992 and 1994–1995, consisting of the language attitude test, surveys, participant observation, taped interviews, and archival and media research. The test and survey were administered to 2,000 respondents in three regions of Ukraine—Lviv, Kyiv, and Dnipropetrovsk. The author argues that there is a striking change, given the long history of Russian-language domination. The availability of English as an international language—as an alternate to Russian—facilitated the displacement of Russian by Ukrainian in many spheres.

1333. Krouglov, Alexander. "Ukrainian—Reconstituting a Language." In: *Undoing and Redoing Corpus Planning*. Ed. by Michael Clyne. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 1997. pp. 11–30.

Recent changes in the status and corpus of the Ukrainian language are a direct reflection of past and present political, economic, social, and cultural transformation permeating Ukrainian society. The author discusses the Soviet totalitarian regime and Russification, the language situation during perestroika and glasnost, and the present revival of Ukrainian language and culture.

1334. Rothstein, Robert. "Baudouin de Courtenay and the Ukrainian Question." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 16:3/4:315–23 (December 1992).

A noted Polish linguist, Baudouin de Courtenay is known today as one of the founders of modern linguistics. In his own days (1845–1929), however, he was known as well as a controversial publicist who kept up a running battle against religious and national intolerance. Baudouin wrote that he had become first acquainted with Ukrainian life during his student days in Warsaw, and as a leading linguist he defended Ukraine and the Ukrainian language on many occasions. Robert Rothstein quotes several works of this scholar and publicist, especially his most explicit statement on the distinctiveness of the Ukrainian language in one of his works published in 1925, listing all the features that distinguish Ukrainian from the rest of the East Slavic languages. He also argued that Poland should provide Ukrainian language schools where the local population desired them.

Special Topics

1335. Bethin, Christina Y. "Iotation and Germination in Ukrainian." *Slavic and East European Journal* 36:3: 275–301 (1992).

Contemporary standard Ukrainian shows reflexes of both iotation and germination.

1336. Birnbaum, David J. "Sisters, Wives, and Grandmothers: Stress Patterns in Ukrainian." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:3/4:268–92 (December 1990).

Some Ukrainian *a*-stem substantives display an accentual alternation of stem stress throughout the "sg" and desinential stress throughout the "pl." This paper argues that the inherent accentual properties of certain roots were such that surface stress on the lost syllable of the "Gpl" for some substantives with this suffix is etymologically motivated, rather than being the result of external chronological influence.

1337. Clarke, J. E. M. "Towards a Systematic Account of Nominal Word-Transformation Through Suffixation in Ukrainian." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 20:1/2:111–38 (Summer–Winter 1995).

Aspects of the process of word-formation in Ukrainian have been discussed in numerous studies. Yet, in most of these studies scant attention has been paid to the theoretical principles underlying the account presented. This article focuses on the formation of nouns through suffixation. A brief bibliography is appended.

1338. Cymbalistyj, Petro. **Ukrainian Linguistic Elements in the Russian Language.** London: School of Slavonic and East European Studies, 1991. 436p. (Occasional Papers, no. 16).

Derivationally speaking, the material falls into two basic categories: first, words of classical and West European origin with a smattering of Turkisms; secondly, Slavonic derivatives formed in West Slavonic, adopted by Ukrainian and transmitted to the Russian language. The Belarussian, Polish, and Czech material is supplied to assist in relative chronology.

1339. Gerus-Tarnawecky, Iraida. "Ukrainian Naming Practices from a Historical Perspective." In: *Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine 988–1988.* Ed. by Oleh W. Gerus and Alexander Baran. Winnipeg: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 1998. pp. 219–38.

From a historical point of view, Ukrainian given names can be divided into three separate categories: pre-Christian names, Christian names, and other names. The author traces the information regarding old Ukrainian naming rituals for newborn children. There is a separate part of the essay on naming practices and tendencies among Canadian Ukrainians.

1340. Krouglov, Alexander. "Social and Cultural Differences." In: *Teaching Translation and Interpreting 3.* Ed. by Cay Dollerup and Vibeke Appel. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1996. pp. 81–87.

The author discusses the use of translation and interpreting in teaching a foreign language, while focusing on problems of social and cultural differences. The author uses his experiences at the University of Otago in New Zealand and his previous work with the Ukrainian language.

1341. Krouglov, Alexander. "Translation Policy in Post-Communist Societies." *Australian Slavonic and East European Studies* 11:1/2:35–65 (1997).

Countries with totalitarian regimes have always imposed strict regulations on the choice of texts for translation. In the Soviet Union, for example, such strict policy was primarily associated with censorship, and the works of many Western authors could not be published. In the brief period since independence, many noticeable changes have taken place. A democratic approach has appeared in those languages that were

severely oppressed by the Soviet national policy and Russification: for example, Ukrainian, the languages of Baltic republics, etc. The author discusses some problems in translation practice, with several examples, and provides a brief bibliography of pertinent literature on this topic.

1342. Maristany, Rosita Mira. "Linguistic and Cultural Immersion and Second Language Acquisition: International Young Student Exchange." Ph.D. diss., Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1995. 189p.

Student international exchange programs provide the ideal atmosphere for "whole" language learning and integration of language and culture, through total language and cultural immersion. How and to what degree did the students in this study develop communicative competence? The subjects were four students, one each from Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Spain, and Colombia. They were observed during a nine-month period.

1343. Medwidsky, Bohdan. "The Concept of Love in Ukrainian: Some Notes in Applied Linguistics." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2: 192–99 (Summer–Winter 1989).

The author examines the concept of love as interpreted in commonly available English-Ukrainian dictionaries. The textual mistranslations of the concept of love into Ukrainian may serve as an illustration of the intricacies that have to be mastered in learning another language.

1344. Rincker, June. "Heritage Language Programming and Personnel: A Description of Community-Sponsored Language Programs in Saskatchewan." M. Ed. thesis, University of Regina (Canada), 1990. 202p.

This study's purpose was to provide a description of Saskatchewan "out of school" heritage language programming by describing the personnel involved, and by examining their instructional milieu, including resources, approaches, evaluation, and skill development opportunities. Nearly 25% of the respondents were involved in Ukrainian language programs.

1345. Sato, Kyoko. "Evaluative Reactions Towards 'Foreign Accented' English Speech: The Effects of Listeners' Experience on Their Judgments." M.S.C. thesis, University of Alberta (Canada), 1998. 122p.

This study examines the evaluations of non-native speakers of English by native speakers of English. High school and university students judged native speakers of English, Cantonese, and Ukrainian on their personality traits based on taped speech samples.

1346. Rakusan, Jaromirà. "Slavic Immigrant, Situation, and the Process of Naming." In: *Living Record: Essays in Memory of Constantine Bida (1916–1979)*. Ed. by I. R. Makaryk. Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa Press, 1991. pp. 371–87.

This study deals with the speech of the groups of Slavic people—Czechs and Ukrainians. The basis of discussion is the pressure exerted by the English language on the vocabularies of the immigrants' native languages.

1347. Strumiński, Bohdan. "Ukrainisms in Polish." *The Polish Review* 40:1: 39–52 (1995).

According to the author, because of the political situation, a massive influence of Polish language on Ukrainian is a well-known fact. Dr. Strumiński examines why there are many Ukrainisms in the Polish language.

Chapter 9

Law (See also History and Political Science)

Introduction

The chapter on law is one of the smallest in this bibliographic guide, containing some 20 titles of books and journal articles, with additional titles mentioned in the annotations. The constitution of Ukraine was adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on June 28, 1996, and Ukraine up to that time remained the only Soviet successor state without a new post-Soviet constitution. The main emphasis in this chapter is on the Ukrainian constitution and constitution making, with several articles discussing this topic. The chapter contains a few articles on courts, human rights, and some historical studies. Most of the material published in English in Ukraine was not accessible to us, and, for all practical purposes, our coverage is limited to examples of legal articles published abroad, including some more popular material found in general periodicals, e.g., *The Ukrainian Quarterly* or *The Ukrainian Review*.

General Works

1348. Granik, Lisa A. "Legal Education in Post-Soviet Russia and Ukraine." *Oregon Law Review* 72:4:963–76 (1993).

A brief description of legal education in both countries after 1991. In general, the change from the Soviet system is slow. For additional information see Bohdan Nahaylo, "Toward the Rule of Law: Ukraine" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 1:27:50–56 July 3, 1992).

Commonwealth of Independent States

1349. Khodakov, Alexander G. "The Commonwealth of Independent States as a Legal Phenomenon." *Emory International Law Review* 7:1:13–34 (Spring 1993).

Discusses the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Minsk Conference in 1991, Alma Ata Conference in 1991, and several political and military issues.

See also Ralph Ruebner, et al., "Religion and Law in the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic Nations" (*Touro Journal of Transitional Law* 4:103–48 Spring 1993) and "Constitutional Watch" (*East European Constitutional Review* 3:3/4: 1–25 Summer–Fall 1994) that has a separate section on the legal situation in Ukraine. The C.I.S. Charter and treaties of former Soviet republics are discussed in the journal *International Legal Materials*, for example, "Charter" (*ibid.*, 34:5:1279–97 September 1995).

Historical Studies

1350. Grimstead, Patricia Kennedy. "The Ruthenian (Volhynian) Metrica: Polish Crown Chancery Records for Ukrainian Lands, 1569–1673." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2: 7–83 (June 1990).

Within the Crown Chancery of the Kingdom of Poland after the Union of Lublin in 1569, a separate group of record books was kept with copies of Crown documents addressed to the palatinates of Volhynia, Bratslav, and Kyiv, newly annexed from the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. They guaranteed the continued use of the Ruthenian language as the official language of the Grand Duchy, not only for local courts but also for all documents issued for or addressed to these areas by the Crown Chancery.

1351. Kaiser, Daniel H., trans. and ed. **The Laws of Rus´—Tenth to Fifteenth Centuries.** Salt Lake City, Utah: Charles Schlacks, Jr., 1992. 376p. (The Laws of Russia, Series 1: Medieval Russia, vol. 1).

In Western Europe and America, early Rus´ has been studied mostly as a component of Russian, and then Soviet, history. This collection of Laws of Kyivan Rus´ is no exception. It provides translations (with facing pages in Cyrillic) of Rus´ laws from the tenth to the fifteenth centuries, based on several Soviet sources and omitting a number of laws that pertain to Ukraine and other non-Russian territories. Professor Donald Ostrowski provides a critical review of this volume in *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*. ◆ **Reviews:** D. Ostrowski. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 17:3/4:386–87 (December 1993).

Constitution

1352. "Constitution of Ukraine: Adopted at the Fifth Session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 28 June 1996." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 52:2/3: 223–89 (Summer–Fall 1996).

This is the full text of the Constitution translated by O. Savchyn.

1353. Dlaboha, Ihor. "New Constitution of Ukraine, At Least It's a Beginning." *The Ukrainian Review* 43:3:30–34 (Autumn 1996).

On June 28, 1997, the Verchovna Rada, the Parliament, finally adopted the new Constitution. Even the communists and their left-wing allies, after opposing the draft of the Constitution for a long time (articles on private ownership, the codification of historical symbols—the trident seal, etc.), joined the euphoria and turned on the "yea" light on their parliamentary desks. The Constitution was approved by a vote of 315–36, with 12 abstentions, and it took effect immediately. The author briefly summarizes the results of discussions, including comments of Judge Bohdan Futey of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims who commented extensively on the drafting of the Constitution. The official English text of the Constitution is given in *Constitution of Ukraine* (Kyiv: Ukrainian Legal Foundation, 1996. 136p.).

See also Petro Matiaczek's "A Closer Look at Ukraine's New Constitution" (*The Ukrainian Review* 43:2:3–5 Summer 1996); James Dingley's "The Constitution of Ukraine and Belarus: Increasing Cooperation

Versus Confrontation" (*The Ukrainian Review* 43:3:35–45 Autumn 1996); Andrew Wilson's "The New Ukrainian Constitution" (*The Ukrainian Review* 43:4:49–54 Winter 1990); and "Constitution of Ukraine: Official English Translation" (*The Ukrainian Quarterly* 43:4:3–48 Winter 1996).

1354. Futey, Bohdan A. "Comments on the Draft Constitution of Ukraine (February 24, 1996)." *The Ukrainian Review* 43:1:27–32 (Spring 1996).

Written by a prominent member of American legal profession, Dr. Futey provides a brief analysis of the Draft Constitution of Ukraine (February 24, 1996). There are other documents prepared by Judge Futey: "Preliminary Comments of the Draft of the Working Group of the Constitutional Commission of Ukraine as It Relates to Judicial Power" (December 15, 1995) and "Comments by Judge Bohdan A. Futey on the Proposed Draft of Ukraine's Constitution (Draft of October 26, 1993). Presented at the Second World Congress of Ukrainian Lawyers, Kyiv, October 21–24, 1994." Judge Futey feels that the proposed draft of February 24, 1996, is a substantial improvement.

1355. Holovaty, Serhiy. "The New Constitution of Ukraine: Development and Perspectives." In: *Towards a New Ukraine II.* Ottawa, Ont.: Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Ottawa, 1999. pp. 25–42.

The implementation of the constitution is endangered at its core by the executive. Composed of the remains of the former Soviet Communist Nomenklatura, it successfully resists any attempts to reform the structure and function of the government to make decision making more transparent and accountable. Serhiy Holovaty is President of the Ukrainian Legal Foundation and was Minister of Justice from 1995–1997. This volume contains four other articles dealing with the constitution of Ukraine: Ed Ratushny and Kim Ratushny, "The Challenge of an Independent Judiciary in an Independent Ukraine" (*ibid.*, pp. 43–58); Bohdan A. Futey, "Upholding the Rule of Law in Ukraine: The Judiciary in Transition" (*ibid.*, pp. 59–76); Volodymyr Shapoval, "Urgent Problems of Modern Constitutionalism in Ukraine" (*ibid.*, pp. 77–82); and Gwendolyn Sasse, "Constitution-Making 'From Above' and 'From Below': Crimea's Regional Autonomy" (*ibid.*, pp. 83–102).

1356. Lapychak, Chrystyna, and Ustina Markus. "Ukraine's Continuing Evolution." *Transition* 3:2:29–32 (February 7, 1997).

The adoption of a new Constitution by means of a political compromise, and the successful introduction of a new permanent currency, the *hryvnia*, were Ukraine's most obvious accomplishments in 1996. For the previous period, see "Constitutional Watch–Ukraine" (*East European Constitutional Review* 4:1:34–35 Winter 1995).

1357. Markus, Ustina. "New Constitution Largely a Formality." *Transition* 2:14–15 (September 6, 1996).

According to the author, the new constitution of Ukraine reaffirms the status quo. It was greeted with approval by most factions in the parliament as a means of resolving the power dispute between the executive and legislative branches. See also her "Rivals Compromise on Constitution" (*Transition* 2:15:17 September 6, 1996).

1358. Sharlet, Robert. "Post-Soviet Constitutionalism: Politics and Constitution-Making in Russia and Ukraine." In: *Russia and Eastern Europe After Communism. The Search for New Political, Economic, and Security Systems.* Ed. by Michael Kraus and Ronald D. Liebowitz. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1996. pp. 15–34.

While Russia, to the surprise of many observers, continues to develop a measure of political balance and long-sought stability within its essentially propresidential

constitution, Ukraine is still en route. While the Kuchma administration has successfully regenerated forward motion in the stalled politics of Kyiv, Ukraine's future will remain on hold, especially the crucial tasks of state-building and economic reform, until the country's political class comes together to resolve the fundamental issues of power within durable constitutional forms. For general background: Robert Sharlet, *Soviet Constitutional Crisis: From De-Stalinization to Disintegration* (Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1992. 191p.).

1359. Wolczuk, Kateryna. "Constituting Statehood: The New Ukrainian Constitution." *The Ukrainian Review* 45: 3:17–38 (Autumn 1998).

Dr. Wolczuk is a lecturer in Ukrainian Studies at the Centre for Russian and East European Studies, University of Birmingham. The author discusses a number of the disputed items and illustrates the scale and nature of the compromises underlying the successful passage of the constitution.

1360. Wolczuk, Kateryna Maria. **The New Ukrainian Constitution: In Pursuit of a Compromise.** Edinburgh: Heriot-Watt University, 1997. 20p. CERT Discussion Paper, no. 97/10.

This preliminary survey of "bones of contention" is not comprehensive, but by focusing on the selected and most hotly disputed issues, it illustrates the scale and nature of the compromises underlying the successful passage of the constitution. It was the President, the center, and the right's goals and preferences that ultimately shaped the new constitution, while the left made the most concessions.

1361. Wolczuk, Kateryna. "The Politics of Constitution Making in Ukraine." In: *Contemporary Ukraine: Dynamics of Post-Soviet Transformation.* Ed. by T. Kuzio. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1998. pp. 118–38.

Constitution making dragged on in Ukraine for nearly six years, and by 1996 Ukraine remained the only Soviet successor state without a new post-Soviet constitution. The presidency was the main driving force behind constitution making in its final stages, and the constitution mirrored the "presidentialization" of Ukrainian policy and reflected President Leonid Kuchma's quest for power.

See also Bohdan A. Futey's "Comments on the Constitution of Ukraine" (*East European Constitutional Review* 5:2/3: 29–34 Spring–Summer 1996) as well as his older article, "A Ukraine's Draft Constitution Meets Political Reality" (*East European Constitutional Review* 2:1:14–16 Winter 1993). Also: Bodhan Nahaylo's "Toward the Rule of Law: Ukraine" (*RFE/RL Research Report* 11:27:50–56 July 3, 1992).

Courts

1362. Futey, Bohdan. "Comments on the Law on the Constitutional Court of Ukraine." *Harriman Review* 10:1: 15–23 (Spring 1997).

The Constitution of Ukraine adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on June 28, 1996, establishes the Constitutional Court of Ukraine as an integral part of the Ukrainian judicial branch. Chapter 12 of the constitution provides the basic framework for the constitutional court, describing its role, structure, jurisdiction, and authority. Judge Bohdan Futey discusses legal aspects of the authority of this court, offering a number of comments. For general discussion on the constitution, see his "Comments on the Constitution of Ukraine" (*East European Constitutional Review,* vol. 29 Spring–Summer 1996).

1363. Lagunenko, Alexander. "Courts and Judicial Independence: Legal Reforms in Post-Communist Ukraine." L.L.M. thesis, York University (Canada), 1998. 188p.

Offers an analysis of the present legal reform in Ukraine. The thesis considers how the rule of law is being implemented in the Ukrainian legal system. It discusses the necessity of adopting the Western approach, which gives Ukraine a real chance to change its political regime.

1364. Luciuk, Stephania Paula. "The Implementation of International Obligations into Domestic Law: Lessons from Canada and Ukraine's Water Protection Laws." Ph.D. diss., Dalhousie University (Canada), 1997. 178p.

This thesis explores the process of formal implemenation of international standards into domestic law in an effort to better understand the relationship between international and domestic law, and in order to assess the utility of internation law in affecting domestic legislative behavior. The water protection laws of Canada and Ukraine are compared to each other to international laws that protect different types of water resources.

See also American Bar Association. Central and East European Law Initiative. *Analysis of Draft Criminal Code in Ukraine* (Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1994. Vol. 1).

1365. Manichuk, Jurii. "A Problem of Comparative Legal Method: Comparison of Buyers' Remedies for Breach of Delivery of the Sale of Goods in Canadian Common Law and Ukrainian Civil Law." L.L.M. thesis, York University (Canada), 1991. 163p.

This thesis compares the approaches of Canadian common law and Ukrainian civil law to the problem of buyers' remedies for the breach of delivery of sale of goods.

Human Rights

1366. Antonovych, Myroslava. "Legal Aspects of Human Rights in Ukraine." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 52:2/3:109–21 (Summer–Fall 1996).

The author, residing in Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine, examines important documents produced by legal bodies in Ukraine, including shortcomings of the present legal and court system.

1367. **Human Rights and Democratization in the Newly Independent States of the Former Soviet Union.** Comp. by the Staff of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Washington D.C.: 1993. 231p.

Since the time of the Commission's establishment in 1976, the mainstay of its mandate has been to monitor human rights. This document is just one example of published materials sponsored by the Commission. Information on Ukraine is on pp. 50–75.

See also Morenilla Rodriguez, Jose Maria, Sover, Jean-Claude "Report on the Legislation in Ukraine" (*Human Rights Law Journal* 16:7–9:344–65), sponsored by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Strasbourg.

1368. Lottvin, Victoria. "Ukrainian Customary Law: An Attempt at Analyzing Some Aspects of Women's Rights." Ph.D. diss., University of Alberta (Canada), 1997. 237p.

This dissertation, written primarily in Ukrainian, is an attempt to analyze some aspects of women's rights as an integral part of Ukrainian customary law. The thesis reveals some historically and socially defined women's rights and responsibilities through analysis of female "roles" in rites of passage and in family life. There is a dualistic attitude toward women in Ukrainian society. Different forms of engagements and weddings and folklore in general represent respect toward and appreciation of women. On the other hand, there is a definite predominance of men's roles in day-to-day life.

Chapter 10

Literature

Introduction

This chapter contains over 130 annotations of books and journal articles, with hundreds of additional titles mentioned in the annotations. The material is arranged in two parts and in fifteen sections. Part 1: "General Works," "Bibliographies," "Library Resources," "Medieval Period," "Before 1917," "Modernism," "Soviet Ukraine Literature," "Literary Criticism," "Prose," "Drama," "Poetry," "Literary Activities in Displaced Persons Camps," "Contemporary Period," "Specific Topics," "Literary Scholars." Part 2: "Individual Authors."

One of the most important works included in this chapter is the second edition of Dmytro Čyževs'kyj's *A History of Ukrainian Literature From the 11th to the End of the 19th Century, With an Overview of the Twentieth Century* by George S. N. Luckyj (1997). In this edition, some typographical errors were corrected, and more than 130 pages were added (a somewhat revised and enlarged text of Luckyj's *Ukrainian Literature in the Twentieth Century*, previously published by the University of Toronto Press).

This chapter also describes two bibliographies of Ukrainian Literature—Marta Tarnawsky's *Ukrainian Literature in English: Articles in Journals and Collections, 1840–1965* and Oksana Piasecky's *Bibliography of Ukrainian Literature in English and French: Translations and Critical Works, 1950–1986.*

Several monographs cover the Soviet period of Ukrainian literature, most notably studies of George Luckyj's *Literary Politics in the Soviet Ukraine, 1917–1994* (rev. and updated ed. published in 1990); Myroslav Shkandrij's *Modernists, Marxists and the Nation: The Ukrainian Literary Discussion in the 1920s* (1992); and Oleh Ilnytzkyj's *Ukrainian Futurism, 1914–1930: A Historical and Critical Study* (1997). There are also many research articles and separately published studies about Ukrainian writers, including several doctoral dissertations. One should mention Maxim Tarnawsky's *Between Reason and Irrationality: The Prose of Valerian Pidmohylnyj* (1994) and the doctoral dissertation of Natalia Pylypiuk "The Humanistic School and Ukrainian Literature of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries" (1989).

In the past decade more than twenty literary scholars published studies and articles in scholarly journals, and some of these should be mentioned as the most productive: Bahry Romana, John Fizer, George Grabowicz, Oleh Ilnytzkyj, Halyna Kosharsky, Irena Makaryk, Larysa Onyshkevych, M. Naydan, Bohdan Rubchak, Marion Rubchak, Marko Pavlyshyn, M. Shkandrij, Yar Slavutych, Walter Smyrniw, George Shevelov, J. Rozumnyi, Maxim Tarnawsky, Roman Weretelnyk, Danylo Husar Struk, O. Zabuzhko, R. Zorivchak, and others.

In addition, hundreds of articles about Ukrainian literary trends and biographies of writers are included in the five volumes of the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.*

General Works

1369. Čyževs'kyj, Dmytro. **A History of Ukrainian Literature (From the 11th to the End of the 19th Century).** 2nd ed. **With an Overview of the Twentieth Century** by George S. N. Luckyj. Ed. and with a Foreword by George S. N. Luckyj. Trans. by Dolly Ferguson, Doreen Gorslinc, and Ulana Petyk. New York and Englewood, Colo.: The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences and Ukrainian Academic Press, 1997. 815p.

The first edition of this work was published in 1975 (Wynar, no. 827). The present edition adds over 130 pages, which are a somewhat revised and enlarged text of Luckyj's *Ukraine Literature in the Twentieth Century* added to this edition (University of Toronto Press). Čyževs'kyj's *Magnum Opus* was reviewed in many journals, and most of them are listed in our longer annotation. Also, Luckyj's work published separately was reviewed (probably more in the Ukrainian language), and there is no need to repeat comments from reviews or our previously published annotation. It is sufficient to say that in this new edition some typographical errors have been corrected and a bibliography appended to Luckyj's chapter has been sufficiently reedited. An unsigned recent review in *The Ukrainian Quarterly* indicates "This is, in every sense, a monumental work. . . . Čyževs'kyj's approach to his subject-matter is stylistic. . . . This approach provides ample scope for the analysis of texts not only for their content, and their relationship to the cultural, political, and intellectual milieu which engendered them, but also to what Čyževs'kyj calls 'linguistic and stylistic devices.' This he does in brilliant and insightful detail—in refreshing contrast to many Ukrainian critics (both in Ukraine and in the diaspora) who so concentrate on the historical context and the 'message' of the writer that they overlook the technical mastery by which he/she conveys and enhances that message. For, however potent the content, unless a work of literature strikes by its artistry deep roots into the imagination as well as the intellect of the reader/hearer, it will not have produced its full effect" (pp. 87–88).
◆ **Reviews:** *The Ukrainian Review* 44:2:87–89 (Summer 1997). A. Gregorovich. *Forum* 98:25 (Summer 1998). M. Pavlyshyn. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 23:2:134–36 (Winter 1998).

1370. Fizer, John. "Chyzhevsky's Reductive Model of the History of Ukrainian Literature." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 51:4:337–49 (Winter 1995).

Critical comments of Professor Fizer concerning Chyzhevsky's *History of Ukrainian Literature*, published in Ukrainian by Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in New York in 1956 and published in English by Ukrainian Academic Press in 1975.

1371. Luckyj, George S. N. **Ukrainian Literature in the Twentieth Century. A Reader's Guide.** Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1992. 136p.

In the preface, Professor Luckyj stated the purpose of this concise book to be "an attempt to survey the main literary trends, the chief authors, and their works, as seen against the historical background of the present century." There are a total of eight chapters starting with "Beginning a New Century" which deals with the phenomenon of Ukrainian modernism and concluding with "The Era of Glasnost 1987–1990," which presents the latest developments in Ukrainian literature in those years.

See also Celia Hawkesworth, ed. *Literature and Politics in Eastern Europe: Selected Papers from the Fourth Congress for Soviet and East European Studies* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992. 169p.). Papers from the Congress at Harrogate, England containing a number of contributions discussing modern trends in Ukrainian literature, including avant-garde Ukrainian authors.

◆ **Reviews:** N. Burianyk. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 36:1/2:263–64 (March–June 1994). S. Forrester. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 36:1/2:262–64 (1994). M. M. Naydan. *Slavic and East European Journal* 37:1:124–25 (Spring 1993).

1372. Struk, D. H. "Literature." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. III. pp. 143–50.

A concise and well-balanced presentation of the history of Ukrainian literature with the following chronological breakdown: the Kyivan period, the Cossack period, vernacular literature, the renaissance of the 1920s, and the contemporary period. There are a number of related articles in the *Encyclopedia*, such as literary criticism, literature studies, drama, poetry, prose, literature in translation (including translations into English), and other topics.

Bibliographies

1373. Piasecky, Oksana. **Bibliography of Ukrainian Literature in English and French: Translations and Critical Works (1950–1986).** Ottawa, London, Paris: University of Ottawa Press, 1989. 386p. (University of Ottawa Ukrainian Studies, no. 10).

This well-received bibliography provides a general survey of Ukrainian literature in English and French translation and of the critical literature written between 1950 and 1986. According to the author's introduction, Ukrainian literature comprises artistic works created in the Ukrainian language either in Ukraine or outside its geographical boundaries. The first three chapters cover "Approach to Historiography of Translations," "General Anthologies of Translations," and "General Critical Works." We do not quite understand her first chapter; it covers only five writers on two pages. Anthologies also occupy two pages. It seems that Zenkovsky's *Medieval Russia's Empire* might be out of place here. There are several other anthologies of medieval literature that cover not only Kyivan Rus' but Russia proper, which have not been included here. The rest of the book is in chronological arrangements: "Ukrainian Literature of the Kievan Period," "Ukrainian Literature from the 13th to 18th Centuries," "Modern Ukrainian Literature," "Soviet Ukrainian Literature," and "Ukrainian Literature of the Diaspora." The volume concludes with bibliographies and reference books consulted, list of journals, and indexes of authors and critics.

◆ **Reviews:** B. Budurowicz. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 32:4:523 (December 1990). R. Karpiak. *Germano-Slavica* 7:1:71–73 (1991).

1374. Tarnawsky, Marta. **Ukrainian Literature in English: Articles in Journals and Collections, 1840–1965. An Annotated Bibliography.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. 176p. (Research Report, no. 51).

Compiled by a well-known bibliographer and poet (Wynar, nos. 137, 839–840, 946), this bibliography is part of a larger project that attempts a comprehensive coverage of translations published in the English language. The first part of this project was published in 1988 under the title *Ukrainian Literature in English: Books and Pamphlets, 1890–1965*, listing 91 books and pamphlets (Wynar, no. 839). The present volume includes 787 items with full bibliographical citations and brief descriptive annotations. The emphasis is on modern Ukrainian literature; certain titles, e.g., *Slovo o polku Ihorevim* or works dealing with Ukrainian folklore, are not comprehensively covered. There is a list of journals and collections used by Tarnawsky as well as general and chronological indexes. All titles included in this valuable bibliography were examined *de visu*, and the author estimates 80 to 90% coverage in this pioneering effort.

Marta Tarnawsky also prepared an autobibliography in Ukrainian *Autobibliohrafiia* (Philadelphia: Mosty, 1998. 245p.), one of very few professionaly executed bibliographical projects. It covers her publications in several languages, including English.

◆ **Reviews:** R. L. Goldenberg. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:327–28 (Summer–Winter 1996). G. Shevelov. *Slavic Review* 54:1:167 (Spring 1995). D. Shtohryn. *Ethnic Forum* 14:2:83–88 (1994). *Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:1:75–79 (Spring 1993). R. Zorivchak. *Slavonic and East European Review* 73:4:749–51 (October 1995).

Library Resources

1375. Shkandrij, Myroslav. "Prague as a Resource for the Study of Ukrainian Literature." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 15:1:22–30 (Summer 1990).

In the years separating the two world wars, Prague was the largest and most dynamic center of Ukrainian émigré life. In addition to several institutions of higher learning, the single best resource for Ukrainian studies is the Slavic Library in the Klemantium building. The author provides general information about library holdings and lists some periodicals available in this library. There is a list of sources consulted by the author, including several publications in Ukrainian that provide a more detailed description of activities of Ukrainian immigrants in Prague.

Medieval Period

1376. Butler, Francis. "Images of Missionaries and Innovative Rulers in East Slavic Literature from Early Times Through the Reign of Peter the Great." Ph.D. diss., University of California, Berkeley, 1991. 336p.

This dissertation deals with literary representations of individuals as radical transformers of society—the peoples who occupy the territories of what are now Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus. Included are the Slavic Apostles, Constantine-Cyril and Methodius, St. Vladimir Svjatoslavič, who converted Kyivan Rus´, the earliest East Slavic State, to Christianity; and several other prominent figures.

1377. Frick, David A. " 'Fidelis Meletiana: Marcantonio de Dominis' and Melitij Smotryc'kyj." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:3/4:383–414 (December 1991).

The author suggests that the truth about what Smotryc'kyj believed was much more complicated than the neat portrayals his contemporary detractors and supporters (including himself) offered.

1378. Mann, Robert. **Lances Sing: A Study of the Igor Tale.** Columbus, Ohio: Slavica Publishers, 1990. 231p.

There is voluminous literature about the Igor Tale, including several reference books, e.g., Henry Cooper's *The Igor Tale: An Annotated Bibliography* (Wynar, no. 836). Robert Mann reviews the research conducted between 1974 and 1983. This work is an expansion of his commentary that was published with an English translation of the *Slovo* in 1979.

◆ **Reviews:** D. K. Prestel. *Slavic and East European Journal* 35:1:139–41 (Spring 1991). P. S. Roland. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 32:2: 200–1 (June 1990).

1379. Pylypiuk, Natalia. "Poetry as Milk: A Seventeenth-Century Metaphor and Its Pedagogical Context." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 17:1/2: 189–204 (Summer–Winter 1992).

The purpose of Dr. Pylypiuk's discussion is to focus on the alimentary metaphor

underlying the title *Milk from the Sheep to the Shepherd Owed* and to propose that, beyond honoring Varlaam Iasynsky as his hierarch and former instructor of poetics, Velychkovsky's collection sought to challenge a central tenet of the humanistic *paideia* as it was practiced at his alma mater, the Kyivan Mohyla *Collegium*.

1380. Zorivchak, Roksolana. "*The Tale of Ihor's Host* in the English-Speaking World." *The Ukrainian Review* 43:2:76–83 (Summer 1996).

A brief overview of important translations of one of the relics of the literature of Kyivan Rus´ based on published bibliographies and evaluations of certain translations by the author.

Before 1917

1381. Chopyk, Dan B. (in cooperation with Professor W. Lew). "M. P. Drahomanov, I. Franko and the Polish Positivists." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 47:4:377–84 (Winter 1991).

Drahomanov, the Ukrainian scholar and political activist, knew about the aspirations of the Poles for the uprising and knew that Poles mistakenly were counting on the support of the Ukrainian peasants. The failure of the Polish uprising of 1863 made the Polish elite realize that they had to concentrate on the attempts to bring improvements in political and social life. In Ukrainian realist literature we notice the pursuit of similar ideas, though with different emphasis. Under the influence of M. Drahomanov, Ivan Franko established contacts with the Polish positivists. His writings describe the lives of peasants, workers, and laborers, as well as those of the estranged and Jewish poor.

1382. Grabowicz, George G. "Ukrainian-Russian Literary Relations in the Nineteenth Century: A Formulation of the Problem." In: *Ukraine and Russia in Their Historical Encounter.* Ed. by Peter Potichnyj, et al. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 214–44.

George Grabowicz, Professor of Literature at Harvard University and noted literary critic (Wynar, nos. 339, 828, 845, 879, 881, 940, 956, 972), indicates that a comprehensive treatment of this topic is sorely needed. The Soviet-Ukrainian investigations of Russian-Ukrainian literary relations are totally dominated by Communist ideology. The author also examines a number of writers who wrote in Russian, (e.g., Gogol, Korolenko). The emergence of a national differentiated literature, and the disappearance of bilingualism has produced a radical transformation in Russian-Ukrainian literary relations.

1383. Prymak, Thomas M. "The Great Migration: East Central Europe to the Americas in the Literature of Slavs, 1880–1914. Some Examples." *Ethnic Forum* 12:2:31–47 (1992).

The first mass migration of Slavic people to the Americas emanated first from Polish-speaking lands, Czech-speaking Bohemia, and the Croat lands in the Habsburg Monarchy. Afterwards, this "emigration fever" caught Slovakia and Galicia, which was inhabited by Poles in the west and by Ukrainians, or Ruthenians as they were then called, in the east. Finally, the movement spread to the western borderlands of Russia and encompassed the territory inhabited by Belarussians, Ukrainians, and to a lesser degree, Russians. The author discusses a number of Ukrainian writers: Ivan Franko, Vasyl Stefanyk, Osyp Makovei, Vladimir Korolenko, and others.

1384. Pylypiuk, Natalia. "The Humanistic School and Ukrainian Literature of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1989. 410p.

Dr. Pylypiuk explores the relationship between educational philosophy and Ukrainian literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the first chapter, the author shows dissatisfaction among Volhynian and Galician Orthodox believers with political conditions in the Polish-Lithuanian commonwealth and their desire to restore Rus´ tradition. The next chapter examines the development of pedagogical thought in early modern Europe, and the third chapter links these developments with analogous trends in Ukraine. Next, the author discusses the attitudes toward secular knowledge, and in the final chapter Dr. Pylypiuk examines the teachings of Hryhorij Slovoroda (1753–1790) as an example of the lasting impact of humanistic ideas on Ukrainian culture.

1385. Zorivchak, Roxoliana. "Mykhailo Drahomaniv and English Literature." *The Ukrainian Review* 39:4:24–32 (Winter 1991).

Drahomaniv was well read in English literature and, for example, in his scholarly works he emphasized the vernacular character of Shakespearean language, was acquainted with the novels of Sir Walter Scott, and was also interested in the history of the English Church. See also Dr. Zorivchak's articles "The First Translator of Shevchenko in the English-Speaking World on the Eighteenth Anniversary of the Death of Andriy Humnytskyi" (*Ukrainian Review* 43:1:68–70 Spring 1996) and "Hryhoriy Kochur Translator. Translation Studies Scholar and the Literary Process in Ukraine" (*The Ukrainian Quarterly* 53:1/2:78–89 Spring–Summer 1997). The latter is one of the best articles in English about this celebrated translator.

Modernism

1386. "Discussion: Ukrainian Modernism: 'The Journal 'Svit': A Barometer of Modernism,' by Danylo Husar Struk; 'The Modernist Ideology and Mykola Khvyl'ovyi', by Oleh S. Ilnytzkyj; 'Modernism in Ukrainian Prose,' by Maxim Tarnawsky, 'Commentary: Exorcising Ukrainian Modernism,' by George G. Grabowicz; 'Responses,' by Danylo Husar Struk, Oleh S. Ilnytzkyj and Maxim Tarnawsky." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:3/4:245–88 (December 1991).

A discussion of four prominent scholars and literary critics concerning Ukrainian Modernism, its historical development, and the present status. Many bibliographical sources, primarily in the Ukrainian language, are cited in this lovely discussion.

1387. Ilnytzkyj, Oleh. "Ukrainian Symbolism and the Problem of Modernism." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 34:1/2:113–30 (March–June 1992).

Ukrainian Modernism has been accused, with some justification, of producing more than its share of poor poetry. Nevertheless, the Modernist ideology and aesthetic played a key role in the transformation of the nineteenth-century literary process and effectively set the tone for the first two decades of this century. Symbolists, much like Modernists, give the impression of being radical aesthetes. With the appearance of Futurism (in 1914) there was another shift in Ukrainian poetry, and the Modernists launched a strong counterattack that nearly destroyed Futurism.

1388. Ilnytzkyj, Oleh S. "*Ukrainska Khata* and the Paradoxes of Ukrainian Modernism." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 19:2:5–30 (Winter 1994).

It is assumed that *Ukrainska Khata*, the Modernist journal published in Kyiv from 1909 to 1914, parted more radically with the ideas of Ukrainian Realists and Populists than the Moloda Muza poets. Dr. Ilnytskyj has a number of articles about Modernism, such as "The Modernist Ideology and Mykola Khvylovyi" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:3/4:257–62 December 1991)

and "Ukrainian Symbolism and the Problem of Modernism" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 34:1/2:113–30 March–June 1992).

Soviet Ukraine Literature

1389. Hlobenko, Mykola. "The Literature of Soviet Ukraine." *The Ukrainian Review* 37:4:32–41 (Winter 1989); *ibid.* 38:1:26–35 (Spring 1990).

Mykola Hlobenko (1902–1957) was one of the prominent literary historians. For many years he was editor of the section on literature of the *Encyclopediia Ukrainoznavstva*, also published in English as *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia* (Wynar, no. 37). Hlobenko (pen name of M. Ohloblyn) is author of many articles in this encyclopedia. "The Literature of Soviet Ukraine" is an English translation of one of his articles.

1390. Ilnytzkyj, Oleh S. **Ukrainian Futurism, 1914–1930: A Historical and Critical Study.** Cambridge: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1997. 413p.

From its inception just before World War I to its demise during the Stalinist repression of Ukrainian culture during the 1930s, Ukrainian Futurism was poorly understood. This remained the case into the late twentieth century. In this pioneering study, Dr. Ilnytzkyj presents new material on Ukrainian Futurism and its leader, Mykhail' Semenko. The narrative is in three parts: the history of Futurist movement, the theory of a movement, and the literary legacy and the major practitioners. Dr. Ilnytzkyj is Professor of Language and Literature at the University of Alberta and author of several essays and articles. For example, "Visual Dimensions in Ukrainian Futurist Poetry and Prose" (*Zeitschrift für Slawistik* 35:5: 722–31); "The Modern Ideology and Mykola Khvyl'ovyi" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:3/4:257–62 December 1991); "Private Worlds: The Psychological Dimension of Les' Martovych's Prose" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:3/4:350–63 December 1990); and "Ukrainian Symbolism and the Problem of Modernism" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 34: 1/2:113–30 March–June 1992).

1391. Luckyj, George S. N. **Literary Politics in the Soviet Ukraine, 1917–1994.** Rev. and updated ed. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1990. 551p.

This book was first published in 1956 (Wynar, no. 830) based on the author's doctoral dissertation. The study of literature published in the 1950s and dealing with Ukrainian matters was a pioneering effort, and the book's reception in the West was very positive. A totally new development in the Soviet Ukraine took place late in 1987 and 1988 as a result of the new policy of glasnost proclaimed by Mikhail Gorbachev. Stalinist purges no longer were "blank pages," and Ukrainian writers documented the truth about events in the 1920s and 1930s. In chapter 11, "Reappraisal," Professor Luckyj discusses the reevaluation of the literature of the 1920s and 1930s as it took place in Ukraine. In his preface the author concludes, "Yet today, as in 1934, a word of caution is necessary in the total assessment of this story. As I write these words the irreversibility of glasnost seems clear. In the Ukraine it would not be out of place to compare Mykola Khvyl'ovyi and the VAPLITE, to whom I devoted so much space in 1956, to the modern Ukrainian writers who are fighting for similar national and cultural goals. Yet it is, indeed, a continuing struggle. Is it too much to hope that this time it may not end in failure?" (p.xiv).
◆ **Reviews:** I. Bremmer. *Nationalities Papers* 26:2:368–70 (June 1998). G. Mihaychuk. *Slavic and East European Journal* 36:3:375–76 (Fall 1992).

1392. Maximenkov, Leonid. "Stalin's Meeting with a Delegation of Ukrainian Writers on 12 February 1929." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 16:3/4:361–431 (December 1992).

This event had been a casual and nonofficial gathering lasting a few hours. The meeting is mentioned neither in the volumes of *The History of Ukrainian SSR* or in the eight-volume set of the *History of Ukrainian Literature*, both published in Ukrainian in the Soviet Union in 1984 and 1970. In the diaspora, on the other hand, Professor George Luckyj, in his well-known *Literary Politics in the Soviet Ukraine, 1917–1934* (rev. and updated ed. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1990. 551p.) discussed this meeting and also quoted Borys Antonenko-Davydovych from his article in *Sučasnist'* (7/8:4–12 1984). Transcription of this meeting is provided in a separate appendix in the original Russian language. See also Larissa M. L. Onyshkevych's "Language Policies in Ukraine: 1933-1998" (*The Ukrainian Quarterly* 55:2:151-63 Summer 1999), and Vsevolod Naulko and Stephen Rapawy's "Nationality and Linguistic Changes in Ukraine" (*The Ukrainian Quarterly* 55:2: 117-50 Summer 1999).

1393. Mihaychuk, George. "The Role of the 1920s Form and Content Debate in Ukraine." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 37:1/2:107–26 (March–June 1995).

The beginnings of the 1920s produced several new trends among Ukrainian writers. A broad spectrum of works appeared with some of them radically different from previous Ukrainian literature in terms of formal innovation and of subjective expression. The debate over form and content culminated in many public debates, and the topic remained current into the late 1920s. At issue was the orientation of literature and literary criticism. These trends and their major literary figures are discussed by Dr. Mihaychuk, who was on the faculty of the Department of Slavic Languages, Georgetown University, in 1995. In the Soviet Union all that remained of the public debate over form and content in the 1930s was the vacuous but telling phrase that defined the literary relationship between the center and the republics: "socialist in content, national in form."

1394. Rudnytzky, Leonid. "A Miracle in Continuity: Christian Themes and Motifs in Soviet Ukrainian Literature." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 46: 1:33–44 (Spring 1990).

A good review of several authors and their works. Professor Rudnytzky singles out Oleksander Dovzhenko (1894–1956), Pavlo Zahrebelnyi (1924–), and the now famous generation of the 1960s: Lina Kostenko (1930–), Ivan Drach (1936–), Vitalii Korotych (1936–), Vasyl Symonenko (1935–1963), Ihor Kalynets, and others.

1395. Shkandrij, Myroslav. **Modernists, Marxists and the Nation: The Ukrainian Literary Discussion in the 1920s.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1992. 265p.

The literary discussion of the 1920s was originated by George Luckyj's *Literary Politics in the Soviet Ukraine, 1917–1934* (Wynar, no. 856) and in his *Before the Storm: Soviet Ukrainian Fiction of the 1920s* (Wynar, no. 852), as well as by many articles of several authors. In 1991, a group of Ukrainian scholars of the Institute of Literature of the National Academy of Sciences in Kyiv prepared the collective work *20-ti roky: Literaturni dyskusii, polemiky* (1920s—Literary Discussions, Polemics), published by Dnipro publishers in Kyiv. Nevertheless, Dr. Shkandrij published a well-researched monograph on this unique period in Ukrainian intellectual history. As Professor Struk indicates, "In his brisk eleven chapters and a conclusion, he retells and supports by quotations the arguments pro and con, as they appeared. . . Shkandrij's monograph would have been much more valuable had he gone farther not only in collecting but in interpreting" (p. 515). The author's bibliography is extensive, and a general index is well done.

◆ **Reviews:** T. Hundeerova. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 19:2:108–11 (Winter 1992). D. H. Struk. *Slavic Review* 54:2:514–16 (Summer 1995).

Literary Criticism

1396. Chernetsky, Vitaly. "Opening the Floodgates: The New Ukrainian Writing." *Slavic and East European Journal* 41:4:674–77 (1997).

The author, from Columbia University, analyzes the prose and poetry of several Ukrainian writers: Edward Hogan, Askold Melnyczuk, Michael Naydan, Mykola Riabchuk, and Oksana Zabuzhko, eds., *From Three Worlds: New Writings from Ukraine* (Boston: Zephyr Press, 1996); Volodymyr Dibrova, *Peltse and Pentameron* (Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University Press, 1996); and Oksana Zabuzhko, *A Kingdom of Fallen Statues: Poems and Essays*. Ed. by Marco Carynnyk. (Toronto: Wellspring, 1996). The appearance of three books in one year reviewed by Vitaly Chernetsky is a rather large number for Ukrainian literature that is practically unknown to English readers.

1397. Duc'-Fajfer, Olena. "Ukrainian Literature in Poland, 1956–1993." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 23:1: 61–82 (Summer 1998).

The development of Ukrainian literature in postwar Poland has been closely linked to the unique conditions of Ukrainian community and cultural life in that country. The author, a Lecturer in Folklore Studies at the Jagellonian University's Institute of Polish Philology in Cracow, provides a brief overview of literary developments, indicating, among other things, that the average Polish reader knows next to nothing about the Ukrainian literature written in his/her country. This literature has many inadequacies, but nevertheless, a large part of it should appeal to the aesthetic tastes of even demanding readers. The article is well documented.

1398. Onyshkevych, Larissa M. L. Zaleska. "Echoes of Glasnost: Chornobyl in Soviet Ukrainian Literature." In: *Echoes of Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine*. Ed. by R. M. Bahry. North York, Ont.: Captus University Publications, 1989. pp. 151–70.

Dr. Onyshkevych discusses Chornobyl in various literary genres, such as the chronicle category, epic poems, and novels. In this section of literature we find also Bohdan Rubchak's "Because We Have No Time: New Poetry in 1988" (*ibid.*, pp. 130–50).

1399. Pavlyshyn, Marko. "Honchar's *Sobor* and Rudenko's *Orlova Balka*: Environmental Conservation as Theme and Argument in Two Recent Ukrainian Novels." In: *Slavic Themes: Papers from Two Hemispheres*. Ed. by Boris Christa, et al. Selecta Slavica, 12. Neuried, Germany: Hieronymus, 1988. pp. 271–88.

Most Soviet-Ukrainian literary critics, while not allowing ecological issues to pass them by without comment, have been conservative in discussing ecological issues and have sought to minimize their critical dimension. Honchar's *Sobor* (The Cathedral), written during 1963 through 1967, was evidently too pointed in its treatment of the twin issues of the industrially polluted environment and the protection of the national historical monuments. The author addresses the arguments in Honchar's novel as well as in Rudenko's *Orlova Balka*. In the final analysis both are victims, directly or indirectly, of the system of literary controls conventionally called Socialist Realism. Of other authors' works one should also mention "Travesty and the Comic: Their Formative Role in Late Eighteenth-Century Ukrainian Literature" (In: *Comic Relations: Studies in the Comic, Satire and Parody*. Pavel Petr, et al., eds. Frankfurt am Main, Germany: Peter Lang, 1985. pp. 211–18); and "National Idioms in Soviet Literature:

The Case of the Ukrainian Whimsical Novel" (In: *Literature and National Cultures.* Brian Edwards, ed. Geelong, Victoria, B.C.: Centre for Studies in Literary Education, Deakin University, 1988. pp. 109–16.)

1400. Pavlyshyn, Marko. "Post-Colonial Features in Contemporary Ukrainian Culture." *Australian Slavonic and East European Studies* 6:2:41–55 (1992).

The purposes of this article are to discuss some developments in contemporary Ukrainian literature and culture that might be labeled "post-colonial" and to focus on the transformation that set them apart from the cultural system previously prevailing. If culture is not to be propaganda, then the link between it and the state, fundamental to the culture of Socialist Realism, is superfluous. Like much else in post-Soviet society, Ukrainian culture is beginning to be governed less by state policy than by market forces. The author illustrates this trend with names of several Ukrainian literary figures, mentioning also more notable figures (Pavlychko, Drach, Yavorivsky, Zhulynsky, and others) who, for all practical reasons, abandoned literature in order to participate in the political process. See also the author's "Writing in the Post-Soviet World" (*Arena* 97:139–44 1992).

1401. Shkandrij, Myroslav. "*Glasnost* in the Sixties: Ukrainian Literary Criticism 1957–1965." In: *Living Record: Essays in Memory of Constantine Bida (1916–1979).* Ed. by I. R. Makaryk. Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa Press, 1991. pp. 135–47.

The years 1961–1962 were a time of great hope for the postwar generation of Soviet Ukrainian writers. Poetry by Lina Kostenko, Mykola Vinhranovs'kyi, Ivan Drach, Vitalii Korotych, Ievhen Hutsalo, and Robert Tretiakov appeared at this time, stirring considerable controversy. As the new literature burst upon the scene, it received support from a circle of sympathetic critics who provided it with a spirited defense. Critics such as Ivan Svitlychnyi, Ivan Dziuba, Ievhen Sverstiuk, Stanislav Tel'niuk, and others contributed to a consistently argued critique of the contemporary condition of Ukrainian writing and a justification of the new. The conservative reaction, expressed by such figures as M. Sheremet, P. Zahrebel'nyi, V. Romanenko, and P. Tychyna, was unwilling to accept changes in the status quo. After the statements of the 20th, 21st, and 22nd Party Congresses reiterated old political dogmas, the process of innovation slowed down. After 1965, repression was followed by arrests and long sentences. See also the author's "Polarities in Contemporary Ukrainian Literature" (*Dalhousie Review* 72:2: 236–50 Summer 1992). See also Marko Pavlyshyn, "Aspects of Literary Process in the USSR: The Politics of Re-Canonisation in Ukraine After 1985" (*Southern Review* 24: 1:12–25 1991).

1402. Shtohryn, Dmytro. "The Main Trends in Ukrainian Literary Criticism in the Early 1920's." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 53:1/2:48–77 (Spring–Summer 1997).

Dr. Shtohryn has produced a very sound bibliographical survey of the existing body of scholarship about this unique period in Ukrainian literature of the early Soviet period. Appendixes contain lists of schools and trends in Ukrainian literary criticism and their representatives as determined by Leonid Bilets'ky, one of the most important scholars in Ukraine during this period; Dmytro Čyžhevs'kyj, an internationally known scholar; and Kost' Koperzhyns'ky. A list of students of Academician Volodymyr Perets's philological school is also included.

1403. White, John J. "Ukrainian Futurism Re-Visited." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 40:1/2:151–60 (March–June 1998).

This is a critical review of Oleh S. Ilnytzkyj's *Ukrainian Futurism 1914–1930: A Historical and Critical Study* (Cambridge, Mass.: Ukrainian Research Institute, 1997. 413p.), separately mentioned in this volume.

Prose

1404. Budurowycz, Bohdan. "Some Aspects of Soviet Ukrainian Historical Fiction: The Novels of Pavlo Zahrebel'nyi and Roman Ivanychuk." In: *Living Record: Essays in Memory of Constantine Bida (1916–1979).* Ed. by I. R. Makaryk. Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa Press, 1991. pp. 109–20.

Dr. Budurowycz discusses two prominent Ukrainian authors, representatives of Ukrainian historical fiction, with numerous references to Soviet Ukrainian literature. See also his "The Changing Image of Ukrainians in English-Canadian Fiction" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2:143–57 Summer–Winter 1989).

1405. Naydan, Michael M. "Ukrainian Prose of the 1990s as It Reflects Contemporary Social Structures." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 51:1:45–61 (Spring 1995).

A brief sketch of recent developments emphasizing several themes—the breakdown of family structure, the cramped living space, sex, and other topics—that present a partial picture of contemporary Ukrainian prose.

1406. Shkandrij, Myroslav. "Ukrainian Avant-Garde Prose in the 1920s." In: *Literature and Politics in Eastern Europe.* Ed. by Celia Hawkesworth. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992. pp. 106–16.

Current literary reassessments have done much to revise our understanding of literary developments in the 1920s. However, experimental or avant-garde writing—a prominent feature of the decade's latter years—has, as yet, hardly been touched by this process. Dr. Shkandrij sketches the main trends in the development of avant-garde prose, mentioning prominent participants.

1407. Tarnawsky, Maxim. "European Influence in Ukrainian Modernist Prose." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 34:1/2:131–42 (March–June 1992).

Modernism, it would appear, is the Europeanization of Ukrainian literature after the cloistered provinciality of the realist era. According to the author, the difference between Ukrainian realist prose and its modernist continuation cannot be explained by the sheer presence or absence of influences from Western Europe. Dr. Tarnawsky offers a number of arguments to defend this thesis in this well-documented essay.

Drama

1408. Donskov, Andrew, et al., eds. **Slavic Drama: The Question of Innovation.** Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa Press, 1991. 359p.

In 1991, the Slavic section of the Department of Modern Languages and Literatures at the University of Ottawa organized an international conference on Slavic drama with some 30 participants, including seven that represented achievements in Ukrainian dramatic writing. Unfortunately, as is pointed out in *Slavic Review*, all these papers are between 5 and 14 pages long, not counting notes. If the scope of the paper is very broad, it tends to become too general and superficial, which apparently was the case with the contribution of Larysa Onyshkevych, who contributed one of the shortest papers. Bohdan Budurowicz analyzes one play of Ivan Franko; Erwin Wedel writes about Lesia Ukrainka; and Jaroslav Rozumnyi writes about Nina Kostenko.

◆ **Reviews:** T. Eekman. *Slavic Review* 52:1:135–36 (1993). R. Lindheim. *Modern Drama* 37:3:534–35 (Fall 1994). C. Menu. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 36:3/4:541–43 (September–Decemer 1994). M. T. Smith. *Canadian American Slavic Studies* 27:1–4:322–24 (1993). H. Stephan. *Slavic & East European Journal* 36:4:495–96 (Winter 1992).

1409. Onyshkevych, Larissa M. L. Z. "Exponents of Traditions and Innovations in Modern Ukrainian Drama." *Slavonic and East European Journal* 43:1:49–63 (Spring 1999).

The author discusses several historical opportunities for Ukrainian drama to develop freely—during the short period of Ukrainian independence (1918–1919), during the first decade of Soviet rule in the 1920s, during World War II, and, finally, since 1991, when Ukraine became independent again.

Poetry

1410. Baranczak, Stanislaw. "Remarks on the Ukrainian Theme in Modern Polish Poetry." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 10:1/2:171–80 (June 1986).

The author names a number of Polish fiction writers who write about Ukraine. However, in contemporary Polish poetry, Ukrainian themes take a different shape, and the article considers the reasons for this disparity.

1411. Klymasz, Robert. "Art of Intrusion: Macaronicism in Ukrainian-Canadian Literature." In: *Literatures of Lesser Diffusion/Les Litteratures de Moindre Diffusion*. Ed. by Joseph Pivato. *Canadian Review of Comparative Literature* 16:3/4:763–69 (1989).

Macaronicism constitutes a dominant component in the poetics of ethnicity in Canadian literature. Insofar as Ukrainian-Canadian literature is concerned, there remains the need to explore and distinguish the nature of macaronicism as found in related forms of literary expression vis-à-vis Ukrainian literature in English.

1412. Makaryk, Irena R. "Periphery Against Centre: *Hamlet* in Early Soviet Ukrainian Poetry." In: *Living Record: Essays in Memory of Constantine Bida (1916–1979)*. Ed. by I. R. Makaryk. Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa, 1991. pp. 281–96.

The use made of themes from *Hamlet* appears to be linked to a need to affirm Ukraine's uniqueness and, in particular, her separateness from the dominant Russian literary system by emphasizing Ukrainian ties with and an affinity for the West. The author examines one period—the 1920s and early 1930s—and the works of three writers: Maksym Ryl's'kyi, Mykola Bazhan, and Evhen Pluzhnyk.

1413. Onyshkevych, Larysa. "Ukrainian Poetry." In: *Shifting Borders: East European Poetries in the Eighties*. Ed. by Walter Cummins. Rutherford, N.J.: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1993. pp. 363–402.

An introductory essay to Ukrainian literature in the 1980s, including the author's translations of poems by Vira Wowk, Vasyl Stus, Ihor Kalynets, Ivan Drach, Sofia Maidanska, and Ihor Rymaruk.

1414. Palance, Jack. **The Forest of Love: A Love Story in Blank Verse.** Text and art by Jack Palance. Columbia, S.C.: Summerhouse Press, 1996. 87p.

Jack Palance is a noted actor of film, television, and stage who won an Oscar for his role in *City Slickers* (1991). Of Ukrainian origin, Palance appeared in over 50 films and over 50 television programs, including hosting *Ripley's Believe It or Not* (1982–1986) with his daughter Holly. This is his first published book, and as a poet Palance reflects his Ukrainian heritage and his love of the soil and earth.

1415. Romanetz, Maryna. "Between Trompe-L'oeil Mirrors: Contemporary Irish and Ukrainian Women's Poetry in Post Colonial Perspective." Ph.D. diss., The University of Saskatchewan (Canada), 1997. 337p.

A comparative case study of contemporary Irish and Ukrainian women's poetry. According to the author, the strategies employed by Nuala Ni Dhomhnaill and Lina Kostenko in rearticulating the symbolic meaning of reworked texts and in retextualizing nation/identity determine the frame of reference and provide an understanding of the principles and techniques of reinterpretation and appropriation of canonic poetic models and literary stereotypes. Both poets tap the force of myth by use of folklore, invigorating and revitalizing dead casts of collective memories and regenerating the phonic umbilical cord with oral tradition.

1416. Zabuzhko, Oksana. "Reinventing the Poet in Modern Ukrainian Culture." *Slavic and East European Journal* 39:2:270–75 (Summer 1995).

The author explains why poets and Nobel Prize candidates such as Pavlo Tychyna and Mykola Bazhan were forced by the Soviet regime to write letters of recantation for their nominations by the Nobel committee. A third candidate, Vasyl Stus, the greatest Ukrainian postwar poet, died in prison camp the same year of his nomination.

In view of existing Russification, the author raises the question of how Ukrainian poets were able to write in an endangered language. A few years ago, when 40,000 copies of a collection of Vasyl Stus's poems were first published in Ukrainian, 20,000 of them sold in central Kyiv stores in less than two hours. Since Ukraine is now independent, is there a place for poets like Stus, or will the mass culture swallow such poetry, exploiting the very image of a poet as a victim of the Communist regime?

Literary Activities in Displaced Persons Camps

1417. Grabowicz, George G. "A Great Literature." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 240–70.

The objective of this essay, prepared by a noted literary critic and Professor of Literature at Harvard University is to examine the much discussed and debated notion of a "great literature" during the five or six year period from 1945 to 1951. During this time, some 1,200 books and pamphlets were published in various fields, including some 250 titles of original literary works.

1418. Struk, Danylo Husar. "Organizational Aspects of DP Literary Activity." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 223–39.

The late Dr. Struk, a noted literary critic, was editor of *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* and author of several essays and books about Ukrainian literature (Wynar, nos. 824, 858, 866, 879, 896, 901, 924, 933, 966–967, 976). In this essay he discusses the establishment of MUR, and its prominent members, and provides a chronological table of literary activities from September 25, 1945, to November 2, 1948.

Contemporary Period

1419. Butska, Luba. "Writing and Reading Ethnicity: Vera Lysenko, George Ryga, and Myrna Kostash Negotiate Cultural and Creative Spaces." M.A. thesis, University of Guelph (Canada), 1994. 92p.

An investigation of the writings of three Ukrainian-Canadian writers.

1420. Fizer, John. "Ukrainian Criticism in the Post-Socialist Realism Period." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:1:14–22 (Spring 1993).

A survey of literary trends during the last two years (1991–1992) describing two irreconcilable groups—the traditionalists and avant-gardists. There are also some writers who share neither the tenets of Socialist Realism or the radical suspension of any aesthetic modeling.

1421. Naydan, Michael M. "National Identity for the Ukrainian Writer: Writing into the New Millennium." In: *Towards a New Ukraine II.* Ottawa, Ont.: Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Ottawa, 1999. pp. 143–52.

In this brief article Dr. Naydan, Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the Pennsylvania State University, provides an overview of the most important Ukrainian writers in the 1980s and 1990s, emphasizing such writers as Yurii Andrukhovych, Bohdan Zholdak, and others.

1422. Shkandrij, Myroslav. "Polarities in Contemporary Ukrainian Literature." *Dalhousie Review* 72:2:235–50 (1992).

There are several trends in contemporary poetry and prose in Ukraine. In this brief survey, Dr. Shkandrij names several important writers who demonstrate the vitality of contemporary Ukrainian literature and indicates some of its characteristics and underlying polarities.

1423. Zyla, Wolodymyr T. "Ethnic Literature and Literature in Exile: The Development of Ukrainian Letters in the United States Since 1976." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 47:4:368–76 (Winter 1991); *ibid.* 47:1:65–90 (Spring 1992).

Dmytro M. Shtohryn in his article "Ukrainian Literature in the United States: Trends, Influences, Achievements" published in *Ethnic Literature Since 1776: The Many Voices of America*, ed. by W. T. Zyla and W. M. Aycock (Wynar, no. 881), prepared a well-documented survey of literature from the beginning of the early 1970s. Dr. Zyla covers the ethnic literature since 1976 and in his well-documented survey discusses such writers as Vasyl Barka, Bohdan Nyzhankivsky, Wadym Lesych, Sviatoslav Hordynsky, and many others. His essay ends with the section "The Ukrainian Literature Since 1980," covering the more recent period.

Specific Topics

1424. Bartal, Israel. "On Top of a Volcano: Jewish-Ukrainian Co-Existence as Depicted in Modern East European Jewish Literature." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective.* 2nd ed. Ed. by H. Aster and P. J. Potichnyj. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 309–26.

A significant part of literature in Hebrew and Yiddish was written by natives of Ukraine or by writers who settled there. Dr. Bartal, Professor of Literature at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, tries to answer the question of why Ukrainian figures were commonly represented only marginally or in passing in Jewish literature, even though Jewish writers had been depicting life realistically and from various angles for several generations.

1425. Grabowicz, George G. "The Jewish Theme in Nineteenth- and Early Twentieth-Century Ukrainian Literature." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective.* 2nd ed. Ed. by H. Aster and P. J. Potichnyj. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 327–42.

In the literary sphere, the limited nature of Jewish-Ukrainian relations becomes most apparent when contrasted with the situation that exists in Polish and Russian literature. There are a significant number of Jews participating in Polish, and later, Russian literature. This topic is examined in some detail by a noted literary scholar, who provides a number of examples primarily from Ukrainian literature.

1426. Kanofsky, Joseph Aaron. "Narrow Bridges: Franz Kafka, Nachman of Bratslav and Jewish Literary Imagination." Ph.D. diss., Boston University, 1998. 296p.

Rabbi Nachman of Bratslav (1772–1810) and Franz Kafka (1883–1924) are two fiction writers from different milieus whose fantastic and surreal tales show a strong, if ephemeral, resemblance. Several critics have noted similarities or affinities between the oeuvres of Nachman, a Ukrainian Hasidic master of the second generation following Hasidism's founding, and Kafka, a minor bureaucrat in the waning days of the Habsburg Empire. Both were of Jewish parentage, and both composed fiction of varying lengths that comprised characters and settings not specifically identifiable as Jewish. This is the first full-length study to compare both writers.

1427. Koscharsky, Halyna. "Masked Feminism in Ukrainian Literature." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 20:1/2: 62–67 (Summer–Winter 1995).

Feminism is starting to be very popular in Ukrainian literature. A real impetus for such studies was provided by Dr. Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak with her work *Feminists Despite Themselves: Women in Ukrainian Community Life, 1884–1939* (Wynar, no. 512). Halyna Koscharsky in this brief article concentrates on Ukrainian literature referring to such well-known authors as Lina Kostenko, Olha Kobylianska, and others.

1428. Malycky, Alexander. "Soviet Ukrainian Translations of Yiddish Literature." In: *Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective.* 2nd ed. Ed. by H. Aster and P. J. Potichnyj. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 343–53.

In 1990, Dr. Malycky was a Professor in the Department of Slavic and German at the University of Calgary, and published several studies and articles on cultural interrelations in Eastern Europe. In the Soviet Union, there was a significant number of Ukrainian translations of works of Yiddish creative literature (64 authors and 230 titles). The author provides some details, naming important writers and some statistics on translations.

1429. Marald, Elizabeth Al. "In Transit: Aspects of Transculturalism in Janice Kulyk Keefer's Travels." Fil. Dr., Umea Universitet (Sweden), 1996. 182p.

Transculturalism refers to how cultural barriers are transcended and how cultures meet. This study investigates aspects of transculturalism in text, dealing with travel by the Canadian writer Janice Kulyk Keefer. It also explores how these aspects might alter one view of Canadian literature. The transcultural perspectives between mainstream Canada and Ukraine, Europe and Acadie, have been analyzed through three stages of travel: departure, passage, and arrival.

1430. Onyshkevych, Larissa M. L. Zaleska. "Echoes of Chornobyl in Soviet Ukrainian Literature." *Agni* 29/30: 279–91 (1991).

In Soviet Ukrainian literature, the Chornobyl accident is reflected in several literary genres—in folklore, poems and epic poems, and novels. Dr. Onyshkevych discusses some of the most important authors and their works, *The Chornobyl Madonna* by Ivan Drach; a novel by Volodymyr Yavorivsky; *Maria with the Bitter Wormwood at the End of the Century*; and several other writers, including some non-Ukrainians, as well as literary critics.

1431. Pavlyshyn, Marko. "Ukrainian Literature and the Erotics of Postcolonialism: Some Modest Propositions." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12:1/2: 110–26 (June 1993).

One of the surprising facts about a new literary fashion for the erotic is that it has been enthusiastically embraced by established writers of the literary mainstream: Pavlo Zahrebel'nyi (1924–), Ievhen Hutsalo (1937–1995), and Valerii Shevchuk (1939–), to name the best known. On the whole, the erotic as treated by the established writers of the older generation is not an integral element of an evolving aesthetic paradigm. According to the author, it is not an exaggeration to assert that the erotic is an inalienable part of the strategy of the most visible branch of "young" literature of Ukraine today. The best-known representatives of this trend are three poets who comprise the Bu-ba-bu group: Iurii Andrukhovych, Oleksandr Irvanets', and Victor Neborak. The field of the erotic itself, however, is not less polarized by power relations than any other spheres of post-Soviet experience. See also Dr. Pavlyshyn's "From Osadchy to the 'Koleso' Controversy: Modernity and Its Meanings in Ukrainian Culture Since the 1960s" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 20:1/2:69–78 Summer–Winter 1995) regarding the polemical exchange that followed the publication of Iurii Mushketyk's essay "Koleso" (The Wheel) in *Literaturna Ukraina* in October 1994.

1432. Romanyshyn, Oleh. "Historical Background to Spanish-Ukrainian Cultural and Literary Relations." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 45:1:13–29 (Spring 1989); *ibid.* 45:2:176–94 (Summer 1989).

The author offers, in popular presentation, a brief historical overview of cultural relations between Ukraine and Spain, starting with the medieval period. A Spanish-language bibliography of Ukrainian publications abroad was compiled by D. Buchynskyi, *Bibliografia Ucraniana, 1945–1961* (Madrid, 1962).

1433. Rubchak, Marian J. "Christian Virgin or Pagan Goddess: Feminism Versus the Eternally Feminine in Ukraine." In: *Women in Russia and Ukraine*. Ed. by Rosalind Marsh. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1996. pp. 315–30.

With only a few exceptions, Ukrainian women seem content to live in a system designed and dominated by males. Numerous Ukrainian intellectuals have argued that the urgency of state-building compels the Ukrainian people to subordinate such movements as women's liberation to the task of constructing a fully modern, fully independent country.

1434. Slavutych, Yar. "The Famine of 1932–1933 in the Ukrainian Literature Abroad." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:2:165–83 (Summer 1993).

A survey article about Ukrainian writers abroad who wrote about famine in Ukraine. Dr. Slavutych discusses four of them: the novel *Mariya* by Ulas Samchuk (1905–1987); Vasyl Chaplenko (1900–1990) and his two short stories; Todos Osmachka (1895–1962) and his novels *Plan for the Household* and *Rotunda of Assassins*; and Vasyl Barka and his novel *The Yellow Prince*.

1435. Tarnawsky, Maxim. "Feminism, Modernism, and Ukrainian Women." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 19:2: 31–42 (Winter 1994).

The earliest works with a feminist undercurrent were realistic depictions of social circumstances. Modernist features slowly penetrated Ukrainian literature, and the women's question gradually entered a new stylistic environment. The author cites many writers, concluding that the relations among feminism, Modernism, and Ukrainian women are problematical and paradoxical.

Literary Scholars

1436. Burstynsky, E. N., and R. Lindheim, eds. "In Working Order: Essays Presented to G. S. N. Luckyj." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2: 1–275. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1989.

George Luckyj is one of the best-known scholars and literary critics with an international reputation. In the preface to this Festschrift, Professors Burstynsky and Lindheim, both from Toronto where Luckyj was teaching for many years, discuss briefly (in the style of Professor Luckyj—brief and to the point) his life and major accomplishments (Wynar, nos. 814, 828, 830, 846, 852, 856–859, 862, 865, 924, 933, 935, 939, 940, 957). The volume contains "Bibliography of the Works of G. S. N. Luckyj" (pp. 1–8) with only books, journals, and articles written, edited, or translated by Luckyj. Book reviews have been omitted. This bibliography, 1949–1989, contains 87 items. Nineteen scholars contributed to this volume; several former colleagues and students of Professor Luckyj. Among them are Roma Bahry (York University), Bohdan Budurowycz (University of Toronto), Edward Burstynsky (University of Toronto), Dolly Ferguson (University of Victoria), and Ralph Lindheim (University of Toronto).

1437. Buyniak, Victor O. "Constantine Henry Andrusyshen: The First Canadian-Born Slavist." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2:211–18 (Summer–Winter 1991).

Dr. Constantine H. Andrusyshen (1927–1983), the first specialist in Slavic studies born in Canada, was very active in Ukrainian community life and had a long academic career. He is best known for his *Ukrainian-English Dictionary* (Wynar, no. 805) and anthology of Ukrainian verse, *The Ukrainian Poets, 1189–1962* (Wynar, no. 835). The late Dr. Buyniak, a former President of the Canadian Association of Slavists, and Professor of Slavic Studies at the University of Saskatchewan, provides a well-documented sketch of this outstanding scholar and community activist.

1438. Makaryk, Irena R., ed. **Living Record: Essays in Memory of Constantine Bida (1916–1979).** Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa Press, 1991. 442p.

For more than 25 years, the Slavic program at the University of Ottawa felt the influence of Dr. Bida. He established and developed the Department of Slavic Studies and was the first Chairman of the department (1957–1976). This Festschrift contains a selected bibliography of the works of Professor Bida compiled by Oksana Piaseckyj and more than 30 articles covering Ukrainian literature and philology, Slavic and comparative literature, other literatures, and linguistics. A number of his former students and colleagues contributed to this volume, with some articles also written in Ukrainian. Thus, for example, Robert Karpiak and Roman Weretelnyk wrote about Lesia Ukrainka, Marko Pavlyshyn about Ievhen Hutsalo, Walter Smyrniw about Lina Kostenko, and Bohdan Medwidsky about the Ukase of Ems and its influence on the development of modern literary Ukrainian.

1439. Zorivchak, Poksoliana. "The Work of Vera Rich in the Context of Ukrainian-British Literary Relations." *The Ukrainian Review* 45:2: 43–54 (Summer 1998).

A brief sketch of Vera Rich, who for many years was interested in Ukrainian poetry, translated many Ukrainian writers, and at the present time, is deputy editor of *The Ukrainian Review*, published in London. She published her own poetry magazine, *Manifold*, and wrote her own poems.

Individual Authors

Andrievs'ka

1440. Struk, Danylo Husar. "A Novel About Human Destiny, or the Andiievska Chronicle." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 18:1/2:151–60 (Summer–Winter 1993).

Emma Andiievska's third and latest novel called *Human Destiny* (1982) is connected with her preceding novel (*A Novel About a Good Person*, 1973). Both novels concern themselves with the Ukrainians displaced by World War II. Dr. Struk indicates that Andiievska's last two novels show that she has mastered a new narrative manner, at least in Ukrainian literature. She is the first author to have created a full chronicle—the Andiievska Chronicle—of the collective experience of the postwar Ukrainian diaspora.

Andrukhovych

1441. Vladiv-Glover, Slobodanka M. "Iurii Andrukhovych's *Recreations* and Ukrainian Postmodernism." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 20:1/2: 79–86 (Summer–Winter 1995).

Andrukhovych is a product of the Ukrainian avant-garde of the 1990s and an active member of the Bu-Ba-Bu (**Bu**rlesque, **Ba**lagan [Farce], **Bu**ffoonery) group. This group is generationally (the members being born around 1960) and stylistically marked as both post-perestroika and post-Soviet. The author discusses "Recreatsii" (Recreations) with numerous references to other West European poets. See also Vessela Balinska-Ourdeva, "The Act of Reading as a Rite of Passage: Iurii Andrukhovych's Rekreatsii" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 40:3/4:209-32 September–December 1998).

Antonenko-Davydovych

1442. Farrer, David. "Borys Antonenko-Davydovych's Behind the Curtain: Limits of the Thaw." In: *Glasnost' in Context: On the Recurrence of Liberalizations in Central and East European Literatures and Cultures.* Ed. by Marko Pavlyshyn. New York: Berg, 1990. pp. 157–66.

This article is about the fate of one of the most prominent Ukrainian-Soviet writers, Borys Antonenko-Davydovych (Oles' Tymoshenko), and the fate of his novel *Behind the Curtain.*

Antonych

1443. Stefanowska, Lidia. "Between Vision and Construction: The Poetics of Bohdan Ihor Antonych." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1999.

This dissertation argues that the specific character of Bohdan Ihor Antonych's poetic diction differs from that of other Ukrainian poets and is determined by the poetics of liminality. Specifics are discussed in four chapters.

Bažan

1444. Mihaychuk, George. "The Dual World of Bažan's 'Slipci: Poema Istoryčna'." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:3/4:461–81 (December 1990).

To mark Mykola Bažan's 70th birthday, a four-volume edition of his poetry was published in Kyiv in 1974. Not surprisingly his poem "Slipci: Poema Istoryčna" (The Blindmen: A Historical Poem) was not included. This poem was only published twice in the Soviet Union (in 1930 and 1932) and was immediately attacked for its "nationalist" elements. The author analyzes the poem, with numerous references to existing scholarly literature primarily published abroad.

Franko

1445. Phadke, Suneeti. "East Meets West: Indian Literary Influences in Ivan Franko's *Mii Izmarahd*." In: *Living Record: Essays in Memory of Constantine Bida (1916–1979)*. Ed. by I. R. Makaryk. Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa Press, 1991. pp. 209–18.

Indian literary influences are a significant factor in shaping some of Ivan Franko's poetic art, especially his collection of poetry entitled *Mii Izmarahd* (My Emerald). The author enumerates several poems, discussing also Franko's first translation of an Indian tale "Death of Gidima." See also Marta Horban-Carynnyk's "Ivan Franko and *Moloda muza*" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2:80–89 Summer–Winter 1989).

1446. Rudnytzky, Leonid. "Ivan Franko's German Shevchenkiana." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 47:1:11–22 (Spring 1992).

Franko's writings in German about Ukrainian matters and his translations from Ukrainian into German were published, for the most part, by two German scholars, E. Winter and P. Kirchner, in a volume entitled *Ivan Franko: Beiträge zur Geschichte und Kultur der Ukraine* (In: *Quellen und Studien zur Geschichte Osteropas*, vol. 14. Berlin: Akademic Verlag, 1963). The 50-volume edition of Franko's work (*Zibrannia tvoriv u piatdesiaty tomakh*. Kyiv: Naukova Dumka, 1976–1986) added some materials to the German volume, but, as it is known, some materials (published and unpublished) remain outside both collections. As Dr. Rudnytsky points out, a prime example is his "Ein Dichter des Verrates" (A Poet of Betrayal), an essay on Mickiewicz, which Franko published in the Viennese paper *Die Zeit* (May 8, 1897). Dr. Rudnytsky offers in this article a brief overview of Franko's German-language publications, concentrating on his translations from Ukrainian literature into German. The article is well documented.

This volume of *The Ukrainian Quarterly* is marking the 75th anniversary of the death of Ivan Franko (1856–1916), probably the most versatile and significant literary scholar. In addition to articles by Leonid Rudnytsky and Wolodymyr T. Zyla, that are described separately, we should mention Natalia Pazuniak's "Ivan Franko: Shevchenko's Editor and Bio-Bibliographer" (pp. 23–27), "Ivan Franko's 'A Poet of Betrayal': Causes and Consequences" by Adam Hnidj (pp. 36–48), "A Poet of Betrayal"—Translation of Ivan Franko (pp. 49–57), and Franko's "My Emerald" a translation into English (pp. 58–64).

Gogol

1447. Karpuk, Paul A. "Reconstructing Gogol's Destroyed Tragedy on a Theme from the History of Zaporozhe." *Slavic and East European Journal* 41:4:580–603 (1997).

The purpose of this article is to discuss Gogol's abortive tragedy from the history of "Zaporozhe," a play conceived by Gogol in the summer of 1839 and actually written, at least in part, but burned by the author in mid-1841.

See also Paul A. Karpuk, "Gogol's Research on Ukrainian Customs for the 'Dikan'ka Tales' " *Russian Review* 56:2: 209–32 (April 1997); and V. N. Gogol's

"Unfinished Historical Novel 'The Hetman' " (Ph.D. diss., University of California, Berkeley, 1987. 473p.).

Honchar

1448. Black, Helen. " 'Blood-Remembering'– Notes on Oles' Honchar's *The Cathedral*." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:2:195–200 (Summer 1993).

In Oles' Honchar's novel, *The Cathedral*, the majesty of the ancient Cossack Church is swaddled in scaffolding until an agreement can be reached by the citizens of Zachiplyanka, concerning its disposition. This outstanding novel is also available in English, *The Cathedral*. Translated from Ukrainian by Yuri Tkach, edited by Leonid Rudnytzky (Washington, D.C.: St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics, 1989). The reader will find the philosophical background on this novel in Yevhen Sverstiuk's *Clandestine Essays*, translated and edited by George S. N. Luckyj (Littleton, Colo.: Ukrainian Academic Press, 1976).

Hutsalo

1449. Pavlyshyn, Marko. "The Short Stories of Ievhen Hutsalo." In: *Living Record: Essays in Memory of Constantine Bida (1916–1979)*. Ed. by I. R. Makaryk. Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa Press, 1991. pp. 97–108.

Ievhen Hutsalo was one of the most prolific and widely acclaimed Ukrainian writers, although Soviet criticism was not always kind to him. Along with such writers as Volodymyr Drozd or Valerii Shevchuk, Hutsalo deserves to be translated into English. This brief article provides a good overview of his prose.

1450. Pavlyshyn, Marko. "Yevhen Hutsalo's *Pozychenyy cholovik*: The Whimsical in the Contemporary Ukrainian Novel." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2:113–28 (Summer–Winter 1989).

The tradition of the comic novel is especially illuminating in discussion of Hutsalo's *Pozychenyy cholovik* (The Borrowed Husband). Published in book form in 1982, it features a whimsical plot, entertains fantastic notions, and introduces comically eccentric characters. The author describes this novel in some detail.

Kalynets

1451. Pavlyshyn, Marko. "Anatomizing Melancholy: The Poetry of Ihor Kalynets." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 18:1/2:185–216 (Summer–Winter 1993).

Marko Pavlyshyn is the holder of the Mykola Zerov Lectureship in Ukrainian Studies at Monash University, Melbourne, and is a productive literary scholar (Wynar, nos. 867, 899, 934). In this article, he reviews three volumes of Kalynets's poetry published in 1990 and 1991.

Karmans'ky

1452. Franko, Roma Zoria. "A Study of Karmans'ky's Prosody: Meter, Rhyme, Stanza Forms." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1990. 398p.

During the first decade of his literary career, Petro Karmans'ky (1878–1956) became involved in the Young Muse, an informal literary grouping that exposed the motto of "art for art's sake" and associated itself with the modernist movement in Ukrainian literature at the beginning of the twentieth century. His close affiliation with this group suggests that he placed much emphasis on poetic form; however, very little attention has been devoted to studying specific aspects of his prosody, and over the years, only a few brief, and often contradictory, comments have been made about them.

In the absence of detailed analyses of Karmans'ky's prosody, the most insightful assessment was presented by M. Stepnyak in his article "The Poets of Young Muse" that appeared in the journal *Chervony Shlakh* in 1933.

By closely examining Karmans'ky's implementation of meter, rhyme, and stanza forms in the four books of poetry that he published between 1899 and 1909, the dissertation sets out to test empirically the validity of Stepnyak's subjective assessments of Karmans'ky's prosody. To accomplish this task, the materials of Karmans'ky's poetry are divided into two component parts: a comparison of Karmans'ky's preference for specific prosodic forms, as evidenced in quantitative terms, with that of Pachovsky's, a fellow member of the Young Muse, and the older colleagues, Lesya Ukrainka and Ivan Franko; and an in-depth examination of the manner in which Karmans'ky adapted his poetic form to the changing content of his poetry as he matured as a poet. The dissertation also addresses two important needs in Ukrainian prosodic studies: the creation of comprehensive profiles of individual poets at important stages in their literary careers, and the accumulation of a store of knowledge from which it is possible for literary theoreticians to draw requisite information in the formulation of their prosodic theories.

1453. Nikoula, Maryana. "Analysis of a Canadian Literary Scandal: Petro Karmansky's 'Monkey's Mirror'." M.A. thesis, University of Manitoba (Canada), 1996. 166p.

Petro Karmansky's satirical serial "Monkey's Mirror," published in 1913 and 1914 in Canada in the Ukrainian newspaper *Kanada*, provoked one of the greatest scandals in the Ukrainian-Canadian literary life, alienating almost the entire community. The study analyzes the text of "Monkey's Mirror," places it in the context of Karmansky's literary career, and examines the scandal it produced.

Khodkevych

1454. Krys, Okana. "Hnat Khodkevych and the Problem of Decadence in Ukrainian Literature." M.A. thesis, University of Alberta (Canada), 1996. 87p.

This thesis explores the decadent features in the early prose of Hnat Khodkevych (1877–1938). It argues that, despite his refusal to embrace the designation "decadent," such features are present in his work.

1455. Makolkina, Anna. "The Dance of Dionysos in H. Khodkevych and D. H. Lawrence." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 15:1:31–38 (Summer 1990).

D. H. Lawrence and Khodkevych enter the world of the feared and sacredly desired Dionysos. In 1990, Anna Makolkina was a doctoral student in comparative literature at the University of Toronto.

Khvylovyi

1456. Sawczak, Peter. "The Novelization of the Pamphlet: Aesthetic Compromise as Argument in Mykola Khvylovy's *Woodcocks*." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 20:1/2:53–60 (Summer–Winter 1995).

Mykola Khvylovyi (or Khvylovy), one of the most prominent writers of the 1920s, already has a substantial literature in English (Wynar, nos. 923–925) including doctoral dissertations. Peter Sawczak analyzes his work *Woodcocks* as a parody about Russian political and cultural imperialism in Ukraine. See also Myroslav Shkandrij's "Irony in the Works of Mykola Khvylovy" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2:90–102 Summer–Winter 1989). Dr. Shkandrij is the editor of the first English-language collection of Khvylovy's polemical writings—*The Cultural Renaissance in Ukraine. Polemical Pamphlets, 1925–1926* (Wynar, no. 925)—that received a number of positive reviews in professional literature.

1457. Shkandrij, Myroslav. "Irony in the Works of Mykola Khvylovy." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 14: 1/2:90–102 (Summer–Winter 1989).

Mykola Khvylovy, probably the most noted Ukrainian prose writer in post-Revolutionary years, has already a rather voluminous literature in English. The structure of Khvylovy's stories, if not most of his works, seems to shuttle elaborately between the noble illusions of Don Quixote, the earthly realism of Sancho Panza, and the humor of Cervantes. All these attitudes, besides being very central in the development of this twentieth-century Modernism, were also typical of Romantic irony.

Kostenko

1458. Rozumnyi, Jaroslav. "Lina Kostenko's Dramatic Poems: Metahistoricity of Themes and Innovation in Genre." In: *Slavic Drama: The Question of Innovation*. Proceedings ed. by Andrew Donskov and Richard Sokoloski with Roman Weretelnyk and John Woodsworth. Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa Press, 1991. pp. 143–50.

Lina Kostenko (1930–) is one of the most prominent and widely read Ukrainian writers in contemporary Ukraine. This study focuses on Lina Kostenko's two dramatic poems: "Snih u Florenciji" ("Snow in Florence") written in 1983 through 1985 and "Duma pro brativ neazovs'kyx" (Duma about the Non-Azov Brothers) written in 1984. Both poems deal with the basic social and ethical phenomena of betrayal and self-sacrifice.

Dr. Rozumnyi is the author and editor of several other works published earlier (Wynar, nos. 179, 791, 960, and 973), including a number of biographical articles about such writers as Ivan Drach or Ivan Franko published in the 1980s in *The Modern Encyclopedia of Russian and Soviet Literatures* (Academic International Press). Here we should mention "The 'Ostrih Bible' and Other Sources of Pamvo Berynda's *Lexicon* (1627)" in *Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine 988–1988* (Winnipeg: The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 1989. pp. 147–62).

1459. Smyrniw, Walter. "Authorial Comments in Lina Kostenko's 'Skifs'ka odisseia'." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 32:2:134–47 (June 1990).

The author uses Gerald Prince's *Narratology: The Form and Functioning of Narrative* (New York: 1982) and tests this theory by applying it to Lina Kostenko's "Skifs'ka odisseia." Kostenko relates to us by way of authorial comments that enable us to appreciate the nature of the quest that she made in delving into the mysterious legacy of Scythians. She retains a lot of interest in the West. See M. D. Olynyk's *A Selected Bibliography of Works by and About Lina Kostenko* (Wynar, no. 933), and for recent articles see, for example, D. H. Struk's "The How, the What and the Why of *Marusia Churai*: A Historical Novel in Verse by Lina Kostenko" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 32:2:148–65 June 1990); Michael M. Naydan's "Anamnesis in the Poetry of Lina Kostenko" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 32:2: 119–33 June 1990); and M. T. Znayenko's "Restoration of the Self Through History and Myth in Lina Kostenko's *Marusia Churai*" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 32:2: 166–76 June 1990). Michael M. Naydan translated Kostenko's poetry in *Selected Poetry: Wanderings of the Heart* (New York: Garland, 1990. 150p.).

1460. Smyrniw, Walter. "Lina Kostenko's Allegorical Fairy-Tales." In: *Living Record: Essays in Memory of Constantine Bida (1916–1979)*. Ed. by I. R. Makaryk. Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa Press, 1991. pp. 149–62.

Even a cursory glance at Lina Kostenko's fairy tales reveals that they are obviously not intended for children and that

they have no direct bearing on Soviet history, on the way of life, or on the task of building a future socialist society. The poetess expands certain notions that pertain to the problems that confront all mankind in the contemporary world. In order to convey abstract ideas in a concrete form, Lina Kostenko has resorted to allegory, a literary device that is at least as old as the fairy tale itself.

Krat

1461. Smyrniw, Walter. "The First Utopia in Ukrainian Belles Lettres: Pavlo Krat's *Koly ziishlo sontse*." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 38:3/4:405–18 (September–December 1996).

Pavlo Krat's utopian tale "When the Sun Rose: A Tale from the Year 2000," published in Ukrainian in Toronto in 1918, should be considered the first Ukrainian utopian novel. This work, according to Dr. Smyrniw, should not be relegated to oblivion; it deserves to be included in the history of Ukrainian science fiction.

Kulish

1462. Rominowski, James Anthony. "Kulish's 'The People's Malakhii' and Giraudoux's 'The Madwoman of Chaillot': A Comparison." M.A. thesis, The University of Manitoba, 1995. 158p.

With the talent of Les' Kurbas, the theatrical director of the Berezil theater, Kulish combined modern Western trends in drama and theater with Ukrainian literary traditions. This change was markedly evident in the *People's Malakhii* (1927). The play *Le Folle de Chaillot* (The Madwoman of Chaillot, 1943) written by French dramatist Jean Giraudoux shows humanity being threatened by outside forces bent on destruction. Both plays focus on similar issues and themes.

1463. Steck, Marko Robert. "The Dramaturgy of Mykola Kulish: The Disintegration of a Dream of the New Life." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1991. 237p.

In contrast to most critical evaluations of Kulish's plays, which approach this task from a political or ideological standpoint, the present study is designed to prove that the most important theme of Kulish's oeuvre is his analysis of the inherent conflict between the dynamics of the social revolution and the aspirations of an individual who strives for self-development. Four chapters present four periods: (1) "Early Plays" (1924–1925) that present Revolution as a quasi-religious concept; (2) "Years 1926–28." In this period, Kulish demythologizes the Revolution and presents a critical study of post-Revolutionary society; (3) "Confrontation Trilogy (1927–1932)" deals with the theme of inherent conflict between the aspirations of an individual and the principles of his society; (4) "Last Plays (1933–1934)." Kulish's last plays are an expression of his final disillusionment with the reality of the post-Revolutionary order and can be viewed as a critical study of totalitarian society. In the final chapter, "Conclusions," Kulish presents various aspects of the inner conflicts.

Lysenko

1464. Glynn, Alexandra Kruchka. "Vera Lysenko, Ukrainian Canadian: The Expression of Her Dual Heritage in Her Life and Work." M.A. thesis, University of Alberta (Canada), 1993. 125p.

This thesis discusses Lysenko's life and literary works, including *Yellow Boots* in the context of their place in Ukrainian-Canadian literature.

1465. Kruchka-Glynn, Alexandra. "Reintroducing Vera Lysenko—Ukrainian Canadian Author." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 15:1:53–70 (Summer 1990).

Vera Lysenko (1920–1975) is one of the most important Ukrainian-Canadian authors. The author discusses Lysenko's life, including her unpublished autobiographical novel *The Torch and Rooted Sorrow*. Lysenko's personal experiences, along with the fact that traditional Canadian political parties showed little concern for immigrants and the working class of Canada, resulted in Lysenko fraternizing with leftist political groups. Her work appeared regularly in the leftist paper *The Clarion*, and in 1942 and 1943 she was associated with *Ukrainian Life*. Her best-known works are *Men in Sheepskin Coats*, *Yellow Boots*, and *Westerly Wild*.

1466. Kruchka Glynn, Alexandra. "Vera Lysenko's *Men in Sheepskin Coats* (1947): The Untold Story." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2:219–30 (Summer–Winter 1991).

Vera Lysenko, a noted writer, in her first book, *Men in Sheepskin Coats: A Study of Assimilation*, was also the first Ukrainian-Canadian author to write the history of her people in English. The author discusses some circumstances of Lysenko's life and financial insecurity, the role of the pro-Soviet Association of United Ukrainian Canadians, and other matters not widely known.

Malaniuk

1467. Folejewski, Zbigniew. " 'He Lived Among Us': Evhen Malaniuk's Poem on Mickiewicz's Monument in Warsaw." In: *Living Record: Essays in Memory of Constantine Bida (1916–1979)*. Ed. by I. R. Makaryk. Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa Press, 1991. pp. 271–79.

In the fall of 1972, the Ukrainian émigré poet Evhen Malaniuk, living in Warsaw, wrote a poem expressing his lyrical and historiosophical reflections upon contemplating the monument of the Polish national poet Adam Mickiewicz. The author discusses the significance of this poem as it marks an important stage in the poet's lifelong "pilgrimage."

Martovych

1468. Ilnytzkyj, Oleh. "Private Worlds: The Psychological Dimension of Les' Martovych's Prose." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:3/4:350–63 (December 1990).

The critical and scholarly body of literature devoted to Martovych describes him primarily as a satirist and humorist, and Martovych's psychologism is mentioned only in passing by most literary critics. Dr. Ilnytzkyj analyzes the "psychological" aspects of Martovych's novels, with numerous references to literary critics and individual novels. Of scholarly interest are other articles of Ilnytzkyj, such as "Ukrainian Symbolism and the Problem of Modernism" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 34:1/2:113–80 March–June 1992) or "*Ukrainska Khata* and the Paradoxes of Ukrainian Modernism" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 19:2:5–30 Winter 1994).

Maslak

1469. Koscharsky, Halyna. "The Literary Genres of Yaroslav Maslak." In: *Ukrainian Settlement in Australia. Fifth Conference, Melbourne*. Ed. by Marko Pavlyshyn. Melbourne: Monash University, 1993. pp. 68–72.

A brief overview of several works of Yaroslav Maslak, Ukrainian writer and cultural activist, residing in Australia since 1949, active in the theater, author of several plays, dramatic sketches, lyrics for songs, and several works of a more journalistic nature.

Melnyczuk

1470. Svoboda, Nicolas. "Individual and Cultural Presence in Askold Melnyczuk's *What Is Told.*" *Slavic and East European Journal* 41:3: 458–72 (Fall 1997).

Askold Melnyczuk, in his first novel *What Is Told,* shows how his characters react to forceful and direct marginalization in their Ukrainian homeland by Russian and German occupation forces. He then reveals how his now displaced characters respond to a significantly different environment as an often misidentified minority in their new American homeland.

As Professor Svoboda (University Alabama) indicates, "Through his chronicling of internal conflicts and external movements of a displaced family, Melnyczuk, in *What Is Told,* examines the consequences of disrupting a continuum of individual and social consciousness. He summarizes diverse experiences of the extended family in both personal and historical context, and occasionally alludes to their national mythology and folklore" (p. 471).

Nečuj-Levyc'kyj

1471. Tarnawsky, Maxim. "The Paradox of Populism: The Realism of Ivan Nečuj-Levyc'kyj." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:3/4:608–21 (December 1990).

The paradoxes surrounding Nečuj-Levyc'kyj are deeper than the perception of modern readers. There are inherent inconsistencies among the various positions Nečuj-Levyc'kyj takes in his critical essays, and incongruities between these essays and his works. Dr. Tarnawsky outlines his ideas, including his views about the relationship between Ukrainian and Russian literature.

Of other articles, one should mention the author's "Modernism in Ukrainian Prose" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:3/4: 263–72 December 1991); "Feminism, Modernism, and Ukrainian Women" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 19:2:31–42 Winter 1994); and "European Influence in Ukrainian Modernist Prose" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 34: 1/2:131–42 March–June 1992).

Pidmohyl'nyj

1472. Tarnawsky, Maxim. **Between Reason and Irrationality: The Prose of Valerijan Pidmohyl'nyj.** Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994. 222p.

Valerijan Pidmohyl'nyj (1901–1937), one of Ukraine's foremost literary figures, took an active part in the short-lived renaissance of Ukrainian literature of the 1920s. According to the author, Pidmohyl'nyj's *Misto* (The City) is arguably the finest novel in Ukrainian literature. This study is partially based on the author's doctoral dissertation, "Valerijan Pidmohyl'nyj, Guy de Maupassant, and the Magic of the Night" (Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1986). It presents Pidmohyl'nyj's works essentially in chronological order, tracing his development from several aspects (e.g. thematic, stylistic). The study is very well documented and has a comprehensive bibliography of works by and about Pidmohyl'nyj. It concludes with a general index. See also Tarnawsky's "Nevtomnyi honets u maibutnie: An Existential Reading of Valerijan Pidmohyl'nyj's *Misto*" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 2:3–19 1979).

◆ **Reviews:** G. S. N. Luckyj. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:1/2:327–28 (Summer–Winter 1996).

Poloc'kyj

1473. Rolland, Peter A. "Ut Poesia Pictura. . .: Emblems and Literary Pictorialism in Simiaon Potacki's Early Verse." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2:67–86 (June 1992).

The monastic poet Simiaon Potacki (Symeon Poloc'kyj) and his development exemplify the manner in which Western European, neo-Latin literature, and culture of the Baroque gained entrance to the early modern Ruthenian literary milieu.

Rudenko

1474. Swoboda, Victor. "The Evolution of Mykola Rudenko's Philosophy in His Poetry." *Studia Ucrainica* 4:76–84 (1988). (University of Ottawa Ukrainian Studies, no. 9).

"Not an innovator like the early Ivan Drach, not a poet's poet like Vasyl' Stus, but more a traditionalist in the acceptable sense like Vasyl' Symonenko, Rudenko is a philosopher-poet with a voice of his own." Such are the concluding remarks of the late Victor Swoboda about this outstanding literary and now even more political figure in Ukrainian society. The fourth volume of *Studia Ucrainica*, edited by Irene Makaryk, is dedicated to the subject of contemporary Ukrainian poetry. There are several articles in English, such as Marta Horban-Carynnyk's "Language of the Poems of Oleksander Smotrych" or Jars Balan's "Voices from the Canadian Steppes: Ukrainian Elements in Andrew Suknaski's Poetry." Articles in the Ukrainian language deal with L. Kostenko, M. Vinhranovs'kyi, and Ukrainian motifs in Brazilian poetry by Vira Selans'ka (Vira Vovk).

Semenko

1475. Burianyk, Natalia. "Painting with Words: Mykhail' Semenko's Poetic Experiments." *Canadian Slavonic Papers-Revue canadienne des slavistes* 38:3/4:467–88 (September–December 1995).

There is no question that the avant-garde literature of the early twentieth century was influenced by art, its thinking and conceptualization. It is also clear that Semenko made conscious attempts to use elements of painting in his work. The author examines a few examples of Semenko's "poetry-painting," singling out the features that distinguish them as such.

Sherekh (Shevelov)

1476. Pavlyshyn, Marko. "Toward a Culture Suitable for Adults: The Literary Criticism of Yury Sherekh." *Australian Slavonic and East European Studies* 9:1:83–100 (1995).

Dr. Pavlyshyn provides a brief biography of Yury Sherekh (George Shevelov), one of the most outstanding literary scholars and a former Professor at Columbia University. On May 6, 1994, at Columbia University there was a symposium to mark the 85th birthday of George Y. Shevelov, and this article is based on Pavlyshyn's paper for this symposium. There are two Festschriften dedicated to Shevelov (see Wynar, no. 799 about 1985 imprint) and an older *Symbolae in Honorem Georgii Y. Shevelov*, edited by William Harkins, et al. (Munich: Logos, 1971). The author offers a good overview of Sherekh's criticism, with a number of helpful and relevant sources used in this article.

Shevchenko

1477. Antokhii, M., D. H. Struk, and D. Zelska-Darewych. "Shevchenko, Taras." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. IV. pp. 646–56.

Taras Shevchenko (1814–1861), an artist and Ukraine's greatest poet, was born a serf and grew up in poverty and misery. This article outlines the biography of Shevchenko, discusses his major works, and offers a good historiographical section

about Shevchenko studies. There are several photographs of his paintings and a very good bibliography of the most important studies of the national bard of Ukraine, such as *Shevchenko the Man: The Intimate Life of the Poet* (Melbourne 1985) and G. Grabowicz, *The Poet as Mythmaker: A Study of Symbolic Meaning in Taras Ševčenko* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1982). The article also lists a number of bibliographic guides and dictionaries for Shevchenko studies.

1478. Grabowicz, George G. "Insight and Blindness in the Reception of Ševčenko: The Case of Kostomarov." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 17:3/4: 279–340 (December 1993).

The reception of Ševčenko began during his lifetime, among his fellow Ukrainian writers—through the analytical overviews of Pantelejmon Kuliš and most persuasively in the writings of Mykola (Nikolaj) Kostomorov. Professor Grabowicz describes the impact of Ševčenko on Kostomarov in the context of the time and the question of motives—the first of which, basic and banal, is fear. The second major area of motivation relates to Kostomrov's temperament. There is a large volume of literature on Ševčenko, including Grabowicz's "The Poet as Mythmaker: A Study of Symbolic Meaning in Taras Ševčenko" (Wynar, no. 956). One can mention here Andrew Gregorovich's "Shevchenko Books in English, 1911–1988" (*Forum* 77:78–81 Spring 1989) or Leonid Rudnytzky's "Ivan Franko's German Shevchenkiana" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 48:1:11–22 Spring 1992).

1479. Grabowicz, George G. "Self-Definition and Decentering: Ševčenko's 'Xiba Samomu Napysat' and the Question of Writing." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:3/4:313–42 (December 1990).

In "Xiba Samomu Napysat'" the key to the text is its self-revelation, a self-baring that in contrast to the imaginary in other Ševčenko poems develops its argument through a highly rhetorical mode. As Professor Grabowicz indicates, "On one hand, as we have seen, it is based on grammatical and syntactic features. On the other, it appears through an alternation of semantic and value-charged moments. In effect, the narrative proceeds like an internal dialogue or polemic through a series of polar reversals" (p. 326). In continuing the analysis, the author comes to the conclusion that the poet, upon regaining his freedom, and as we now assume, marshaling his resources for the large social task ahead, did not cross out nor rework, but "erased" various poems he wrote during exile, among them "Xiba Samomu Napysat'"—his most evocative self-deconstruction (p. 342).

1480. Hawrysh, George Berthold. "Shevchenko's Literary Shamanism." Ph.D. diss., University of Alberta, 1997. 351p.

Shevchenko's meta-literary status as prophet and spiritual leader for a large subset of his readers is the consequence of a shamanic modality in his texts. This modality exhibits extensive commonalities with a formal shamanic practice described by cultural and medial anthropology: trance journey, various transrational cognitive states, and ritualized discourses of healing. It resides in identifiable verbal constructions and is a function of Shevchenko's own transitions between parts of strongly opposed social, intellectual, and emotional states—states which mirrored the psychic conditions and identity-stabilizing process of the incipient Ukrainian national self-awareness of the nineteenth century.

1481. Kowalchuk, Morris Marion. "The Theme of Nevolia in Taras Shevchenko's Poetry." M.A. thesis, University of Manitoba, 1990. 109p.

The object of this study was to examine Taras Shevchenko's personal experience with Nevolia to determine if this experience had any effect on his poetry, and if it did, to what extent.

See also Kevin Windle, "Shevchenko's Narrative Poem Maria in Three Russian Translations: A Comparative Study" (*Australian Slavonic and East European Studies* 7:1:25–47 1993). A discussion of Shevchenko's poetry, and Drahomanov's comments emphasizing the work of three Russian translators: Ivan Belousov, Boris Pasternak, and Nikolai Chukovsky.

1482. Luckyj, George. **Shevchenko's Unforgotten Journey.** Toronto: Canadian Scholars' Press, 1996. 119p.

This is a brief biographical sketch of Taras Shevchenko's life presented in the wider context of Ukrainian intellectual history. As Professor Luckyj admits, "My account consists of 90 percent factual material and ten percent fiction" (p. 7). It is, indeed, an interesting book that will appeal to a wide audience, written by the very well-known literary scholar and translator of Zaitsev's *Taras Shevchenko: A Life* (Wynar, no. 961) and editor of *Shevchenko and the Critics, 1861–1980* (Wynar, no. 957).

Shevchuk

1482a. Pavlyshyn, Marko. "Mythological, Religious, and Philosophical Topoi in the Prose of Valerii Shevchuk." *Slavic Review* 50:4:905–13 (Winter 1991).

Valerii Shevchuk, an author discouraged and obstructed in the 1970s, has never received official recognition. In 1988, he was awarded the Shevchenko State Prize of the Ukrainian S.S.R., the republic's highest cultural recognition. Pavlyshyn provides a brief biography of this outstanding contemporary writer and analyzes the language and imagery in Shevchuk's works, with many references to Ukrainian publications. See also the author's "National Idioms in Soviet Literature: The Case of the Ukrainian Whimsical Novel" (In: *Literature and National Cultures.* Brian Edwards and Deakin Geelong, eds. University Centre for Studies in Literary Education, 1988. pp. 109–16).

1483. Pavlyshyn, Marko. "Thaws, Literature and the Nationalities Discussion in Ukraine: The Prose of Valerii Shevchuk." In: *Glasnost in Context: Recurrences in Central and East European Literatures and Cultures.* Ed. by Marko Pavlyshyn. New York: Berg, 1990. pp. 49–68.

Dr. Marko Pavlyshyn is one of the prolific literary critics who resides in Australia (Wynar, nos. 807, 899, 934), and in this article he discusses the prose of contemporary writer Valerii Shevchuk. About Shevchuk, Pavlyshyn wrote in *Slavic Review* as well as in Ukrainian journals. Of interest to him is also Volodymyr Vynnychenko "Artist or Moralist? Volodymyr Vynnychenko's 'The Solar Machine,' " (*Australian Slavonic and East European Studies* 3:2:17–33 1989) or Ievhen Hutsalo's "The Short Stories of Ievhen Hutsalo" (In: *Living Record: Essays in Memory of Constantine Bida, 1916–1979.* I. R. Makaryk, ed. Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa, 1991. pp. 97–108). Of a more general nature is his article "Aspects of the Literary Process in the USSR: The Politics of Recanonization in Ukraine After 1985" (*Southern Review* Adelaide 21:1:12–25 1991), describing some of the features of literary life in the Soviet Union at a time when the cultural orthodoxy of more than five decades has lost its former official backing.

Two other articles should be mentioned here: In "On the Possibility of Opposition Under Glasnost" (In: *Literature and Opposition.* Chris Worth, Pauline Nestor, and Marko Pavlyshyn, eds. Melbourne: Monash University, Centre for Comparative Literature and Cultural Studies, 1994. pp. 165–78), the author discusses literary trends during the 1970s and 1980s, including such outright challenges to the unitary system labeled in the history of literature as "dissent." The author mentions here the poetry

of Vasyl Symonenko, Ihor Kalynets, and Vasyl Stus, the prose of Mykhailo Osadchy, the literary criticism of Sverstiuk or Ivan Svitlychny, as well as political essays of Valentyn Moroz and Yurij Badzio. In his second essay, "Culture and National Identity: Ukrainian Developments 1991–1996" (In: *In Search of Identity: Five Years Since the Fall of the Soviet Union.* V. Tikhomirov, ed. Melbourne: Centre for Russian and Euro-Asian Studies, University of Melbourne, 1996. pp. 79–91), the author talks about the Ukrainian cultural process in general. Between 1989 and 1995, cultural nationalism tempered by ethnocultural pluralism passed from the status of an oppositional doctrine to the policy of Ukrainian state.

1484. Rozumnyj, Jaroslav. "The Return of a Symbol: Shevchenko's *Kateryna* in Contemporary Soviet Ukrainian Literature." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2:129–42 (Summer–Winter 1989).

It is striking that all of the Kateryna figures in Shevchenko's works, together with the characters she inspired in contemporary Soviet Ukrainian literature, may be divided into two groups. These groups are discussed by the author, who indicates that, more than just an allegorical and symbolic figure, Kateryna has become in our century a mythical force. Professor Rosumnyj is a noted literary scholar (Wynar, nos. 179, 791, 960, 973).

1485. Rubchak, Bohdan. "Taras Shevchenko as an Émigré Poet." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2:21–56 (Summer–Winter 1989).

Professor Rubchak assumes a position that Shevchenko was in fact an émigré. In life, Shevchenko's views on his homeland, his host country, his writings, and even his own self occasionally diverged from those embodied in his poems. Professor Rubchak is a well-known poet and literary critic (Wynar, nos. 834, 959).

1486. Shevelov, George Y. "Iak'šklo: On and Around a Simile in Ševčenko's Poetry." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2:9–20 (Summer–Winter 1989).

Poetry of many styles begins and lives with semantic shifts. Even those students who are prone to disregard the semantic level in Ševčenko's poetry cannot but notice that, for example, *pravda* sometimes is closer to the meaning of "truth," in other cases to that of "justice"; and there are more nuances in the many particular usages of the word. George Shevelov, an internationally known Ukrainian linguist and literary critic is a professor emeritus at Columbia University and author of several scholarly books and articles (Wynar, nos. 336, 344, 394, 763, 786, 799, 832, 946, 960, 959, 1084).

1487. Yasinsky, Bohdan, and Valentyna Pashkova. **Shevchenko in the Library of Congress: A Bibliography.** Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1998. Published by on-line services: http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/european/shevchenko.html.

The bibliography covers books published in several countries and in fourteen languages, Shevchenko's artwork, his works in music, drama, cinema; discography; and interpretations of Shevchenko's works (e.g., children's literature about Shevchenko). With a name index, chronological index, and geographical index, 805 items are included, with some notes of a very brief scope. Mr. Yasinsky has been an area specialist for Ukraine and Belarus in the European Division of the Library of Congress since 1989, and Valentyna Pashkova is President of the Ukrainian Library Association in Kyiv.

1488. Yekelchyk, Serhy. "Creating a Sacred Place: The Ukrainophiles and Shevchenko's Tomb in Kaniv (1861–ca.1900)." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 20:1/2:15–32 (Summer–Winter 1995).

The principal creators of the national sacred place—Shevchenko's Tomb in Kaniv—were Ukrainophiles in the Russian Empire. The visitor's books show that from 1897 through 1916, Shevchenko's tomb was visited by some 150,000 people. According to the author, Shevchenko's tomb is a special cultural place functioning to synthesize a people's identity—that is, as a major symbol in the semiotic system of Ukrainianness—which needs reactualization, for its loss threatens the very structure of the national semiotic network.

There are many articles in English about Shevchenko, primarily written by literary critics abroad, e.g., Natalia Pazuniak "Ivan Franko: Shevchenko's Editor and Bio-Bibliographer" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 48:1:23–27 Spring 1992); Kevin Windle "Shevchenko's Narrative Poem *Maria* in Three Russian Translations: A Comparative Study" (*Australian Slavonic and East European Studies* 7:1:25–47 1993).

Skovoroda

1490. Pylypiuk, Natalia. "The Primary Door: At the Threshold of Skovoroda's Theology and Poetics." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:3/3:551–83 (December 1990).

Skovoroda's understanding of literature represents a rebellion against the neo-Latin poetics of the humanistic educational establishment. Dr. Pylypiuk focuses on Skovoroda's prose. His essentially humanist understanding of the origin and function of language led him to the theory of art with antischolastic theology. The author also proposes that Skovoroda's approach may have been influenced by the evangelical humanism of Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam. See also Richard Hantula's "Song 29 of Skovoroda's Garden" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:3/4: 343–49 December 1990).

Slavutych

1491. Chopyk, Don B. "Yar Slavutych and His Poetry in English Translations (To the 80th Anniversary of His Birth)." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 53:6:342–52 (Winter 1997).

A brief sketch about a noted Ukrainian poet and his poetry in English translations.

Stefanyk

1492. Buksa, Irena. "How to Learn Vasyl' Stefanyk's Legacy: Manual for a Teacher." D.A., Syracuse University, 1991. 206p.

A study of short prose written by Vasyl' Stefanyk, accompanied by a collection of authentic materials to enhance students' knowledge and suggestions for their utilization in the classroom.

Stus

1493. Burianyk, Natalia. "Incarnation and Death: The Poetry of Vasyl' Stus." Ph.D. diss., University of Alberta (Canada), 1997. 273p.

Examines the poetic works of Vasyl' Stus (1938–1985), a Ukrainian dissident writer whose uncompromising stand resulted in his untimely death in the Soviet Gulag. This study explores the influence incarnation had on the poet's themes, motifs, and images; it traces some of the literary influences and identifies the role of existentialism and Buddhism in both his life and writing. See also Marko Pavlyshyn, ed. *Stus as Text* (Melbourne: Monash University, 1992. 91p.).

Svydnyts'kyi

1494. Bahry, Romana M. "*Skaz* Narrative in A. Svydnyts'kyi's *Liuborats'ki.*" In: *Living Record: Essays in Memory of Constantine Bida (1916–1979).* Ed. by I. R. Makaryk. Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa Press, 1991. pp. 35–49.

Anatolii Svydnyts'kyi (1834–1871) wrote the family chronicle *Liuborats'ki* (The Liuboratsky Family) in 1862. From all the examples given by the author, it is obvious that the *Skaz* narrative technique as used by Svydnyts'kyi in *Liuborats'ki* is neither a limiting technique nor a necessary interior stage in the development of a standard language. On the contrary, it is a creative and dynamic narrative technique that allows not only great stylistic richness, but also narrative flexibility. This is a topic that deserves a separate study.

Ukraïnka

1495. Karpiak, Robert. "From *Komandor* to *Kaminnyi hospodar*: The Evolution of Lesia Ukrainka's Don Juan Drama." In: *Living Record: Essays in Memory of Constantine Bida (1916–1979).* Ed. by I. R. Makaryk. Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa Press, 1991. pp. 51–72.

Kaminnyi hospodar was conceived in the full blossoming of the modernist movement, a period during which the image of Don Juan reached an apogee of popularity rivaled only by the Romantics' fascination with the demonic seducer. It is a masterpiece of modern Ukrainian literature, and the author discusses the evolution of the text.

1496. Kuchar, Roman V. "Lesya Ukraïnka's 'Orgy'—A Tragedy of the Conquered Nation." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 43:3:321–30 (Fall 1992).

"Orgy" is considered by several scholars to be one of the greatest and most poignant among the dramatic works written by Lesya Ukraïnka. The analysis of this poem is prepared by Dr. Kuchar, with references to several secondary sources and some translations.

1497. Makaryk, Irena R. "Ophelia as Poet: Lesja Ukraïnka and the Woman as Artist." *Canadian Review of Comparative Literature-Revue Canadienne de Littérature Comparée* 20:3:337–54 (September–December 1993).

Dr. Makaryk is Professor of Literature at the University of Ottawa and editor and author of several books and a number of articles. She was general editor and compiler of *Encyclopedia of Contemporary Literary Theory* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. 656p.), coeditor of *Towards a New Ukraine* (Ottawa, Ont.: Chair of Ukrainian Studies, 1997. 118p.), author of chapters in books: "Periphery Against Centre: *Hamlet* in Early Soviet Ukrainian Literature" (In: *Living Record: Essays in Memory of Constantine Bida.* I. R. Makaryk, ed. Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa Press, 1992. pp. 281–93), and "North by North West: Shevchenko and Shakespeare" (In: *Slavic Drama: The Question of Innovation.* A. Donskov, et al., eds. University of Ottawa Press, 1991. pp. 244–53).

In her article about Lesja Ukraïnka, Irena Makaryk indicates that while in her poetry and drama Lesja frequently stresses the heroic (and this is a note that has been most constantly sounded by critics), its counterpoint, the tragic silence and opposition which meet women's voices, is of equal signature in her work. See also the annotation about Constantine Bida's *Lesja Ukraïnka: Life and Work* (Wynar, no. 973) that lists several works about this great Ukrainian literary figure.

1498. Weretelnyk, Roman. "A Feminist Reading of Lesia Ukraïnka's Dramas." Ph.D. diss., University of Ottawa, 1989.
Annotation not available.

1499. Weretelnyk, Roman. "Romanticism Revisited: Lesia Ukraïnka's *Lisova pisnia*." In: *Living Record: Essays in Memory of Constantine Bida (1916–1979)*. Ed. by I. R. Makaryk. Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa Press, 1991. pp. 73–96.
Lisova pisnia, Lesia Ukraïnka's highly poetic creation of a mythical-fantastic world, is, by general consensus, considered her *chef-d'oeuvre*. The author provides a brief overview of important critical works pertaining to this poem.

Vinhranovsky

1500. Rozumnyi, Jaroslav. "Mykola Vinhranovsky's Cine-Poem Zoloti Vorota." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 51:4:350–58 (Winter 1995).
A discussion of Vinhranovsky's *The Golden Gates,* comparing it to the similar work of Oleksander Dovzhenko.

Vynnychenko

1501. Koznarsky, Taras V. "Utopia and Anti-Utopia in V. Vynnychenko's Novel *Sun Machine*." M.A. thesis, University of Alberta (Canada), 1994. 227p.
This thesis focuses on Volodymyr Vynnychenko's *Sun Machine* (Soniashna Mashyna). The aim of this study is to consider this novel's generic type, along with its ideology, poetics, and narrative techniques.

Vyšens'kyj

1502. Goldblatt, Harvey. "On the Reception of Ivan Vyšens'kyj's Writings Among Old Believers." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:3/4:354–82 (December 1991).
Professor Goldblatt offers a concise historical background on this important writer of Ukrainian cultural life in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Of particular influence on the Old Believers were two collections, both published in Moscow in the 1640s. These consist largely of Ruthenian writings that had originally appeared as a consequence of the Union of Brest: the so-called "Book of Cyril" (1644), reprinted several times by Old Believers in the eighteenth century, and the so-called "Book of the Faith," which was first printed in 1648.

Yanovs'ky

1503. Ferguson, Dolly. "Yuriy Yanovs'ky's *Four Sabres*: A Re-Examination of the Concept of Faustian Man." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2: 103–12 (Summer–Winter 1989).
In 1925, Mykola Khvylovy initiated a debate—known as the "Literary Discussion" (1925–1928)—about the directions that Soviet Ukrainian literature should follow. When the "Literary Discussion," which brought the concept of Faustian man to the fore, began, Yuriy Yanovs'ky (1902–1954) was already a promising young prose writer. By 1930, however, a period of relative freedom had disappeared in favor of a socialist drive to unite all writers into one literary organization. It was at this time and in this atmosphere that Yanovs'ky's *Four Sabres*, which depicts the changes in the lives of four partisan leaders from the time

of the Revolution era to the era of the first Five Year Plan, appeared. The author examines in some detail this very important work of Yanovs'ky.

Zujewskyj

1504. Medwidsky, Bohdan. "Oleh Zujewskyj (1920–1996)." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 38:1/2:2–3 (June 1996).

Oleh Zujewskyj, renowned poet, translator, and professor at the University of Alberta, began to publish his poetry while still in Ukraine. Dr. Medwidsky enumerates all important works of the late Professor Zujewskyj. Most of them were published in Ukrainian, his native language; literary studies were published in Ukrainian, German, and English. Zujewskyj translated Dickinson, George, Valéry, Mallarmé, Rilke, Ignotov, and Blodgett. His own poetry and translations appeared in Ukraine in 1993.

Chapter 11

Performing Arts

Introduction

Covering five related disciplines (music, theater and drama, film and television, media, and dance), this chapter includes more than 40 titles with additional titles mentioned in annotations. In comparison to the *Bibliographic Guide* published in 1990, the present volume contains more titles, although 26 were included in the previous volume. Unfortunately, there is still very little written in English. There is no simple historical study of Ukrainian music in general, and the same is true of theater and dance. Hopefully, this situation will be remedied by some authorities in independent Ukraine.

Several authors, most of them Ukrainians, have written scholarly articles and books about Ukrainian music, e.g., Virko Baley, Taras Filenko, Roman Sawycky, and Ihor Sonevytsky.

Dr. I. Ciszkewycz prepared a doctoral dissertation about Berezil theater; Les Taniuk from Ukraine and Virlana Tkacz also wrote on this topic. There is a doctoral dissertation about Ukrainian theater in the United States by Alexandra Lapsker, and several research studies by Irene Makaryk, L. Onyshkevych, and V. Revutsky. Andriy Nahachewsky, the Huculak Chair of Ukrainian Culture and Ethnography at the University of Alberta, wrote a doctoral dissertation about Canadian-Ukrainian folk dance, and this was also examined in a doctoral dissertation prepared by Sylvia Shaw. Alexander Dovzhenko, an internationally known film director, was again the subject of several studies. In fact, an entire issue of the *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* was devoted to this topic which was edited by Bohdan Nebesio.

Music

General Works

1505. Bahry, Romana. "The Satirical Current in Popular Youth Culture: Rock Music and Film in Ukraine in the 1990s." In: *Ukraine in the 1990s*. Ed. by Marko Pavlyshyn and J. E. M. Clarke. Melbourne: Slavic Section, Department of German Studies and Slavic Studies, Monash University, 1992. pp. 146–63.

The most recent wave of popular youth culture, rock music, videos, film festivals, and rock concerts in Ukraine began in 1986. The author describes more significant trends in this youth culture, with some interesting comments about political satire in contemporary Ukrainian pop and rock music.

1506. Baley, Virko. "Ukrainian New Music: An Interview." In: *Echoes of Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine*. Ed. by R. M. Bahry. North York, Ont.: Captus University Publications, 1989. pp. 223–30.

Ukraine has a very rich early classical and baroque tradition, but it is mainly choral music. Composers in the Soviet Union were the first ones to use aleatoric techniques, tone clusters, and electronics. This happened even before perestroika. Now religious works can be performed; "God" is now once again capitalized. At the end of the article, Dr. Baley lists audiotapes of Ukrainian "New Music" in the Scott Library of York University. See also "An Interview" with Oleh Krysa (*ibid.*, pp. 231–33). The author is a Ukrainian virtuoso violinist, a former student of Davyd Oistrakh, and winner of several international awards.

1507. Wytwycky, W. "Music." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. III. pp. 494–96.

A brief article on an important topic that is little discussed in English. The author, one of the preeminent musicologists, provides an outline of historical development, the medieval period, the fourteenth through seventeenth centuries, the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Soviet Ukraine, and outside Ukraine. Dr. Wytwycky, also wrote about "Music Criticism," "Music Journals," and "Musicology" (*ibid.*, pp. 496–99).

Reference Sources

1508. Sonevyts'kyi, Ihor, and Nataliia Palidvor-Sonevyts'ka. **Dictionary of Ukrainian Composers.** Lviv: Union of Ukrainian Composers, 1997. 335p.

As the only dictionary of Ukrainian composers published in English, this work fills a definite need. Presented in alphabetical order, all entries consist of three parts: biographical information, a comprehensive list of the composer's major works, and a bibliography of articles and books, if available, about the composer. Dr. Ihor Sonevyts'kyi, a noted composer in his own right, and his wife Nataliia spent many years on this important project, consulting all available sources published abroad and some reference sources published in the former Soviet Union. In addition, questionnaires were used as sources of information for those Ukrainian composers living abroad. *Dictionary of Ukrainian Composers* is a scholarly and useful work that probably should be translated into Ukrainian.

Historical Studies

1509. Filenko, Taras. "Ukrainian Themes in the Works of European Composers." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 50:1:21–35 (Spring 1994).

The penetration of Cossak songs, dumy, and ballads into the territory of European countries was linked to existing contacts throughout history between Ukraine and Western Europe. The author offers, in his article, a number of examples referring also to other sources, including articles of Roman Savytsky published in Ukrainian in the journal *Sučasnist*.

1510. Kuzma, Marika Christine. "Dmitrii Stepanovich Bortnianskii (1751–1825): An Introduction to the Composer Through an Edition of His Choral Concertos Priidite, Vaspoim and Glasom Moim." D.M. diss., Indiana University, 1992. 257p.

Bortnianskii is reputedly a major figure in Ukrainian and Russian music history. Yet due to a variety of historical and cultural factors, the composer and his music

have remained obscured almost entirely from the West and to some extent from the East. The author provides a biography of this composer and the second part of this dissertation examines several earlier sources of Bortnianskii concertos currently found in Russian music archives.

1511. Jensen, Claudia Rae. "Nikolai Diletskii's 'Grammatika' and the Musical Culture of the Seventeenth Century Muscovy." Ph.D. diss., Princeton University, 1987. 489p.

Diletskii's "Grammatika" (Grammar, extant in three versions from 1677–81) is the first work aimed at teaching a Russian audience how to compose the Western-style pieces that had recently been introduced from Ukraine. In addition to Diletskii's biography, the author discusses the popularity of Ukrainian and Polish musical styles and musicians in Muscovy. The last chapter relates to contemporary Muscovite and Ukrainian literary practice and how the material in the "Grammar" relates to both Ukrainian and Russian cultures.

1512. Noll, William. "The Social Role and Economic Status of Blind Peasant Minstrels in Ukraine." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 17:1/2: 45–71 (June 1993).

An article published in 1904 describes the result of a survey conducted in 1903 in Kyiv guberniia on numbers and kinds of *kobzari* and *lirnyky*, the blind peasant minstrels in Ukraine. By the early 1950s, there were only a handful of blind minstrels left in the Ukrainian countryside. What happened to them? The author tries to answer this question, analyzing the situation in Ukraine and the role of the Soviet government. Today, the blind minstrels of the Ukrainian countryside no longer exist. Thousands of bandura performers play a secular and standardized repertory in a style that is perhaps best described as urban in nature.

1513. Sawycky, Roman. **Mykola Lysenko in Western Sources.** Bibliographical Essay. Cranford, N.J.: "The Keys" Publishing Association, 1992. 42p.

There is very little written in English about Mykola Lysenko (1843–1912), less than about Dmytro Bortniansky, the other most prominent Ukrainian musical figure of the nineteenth century. Originally, Roman Sawysky (Wynar, no. 999) wrote this essay as the thesis for his Master's Degree of Library Science from Drexel University in 1962. Parts were published in Ukrainian translation, and twenty years later, an updated version appeared in *The Ukrainian Weekly* (November 14, 21, 28 and December 5, 1982).

The essay covers general works that contain information about Lysenko, followed by information presented in dictionaries and encyclopedias published in several countries, with more material devoted to English sources, e.g., such works as the Grove dictionaries or *Baker's Biographical Dictionary of Musicians*. Dr. Sawycky contributes frequently to the newspaper *The Ukrainian Weekly* (column "Sounds and Virtues," started in 1976), e.g., "Premiers to Remember" (September 15, 1996); "The 'Wind Song Story' " (July 31, 1988); "Ukrainians in *The New Grove*" (August 10, 1986); and several others. One should also note "Tracking Menzinsky Records" in Kerotin Thorborg's *Modest Menzinsky* (vol. 24, no. 9–10 October 1978).

1514. Soroker, Yakov. **Ukrainian Musical Elements in Classical Music.** Trans. by Olya Samilenko. Ed. by Andrij Hornjatkevyč. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 1995. 155p.

This monograph presents for the first time a comprehensive account of the influence of Ukrainian motifs on the classical music in Europe and Russia from the eighteenth century to the first half of the twentieth. First, the author provides a survey of the

modes, melodies, and rhythms characteristic to Ukrainian folk music and then discusses the role of these elements in the works of the Viennese classical school; nineteenth-century German, Austrian, and Hungarian composers; later Polish composers; and Russian composers. One hundred musical examples are integrated in the text with an appended selective bibliography in several languages. An index of folk songs and a general index conclude the volume. The author held the chair of music history and theory at the Ivan Franko Pedagogical Institute in Drohobych and since 1976 has lived in Jerusalem.

◆ **Reviews:** R. Sawycky. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 38:1/2:269–70 (May–June 1996).

1515. Stone, Cristina. "That's the Story: Words and Music by Gregory Stone." Ph.D. diss., Ohio State University, 1992. 775p.

Transcribed and arranged by his daughter, the life and story of Gregory Stone (born 1900 in Ukraine, died 1991 in Spain)—pianist, conductor, composer, and arranger.

Folk Music

1516. Cherwick, Brian Anthony. "The Ukrainian Tsymbaly: Hammered Dulcimer Playing Among Ukrainians in Alberta." M.A. thesis, University of Alberta (Canada), 1992. 148p.

Tsymbaly (hammered dulcimers) have been played by Ukrainians in Alberta for almost one hundred years.

1517. Klymasz, Robert B. **The Ukrainian Folk Ballad in Canada.** Musical transcriptions by Kenneth Peacock. New York: AMS Press, 1989. 332p.

The present collection, originally compiled in 1967, draws upon a larger stock of Ukrainian folk-song materials recorded primarily in Western Canada from 1963 to 1965. It contains 56 folk ballads, including a list of singers and their ballads, bibliographical notes, and a classified index of Ukrainian folk ballads recorded in Canada.

Theater and Dance

General Works

1518. Kornienko, Nelli, and Maryna Kurkashyna. Trans. by Virlana Tkacz. "Ukraine." In: *The World Encyclopedia of Contemporary Theatre, Vol. 1: Europe.* London: Routledge, 1994. pp. 870–89.

This is apparently the only essay on Ukrainian theater published in this English-subject encyclopedia. Written by two scholars from Ukraine and translated by Virlana Tkacz, it covers several aspects of theatrical activities in Ukraine. After a very brief historical note, the authors actually start with Les Kurbas (1897–1937), who in the 1920s established avant-garde theater in Ukraine, providing several pages of detailed narrative about this outstanding figure in the history of Ukrainian theater. In the 1920s and 1930s, most theaters in Ukraine were headed by students of Kurbas, such as Marian Krushelnytskyi (1897–1903), Hnat Yura (1888–1966), Borys Tiahno (1904–1964), and several others. Throughout the 1930s and 1940s, Hnat Yura, a founder and director of the second most important theater in Ukraine, the Franko Theater, was the most prominent figure in theater before the Second World War. The 1930s and 1940s were a time of reconstructing under pressure from the increasingly totalitarian communist system. After the war, Ukrainian theater, as well as Soviet theater in general, continued to present productions of so-called socialist realism (also true in literature) with very few exceptions, e.g., *Yaroslav the Wise* and similar plays, usually plays of historical and often sentimental nature. The situation somewhat changed after Khrushchev's de-Stalinization. There was an explosion in Ukrainian poetry and national consciousness

that led to an attempt to create a new Ukrainian theater based on Kurbas's theories. Ukrainian theater started to change steadily in the 1980s and 1990s as it became more varied and dynamic.

In the second part of the essay, the authors offer artistic profiles of companies, directors, and directing and production styles. There is also a separate section on music theater, theater for young audiences, and puppet theater. Concluding chapters discuss design, theater space and architecture, training, criticism, and publishing. The bibliography contains over forty items.

1519. Lapsker, Alexandra. "Ukrainian Theatre in the United States." Ph.D. diss., New York University, 1996. 586p.

This history of Ukrainian theater in the United States discusses the development and decline of its various forms from the late nineteenth century to the present. Each wave of Ukrainian immigrants created a type of theater based on a different tradition. Amateur and semiprofessional theatrical performances between 1890 and the 1930s drew on a variety of folk traditions. Intellectuals created the professional theaters after World War II, which had several artistic offshoots.

1520. Makaryk, Irene R. "Rediscovering a Canon: The Ukrainian Theatrical Renaissance." *Slavic and East European Journal* 40:3:547–50 (Fall 1996).

The Soviet Ukrainian theater of the 1920s and early 1930s was particularly vigorous; however, the course of history has nearly erased knowledge of the literary and theatrical experiments and achievements in the early Soviet period in Ukraine. The author reviews Natalia Chechel's *The Ukrainian Theatrical Renaissance: Western Classics on the Ukrainian Stage in the 1920s–1930s. Problems of Staging Tragedies* (published in Ukrainian). For her project, Chechel studied recently opened archives, public and private, and most importantly, interviewed and taped actors who took part in the productions she documents.

1521. Onyshkevych, Larissa M. L. Zaleska. "On the Stages of Ukraine in 1990: From Sholom Aleichem to Mykola Kulish." In: *Soviet and East European Performance. Drama, Theatre, Film.* New York: CASTA, 1991. pp. 49–56.

In addition to Moscow and Leningrad, perestroika reached other regions of the Soviet Union, including Ukraine. The author visited Kyiv and Lviv in 1990 and saw twelve performances and in this brief article, she describes them, indicating that the process of rejuvenation has started.

See also Vreneli Farber, "Kiev Season: Autumn 1991" (*Slavic and East European Performance* 13:2:10–18 Summer 1993); and Suzanne Trauth, "Theatre-On-Podol: Kiev, Ukraine Repertoire and Performance Style" (*Slavic and East European Performance* 13:1:40–43 Spring 1993).

1522. Pavlyshyn, Marko. "Culture and the Émigré Consciousness: Ukrainian Theatre in Australia, 1948–1989." *Australasian Drama Studies* 20:54–69 (1992).

Translated also in Ukrainian, this article published in the tenth anniversary edition of *Australasian Drama Studies,* which was devoted to community theater in Australia, provides a brief overview of the development of theater in a small Ukrainian community, numbering not more than 30,000. In this period, there were over 200 distinct theatrical productions. The preeminence of theater as the focus of the community's cultural attention during the years of its greatest popularity was surpassed only by its invisibility to mainstream culture. Very infrequently Ukrainian theater received mention in the English-language press. In his article, the author mentions the most important articles about Ukrainian theater published in Ukrainian. Dr. Pavlyshyn wrote about Ukrainian theater in Australia in *The Encyclopedia of Ukrainian*

Diaspora (vol. 4, *Australia-Asia-Africa*, Melbourne: Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1995) published in the Ukrainian language.

Using this opportunity, one should also mention an older article of Pavlyshyn, "Satire and the Comic in Australia's Ukrainian Literature" (In: *Ukrainian Settlement in Australia. Second Conference.* M. Pavlyshyn, ed. Melbourne, 5–7 April 1985, Department of Slavic Languages, Monash University, 1986. pp. 99–113 [Shevchenko Scientific Society, Library of Ukrainian Studies, no. 54]). He also wrote "The Dislocated Muse: Ukrainian Poetry in Australia, 1948–1985" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 28:1:187–204, 1986).

1523. Revutsky, V. "Theater." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. V. pp. 210–13.

Written by Professor emeritus Valerian Revutsky, this brief article describes important trends in the development of Ukrainian theater, starting with the medieval period. Ukrainian secular theater became popular during the nineteenth century, beginning with the staging of the first Ukrainian-language plays of several Ukrainian writers. Undoubtedly, the boldest innovations in the modernization of Ukrainian theater were initiated by L. Kurbas in the 1920s, and the Berezil Artistic Association (1922–1933) was an avant-garde theater of European significance. Some attention is given by the author to the theater in Soviet Ukraine and more recent developments in the diaspora. There is a good bibliography on this topic appended to the article as well as smaller articles written in this encyclopedia on such topics as "Theater Arts Education" or "Theater Studies," also written by V. Revutsky.

1524. Revutsky, Valerian. "Theatre in the Camps." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 1992. pp. 292–310.

Valerian Revutsky is one of the outstanding historians of Ukrainian theater in Ukraine and abroad (Wynar, entries 870, 938, 993). The author has prepared a brief essay about the various activities of Ukrainian theatrical groups and the Ensemble of Ukrainian Actors (AUA), directed by Volodymyr Blavatsky. Of special interest are his comments about the theater-studio (TS) of Iosyp Hirniak and Olimpiia Dobrovolska, former artists of the Berezil Theater.

1525. Tkacz, Virlana, ed. **Ten Years of Poetry from the Yara Theatre Workshop, Harvard.** New York: Yara Arts Groups, 1998. 38p.

Translation of twenty poems with a number of comments covering such poets as Oleh Lyska, Ludmyla Taran, Oksana Batiuk, Oksana Zabuzhko, Victor Neborak, Yuri Andrukhovych, and others. This is a handmade book.

See also Roxana Stuart, "Ukrainka's *Forest Song* at La Mama, New York" (*Slavic and East European Performance* 14:1:79–85 Spring 1994). A performance review of Ukrainka's *Forest Song*, a fairy drama in three acts, directed by Virlana Tkacz and performed by the Yara Arts Group. Of interest is also Irina Miller, "Creating the Dramatic Space: Blind Sight by the Yara Arts Group" (*Slavic and East European Performance* 13:3:40–43 Fall 1993) that reviews the production based on the life and work of Yeroshenko; see also Tkacz Virlana, "The Yara Arts Group Works in Kiev" (*Slavic and East European Performance* 12:2–3: 30–33 Fall 1992).

Les Kurbas

1526. Bahry, Romana. "Les Kurbas' *Jimmie Higgins*: An Expressionist Avant-Garde Drama." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* (Revue Canadienne des Slavistes) 36:3/4:349–62 (September–December 1994).

The drama *Dzhimmi Higginz* (Jimmie Higgins) was written, produced, and directed by Les Kurbas in 1923. Dr. Bahry discusses the background of this drama, indicating that Kurbas combines both an Expressionist style with Expressionist content, thus transforming a pedestrian propaganda novel into an Expressionist masterpiece, "which portraits the dilemma of the human being in modern society faced with absurdity" (p. 51).

1527. Ciszkewycz, Ihor. "Transformation—A Discovered Form: Berezil Theater, 1922–1934." Ph.D. diss., Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, 1988. 344p.

This study was made against the background of the dismemberment of the Russian Empire, the proclamation of Ukrainian independence, and the takeover of Ukraine by the Russian Bolsheviks. Before the Bolshevik takeover in Kurbas's first theater, the Young Theater (1917–1919), the examination of stage laws came under the category of "art for art's sake" theater; but with the takeover of Ukraine in 1920, Kurbas was encouraged to politicize his theater. Despite the Bolshevik insistence that Kurbas's Berezil Theater (1922–1934) agitate for a new proletarian society, Kurbas continued to focus on themes of a wider scope than just proletarian issues. Berezil employed a very elaborate technique of transformation to document Russian Bolshevik activity in Ukraine. In fact, Kurbas founded Berezil with the specific aim to prevent a further policy of denationalization of the Ukrainian theater. A by-product of his efforts was the introduction of a presentational form of acting, able through transformation to paint the events in Ukrainian society.

1528. Onyshkevych, Larissa. "Volodymyr Kuchynsky's Les Kurbas Theatre from Lviv." *Slavic and East European Performance* 16:2:68–73 (Spring 1996).

Dr. Onyshkevych describes several productions of the Les Kurbas Theater in Lviv. See also her "Volodymyr Kuchynsky's Theatre of Inquiry" (*Slavic and East European Performance* 15:1:34–49 Spring 1995). In the second article, there is a brief biography of this talented artistic director and founder of the Les Kurbas Theater.

1529. Slez, Wolodymyr. "Les Kurbas and the Modern Ukrainian Theatre." *The Ukrainian Review* 38:1:24–37 (Spring 1989).

A popularly written account about the most outstanding director of the Berezil theater based on memoirs of several literary critics (V. Chaplenko, I. Boiko-Blochyn, V. Revutskyi), scholars (I. L. Rudnytskyi), and leading theater actors and directors (J. Hirniak).

1530. Taniuk, Les. "The Berezil Theatre of Les Kurbas: Beneath the Snows of Siberia." In: *Echoes of Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine*. Ed. by R. M. Bahry. North York, Ont.: Captus University Publications, 1989. pp. 234–36.

Les Taniuk, a graduate of Kyiv Theatrical Institute, is a theater director and writer residing in Kyiv. In this brief article he describes the tragic fate of Les Kurbas, a founder of the famous Berezil theater. For more about Les Kurbas, see Wynar, nos. 997–998.

1531. Tracz, Virlana. "Les Kurbas and the Actors of the Berezil Artistic Association in Kiev." *Theatre History Studies* 8:137–55 (1988).

In 1922 in Kyiv, Les Kurbas created the Berezil, one of the most exciting, innovative, and revolutionary theaters of the 1920s. Today, Kurbas's work and ideas are being rediscovered by a new generation of

Soviet artists, and in 1987, a flurry of activities commemorating the centennial of his birth took place in Ukraine, including a major conference in Kyiv.

Virlana Tracz, a freelance director residing in New York City (see Wynar, nos. 938, 988), examines one aspect of Kurbas's work, the evolving relationship with his actors. The author examines the Berezil actor training program and Kurbas's work with the young actors of the First Studio on a production. She also considers Kurbas's work with more experienced actors, the Fourth Studio, who joined the young experimental theater and agreed to undergo intensive theatrical retraining. The article contains several photographs, numerous footnotes, and a Les Kurbas bibliography.

1532. Tracz, Virlana. "Les Kurbas's Use of Film Language in His Stage Productions of *Jimmie Higgins* and *Macbeth*." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 32:1:59–76 (March 1990).

In Kurbas we have a striking example of how a major theater artist embraced concepts of the developing language of film, which led him to create a new sensibility in time and space on stage. Film prodded Kurbas to create multiple spaces of representation on stage and to intercut time. These experiments acted as a catalyst, pushing Kurbas to move beyond mere intercutting to include simultaneous presentations of timepresent and timepast in a single, multifaced space. In this article, Virlana Tkacz examines two productions from the 1923–1924 season: *Jimmie Higgins*, a new revolutionary play, and Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. See also her "Revelations Not Provision: Rewriting Theatre History of Ukraine" (In: *Soviet Ukrainian Affairs* 2:1:3–5 Spring 1988), the author discusses the marked change in the critical evaluation of Kurbas's work today that led to an interest in the history of that era.

Films and Television

General Works

1533. Bahry, Romana M. "Soviet Ukrainian Documentary Films and New Directions in Filmmaking." In: *Echoes of Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine*. Ed. by R. M. Bahry. North York, Ont.: Captus University Publications, 1989. pp. 188–97.

Contributed by the editor of this well-received volume, this article discusses important changes in all Soviet filmmaking, including Ukrainian filmmaking, as a direct result of Gorbachev's policies of glasnost and perestroika. Several films were formerly censored, including such well-known Ukrainian film directors as Iurii Illienko, Rolan Serhienko, and Oleksander Koval.

1534. Baley, Virko. "The Poetic Cinema of Iurii Illienko: The Eve of Ivan Kupalo." In: *Echoes of Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine*. Ed. by R. M. Bahry. North York, Ont.: Captus University Publications, 1989. pp. 184–87.

A brief article of Dr. Baley, Professor of Music and Music Director of the Las Vegas Symphony Orchestra, about an outstanding Ukrainian film director.

See also Seth Feldman's "A Well-Spring for the Thirsty: Iurii Illienko's Film Times Three" (*ibid.*, pp. 171–77) and Nick M. Lary's "Contexts for Illienko" (*ibid.*, pp. 178–83).

1535. Koenig, March Charles. "Media and Reform: The Case of Youth Programming on Soviet Television, 1955–1990." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1995. 528p.

This study traces an unevenly expanding role of television journalists as mediators among party and society interests and as increasingly autonomous career professionals. A comparative case-study

methodology analyzes party-controlled television in times of stability (the Brezhnev-Chernenko era) as contrasted to the period of reform (the Khrushchev and Gorbachev years). And at the regional/republican levels, sharply critical and reformist studies (Leningrad, Estonia, Latvia, Georgia) are contrasted to studies that responded more hesitantly to the challenges of glasnost (Vologda, Ukraine, Belarus).

1536. Nebesio, Bohdan Y. "*Zaporozhets za Dunaiem* (1938): The Production of the First Ukranian-Language Film in Canada." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2:115–30 (Summer–Winter 1991).

Many cultural projects undertaken by Ukrainians in Canada—organizing a choir, building a church, commemorating an important anniversary with a public concert—resembled those of the old country and drew on expertise brought from the homeland. The author describes the life of Vasile Avramenko, who emigrated to Canada in 1925 and began to teach Ukrainian dance. Soon his ballet schools had sprung up throughout Central and Western Canada in all major Ukrainian communities. An enthusiast of mass culture, Avramenko quickly recognized the mass appeal of movies. *Natalka Poltavka* premiered in 1937, and the second film, *Marusia,* was released at the same time as *Zarorozhets*. The author discusses the budget—all the problems in this film venture which was produced by a small group of people demonstrating old-country methods—too inadequate to ensure monetary rewards.

Dovzhenko

1537. Kepley, Vance. "Motion Picture Review: *Earth* and *Arsenal*." *Russian Review* 53:3:427–28 (July 1994).

Alexander Dovzhenko's *Earth* (1930) portrays the conflict between kulaks and peasants living on a collective farm in Ukraine; *Arsenal* (1929) is a historical account of Ukraine from World War I to the 1918 suppression of a workers' revolt.

1538. Nebesio, Bohdan Y. **Alexander Dovzhenko: A Guide to Published Sources.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1995. 106p. (Research Report, no. 58).

Alexander Dovzhenko (1894–1956) is the Ukrainian film director well known not only in Ukraine but also around the world. The reader should consult our next entry describing a special issue of the *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* devoted to Dovzhenko. The present bibliography of 2,375 items continues a previous compilation of M. Carynnyk—*Alexander Dovzhenko: A Selected Bibliography* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1973) and several other bibliographical works. In the preface, the author indicates that he consulted original sources, provided exact citations, and corrected inaccuracies. For 1993, only selected coverage is provided. Unfortunately, the compiler omitted from his bibliographical checklist, pagination for monographic work. Nevertheless, this work provides comprehensive coverage and will be of substantial assistance to scholars.

1539. Nebesio, Bohdan Y., guest ed. **The Cinema of Alexander Dovzhenko.** *Journal of Ukrainian Studies.* Special Issue 19:1:1–119 (Summer 1994).

There are five contributors in this volume: Marco Carynnyk's "Alexander Dovzhenko's 1939 Autobiography;" Vance Kepley, Jr.'s "Dovzhenko and Montage: Issues of Style and Narration in the Silent Films;" Murray Smith's "The Influence of Socialist Realism on Soviet Montage: 'The End of St. Petersburg,' 'Fragment of an Empire,' and 'Arsenal';" Bruce Williams's "A Mirror of the Cinema: Poetic Discourse and Autotelic Aesthetics in Dovzhenko's 'Earth';" and Waclaw M. Osadnik and Eugeniusz Wilk's "Toward a Formal Semiotic Analysis

of Dovzhenko's 'Arsenal'." *Alexander Dovzhenko: A Guide to Published Sources*, compiled by Bohdan Y. Nebesio, complements this volume.

1540. Nebesio, Bohdan. "The Silent Films of Alexander Dovzhenko: A Historical Poetics." Ph.D. diss., University of Alberta (Canada), 1996. 437p.

This dissertation seeks to link an analysis of the stylistic elements of the silent films of Alexander Dovzhenko (1894–1956) with a detailed study of the historical and aesthetic contexts that influence their production. Some aspects of Dovzhenko's biography, deliberately neglected or misrepresented by Soviet biographers, motivate the stories and discourse of his *Zvenyhora* (1928), *Arsenal* (1929), and *Zemlia* (Earth, 1930).

Media

1541. Lapychak, Chrystyna. "Media Independence Is Still Alien to Ukraine's Political Culture." *Transition* 1:18: 22–24 (October 6, 1995).

The mass media in Ukraine represent a wide political spectrum, but true independent journalism, with high professional and ethical standards, has not yet developed. A large part of the problem is the lack of a comprehensive legislative framework.

Dance

1542. Kane, Nancy Jo. "A Formative Evaluation of Interactive Multimedia Dance History Educational Material: Nijinsky's 'L'Apres-midi d'un Faune." Ph.D. diss., New York University, 1996. 285p.

Twelve New York University graduate and undergraduate dance students' responses to selected dance history materials about Vaclav Nijinsky's "L'Apres-midi d'un Faune" (The Afternoon of a Fawn) are examined. The responses reveal the ways in which students assimilate and recall information about a specific dance-history topic.

1543. Nahachewsky, Andriy. "Conceptual Categories of Ethnic Dance. The Canadian Case." *Canadian Dance Studies* 2:137–49 (1997).

It is useful to differentiate three broad functional categories for ethnic dance in Canada: recreational, national, and theatrical. All three categories are represented in Canada, and Dr. Nahachewsky discusses them in some detail, with an appended bibliography.

1544. Nahachewsky, Andriy. "The Kolomyika: Change and Diversity in Canadian Ukrainian Folk Dance." Ph.D. diss., University of Alberta (Canada), 1991. 783p.

The object of this study is to investigate the great diversity of dance that exists under the name of *kolomyika*. Five distinct traditions of *kolomyika* are presented and compared, and the study deals primarily with *kolomyiky* from Western Canada.

1545. Nahachewsky, Andriy. "Participatory and Presentational Dance as Ethnochoreological Categories." *Dance Research Journal* 27:1:1–15 (Spring 1995).

In this article, the author proposes that the categories "participatory dance" and "presentational dance" have significant potential for ethnochoreologists. Both dances performed in the Ukrainian diaspora are called *kolomyika* and Dr. Nahachewsky offers a number of definitions for and explanations about this topic. A number of diagrams accompany the article plus references to literature on this subject. In addition to the author's own dissertation ("The Kolomyika: Change and Diversity in Canadian Ukrainian Folk Dance," Ph.D. diss., University of Alberta, 1991), there is a master's thesis on this subject by Colleen Anderson,

"A Study of Selected Ukrainian Staged Folk Dances" (M.A. thesis, Brigham Young University, 1985), and several older articles, e.g., Alexandra Pritz, "Ukrainian Dance in Canada: The First Fifty Years, 1924–1974" (In: *New Soil—Old Roots: The Ukrainian Experience in Canada*. Jaroslav Rozumnyj, ed. Winnipeg: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1983).

1545a. Nahachewsky, Andriy. "Structural Analysis of the Kolomyika." *Studia Musicologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 34:27–30 (1992).

Thirteen filmed examples of *kolomyiky* were selected to provide data for the study, and this article is the by-product of Dr. Nahachewsky's doctoral dissertation. See also the author's "National Standards Versus Social Traditions in Ukrainian Dance" (In: *Proceedings of the 17th Symposium of the ICTM Study Group for Ethnochoreology*. Irene Loutzaki, ed. Napflion, Greece: Peloponnesian Folklore Foundation, 1995. pp. 73–81). Dr. Nahachewsky contributed an article on "Ukraine: The Traditional Dance" to be published in *The International Encyclopedia of Dance* by Oxford University Press (forthcoming) as well as the article "Ukrainians in Canada" (In: *Encyclopedia of World Cultures*. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1991. pp. 357–59).

1546. Shaw, Sylvia Jean. "Attitudes of Canadians of Ukrainian Descent Toward Ukrainian Dance." Ph.D. diss., University of Alberta (Canada), 1988. 302p.

This study was designed to discover the attitudes of Canadians of Ukrainian descent in an AUUC community, an Orthodox church community, and a SUM community in Edmonton, Alberta, in 1985–1986, regarding (1) the desire to keep Ukrainian dance exclusively for Canadians of Ukrainian descent, (2) the need of material in a Ukrainian dance lesson that takes the instructional experience beyond the teaching of physical skills, (3) the presence of a focus regarding the political status of Ukraine and Ukrainian dance or Ukrainian dance instruction, and (4) the value of the dance experience. In conclusion, there was very little desire to maintain Ukrainian dance exclusively for Canadians of Ukrainian descent. However, there was a desire for the dance teacher to be Ukrainian, and Ukrainian dance was thought to be an important part of what one should know about being Ukrainian. Parents were more aware of a potential for culture maintenance than were dancers.

Chapter 12

Religion

Introduction

The chapter on religion incorporates about 150 descriptions of books and important articles, with additional titles mentioned in the annotations. In comparison to the volume published in 1990, there are 90 more titles in the present edition. The material is grouped under thirteen sections: "Medieval Period," "Union of Brest and Union of Florence," "The Divided Church in Ukraine," "Catholic Church," "Orthodox Church," "Millennium," "Protestant Churches," "Jewish Religion" "Churches in the United States and Canada," and "Church Politics in Contemporary Ukraine." The major sections, for example, "Medieval Period" are further subdivided into: "General Works," "Primary Sources," "The Problem of Baptism in Rus´," "Biographical Studies," and "Special Topics."

The section on the "Medieval Period" continues the series initiated by the Harvard Research Institute (Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature). In this volume, for example, we have translations of *Sermons and Rhetoric of Kyivan Rus´* (Ilarion, Klim Smoljatič, and Kirill of Turov), *The* Paterik *of the Kievan Caves Monastery*, translated by Muriel Heppell, the *Hagiography of Kievan Rus´*, and others.

In connection with the Union of Brest anniversary, a number of important scholarly works were published, for example, Lev Krevza's *A Defense of Church Unity* and *Zaxarija Kopystens'kyj's Palinodia*, prepared by the late Bohdan Strumiński and Igor Strumiński. Several research articles are published in the *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* and there are a number of doctoral dissertations, for example, Borys Gudziak's "Crisis and Reform: The Kievan Metropolitanate, the Patriarchate of Constantinople, and the Genesis of the Union of Brest" (Harvard University, 1992).

The section on the Ukrainian Catholic Church contains the study of late Bohdan Bociurkiw, *The Ukrainian Catholic Church, 1939–1950*, written by one of the most knowledgeable scholars of religion in Ukraine. We find here also a study of Professor John-Paul Himka, *Religion and Nationality in Western Ukraine* (1999) and the doctoral dissertation of George Pawliczko about the Council of Lviv, 1946 (Fordham University, 1989). There are several studies about the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, including one doctoral dissertation by Andrij Krawczuk. A known scholar, Jaroslav Pelikan, prepared a monograph about the Cardinal Josyf Slipyj.

There are several studies about the Ukrainian Orthodox Church published by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and an interesting doctoral study about Oleksander Lototsky and Ukrainian Autocephaly by A. Partykevich (University of Illinois, 1994), and several scholarly articles written by Professor Bohdan Bociurkiw.

In 1989, the Harvard Ukrainian Institute published a translation of *The Life of Paisij Velyčkovs'kyj* and a diptych dating from the 1630s to the 1730s edited by Moshe Altbauer, Professor emeritus at the Hebrew University.

Several books continue to be published dealing with the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, for example, Geoffrey Hosking's (ed.) *Church, Nation and State in Russia and Ukraine* (1991), the issue of *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* devoted to this topic edited by O. Pritsak and I. Ševčenko (1990), and *Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, 988–1988*, edited by O. Gerus and A. Baran (1989).

There is very little in English about church politics in contemporary Ukraine, with the exception of some more general works, *Religion, State and Politics in the Soviet Union and Successor States* by John Anderson, or some rather negative historical narratives, e.g., David Little's *Ukraine: The Legacy of Intolerance* (1991).

Medieval Period

General Works

1547. Baron, Samuel H., and Nancy Shields Rollmann, eds. **Religion and Culture in Early Modern Russia and Ukraine.** DeKalb, Ill.: Northern Illinois University Press, 1997. 213p.

A collection of articles presented at the second workshop in Early East Slavic Culture, held June 19–24, 1993, at Stanford University. There are a total of 12 articles covering several aspects of cultural and religious life in Russia and Ukraine. Two articles pertain to Ukraine: Dr. Frank Sysyn wrote about "Ukrainian Social Tensions before the Khmel'nyts'kyi Uprising" (pp. 52–70). The author discusses the Ukrainian territories with various interlocking social systems. Special attention is given to the Cossacks, a separate group of military population that did not have a place in the social order but wielded considerable power. The article is well documented. Dr. David A. Frick writes about "Representations, Misunderstandings, and Silences: Problems of Seventeenth-Century Ruthenian and Muscovite Cultural History" (pp. 149–68). In the course of the seventeenth century, the Orthodox Slavs of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and those of Moscovy underwent, in different times and in different ways, a crisis of confidence justified by their various encounters with the cultural trends. The Ruthenian and Moscovite cultural figures were forced to operate with a pronounced discrepancy between public programs and private consciousness. Orthodox Slavs were faced with a difficult task of finding "third ways" in opposition to well-defined, practically rigid and frozen Protestant and Catholic cultures.

For general background the following publications may be consulted: *Seeking God: The Recovery of Religious Identity in Orthodox Russia, Ukraine, and Georgia.* Edited by Stephen K. Batalden. DeKalb, Ill.: Northern Illinois University Press, 1993. 299p.; Sabrina Petra Ramet, ed. *Religious Policy in the Soviet Union.* New York: Cambridge University Press, 1993. 361p.; and John Anderson, *Religion, State, and Politics in the Soviet Union and Successor States.* New York: Cambridge University Press, 1994. 236p.

◆ **Reviews:** R. P. Bushkovich. *Slavic Review* 57:2:444–45 (Summer 1998).

1548. Colucci, Michele. "The Image of Western Christianity in the Culture of Kievan Rus´." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:576–86 (1988–1989).

The Rus´ church was in close contact with the Byzantine Church, under whose supreme authority it was placed. It therefore had little choice in sanctioning the rift that occurred between Rome and Byzantium in 1054. Quoting a number of sources, the author offers his comments on pertinent terminology including, for example, how Western Christianity was defined in Rus´.

1549. Gee, Gretchen Knudson. "Churches as Political Actors in Ukraine." Ph.D. diss., Michigan State University, 1995. 226p.

The study examines the role that churches in Ukraine play in the political process. The data comes from a series of 35 qualitative interviews with church leaders, church scholars, politicians, political party workers, and journalists in three major regions of Ukraine. According to the author, churches are major proponents of a cultural war that is threatening the unity of Ukraine. Religious interests have exploited the geographic, ethnic, political, and religious differences for their own purposes and have contributed to deeper and more pronounced division within the nation. The key divide in Ukraine is between East and West. In the West, churches have strong nationalistic ties. Orthodox churches are united in their attempts to pressure government to limit the religious freedoms of foreign affiliated churches and are promoting the Slavic identity, emphasizing the historic ties binding Ukraine and Russia.

1550. Labunka, Myroslav. "Religious Centers and Their Missions to Kievan Rus´: From Olga to Volodimer." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13: 159–93 (1988–1989).

The goal of this article is to identify the forces that brought about the final and permanent Christianization of Kyivan-Rus´-Ukraine. Dr. Labunka reviews the existing literature, concentrating on some recently proposed theories and hypotheses.

1551. Poppe, Andrzej. "Christianity and Ideological Change in Kievan Rus´: The First Hundred Years." *Canadian-American Studies* 25:1/4: 3–26 (1991).

There is a paucity of sources on this subject, which hinders the investigation to what degree and along what lines the events of the tenth and eleventh centuries altered the views held by the Old Rus´ society. The most valuable sources are literary works and works of art. Dr. Poppe provides a well-documented overview of this topic.

1552. Shchapov, Yaroslav N. **State and Church in Early Russia, 10th–13th Centuries.** Trans. by Vic Schneierson. New Rochelle, N.Y.: Artistide D. Caratzas, 1993. 252p.

One of a number of monographs that discuss the early period of Kyivan Rus´, this work is based on a series of lectures delivered by Academician Yaroslav Shchapov at Moscow University in the 1980s. Shchapov's assessment of Byzantine dominance of the Metropolitanate of Kyiv will be of particular interest to Ukrainian scholars. He asserts that during this time the church exercised significant influence on secular life, enabling Rus´ to "attain the standards of other European countries that directly inherited classical Mediterranean civilization." Although it is believed that Christianity had not yet penetrated the countryside by the time of the Tatar conquest, the situation was obviously quite different in the North in territories that later formed the base of Muscovite principalities.

In a review of this book that appeared in *Slavic Review* (Summer 1994), Professor Goldfrank criticizes the quality of its translation into English, citing many errors. However, the well-documented content redeems this work.

◆ **Reviews:** D. M. Goldfrank. *Slavic Review* 53:2:586–87 (Summer 1994).

1553. Senyk, Sophia. **A History of the Church in Ukraine. Vol. 1: To the End of the Thirteenth Century.** Ed. by Robert F. Taft. Rome: Pontificio Instituto Orientale, 1993. 471p. (Orientalia Christiana Analecta, vol. 243).

Sophia Senyk, Ukrainian scholar and author of *Women's Monasteries in Ukraine and Belorussia to the Period of Suppression* (Wynar, no. 1047), describes this book as the initial volume in her projected four-volume set that will cover the entire history of the church in Ukraine. This pioneering study contains eight chapters pertaining to the history of the church in Kyivan Rus´. As Professor Dimnik of the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies in Toronto points out, "The author, interpreting church history in its widest sense, presents a balanced point of view in her analysis.... Two problems Senyk has had to deal with should be mentioned at the start, namely, terminology and dating." The reviewer rightly stated that Kyivan Rus´ and Ukraine were not synonymous, but, despite some weaknesses, "the book has many strengths and makes a significant contribution to learning."

◆ **Reviews:** M. Dimnik. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 18:1/2:240–42 (Summer–Winter 1993).

1554. Shawarsky, Oleh. "Church and State in Kyyiv-Rus´: 988–1240." M.A. thesis, University of Manitoba (Canada), 1994. 161p.

This is an analysis of church-state relations in Kyiv-Rus´ in order to provide a new understanding of medieval Eastern Europe.

1555. Ševčenko, Ihor. "Religious Missions Seen from Byzantium." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:7–27 (1988–1989).

Referring to existing literature in many languages, Professor Ševčenko provides an extensive review of this subject, indicating that Byzantine religious missions can be divided into three categories: the first mission had military backing, the second camouflaged its diplomatic activity, and the third was accomplished with government support or by freelance activists.

1556. Sysyn, Frank E. "The Formation of Modern Ukrainian Religious Culture: The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries." In: *Church, Nation, and State in Russia and Ukraine.* Ed. by Geoffrey A. Hosking. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 1–22.

Religious traditions change more slowly than their secular counterparts. For example, it was only in the twentieth century that the Orthodox in Ukraine first replaced church Slavonic with Ukrainian in the liturgy and that Greek or Ukrainian Catholics introduced monastery celibacy in some dioceses. Polish penetration of Ukraine, the development of a Polish vernacular literature and concept of nation, and the deprivation and later persecution of the Orthodoxy by Polish clerical leaders and authorities combined to intensify national-religious feeling, in which the Ruthenian people and the Ruthenian Church were viewed as one. The mix of religious and national sentiment was especially apparent in the organization of brotherhoods among the burghers. Even the Union of Brest, which divided the Ruthenians, worked to intensify the identification on both sides and strove for the idea that all Ruthenians should be one in faith. Ukrainian religious culture went through major changes in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that have shaped the religious Ukrainian experience throughout the remainder of its first millennium and will continue to do well in the second.

1557. Tachiaos, Anthony-Emil N. "The Greek Metropolitans of Kievan Rus´: An Evaluation of Their Spiritual and Cultural Activity." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:430–45 (1988–1989).

The problem of ecclesiastical relations between Kyivan Rus´ and Byzantium has frequently interested scholars and continues to be the subject of wide-ranging debate. It is closely related to the presence of Greek metropolitans in Kyiv because they were elected in Constantinople by the synod and sent to carry out their duties in the Rus´ lands. From the beginning, the church in Kyiv was neither an independent nor an autocephalous church but simply a metropolitanate of the church of Constantinople. Out of 23 metropolitans serving the church of Rus´ between 988 and 1281, only 10 were local men—all the rest being Greek.

1558. Zuckerman, Constantine. "The 'Psalter' of Feodor and the Heresy of the 'Judaizers' in the Last Quarter of the Fifteenth Century." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 11:1/2:77–99 (June 1987).

In a letter to newly appointed Metropolitan Zosima (1490–1494), Gennadii traced the emergence of the heresy of the Judaizers to a certain Jew who came to Novgorod from Kyiv with Prince Mykhailo Olel'kovych (1470). The author offers his explanation about Gennadii's description of the Psalter and its composition. Professor Zuckerman was associated with Collège de France in Paris at the time of this writing.

Reference Sources

1559. Corley, Felix. **Religions in the Soviet Union—An Archival Reader.** Basingstoke, N.Y.: Macmillian, 1996. 402p.

This interesting reader brings together articles examining some of the Soviet bureaucracy's documents concerning religious matters, especially those produced by the Council for Religious Affairs (CRA) and its predecessors. Covering seven decades of Soviet control, the selection begins with documents written in 1918 and ends with those produced during the Gorbachev reforms of 1989. Unlike most previous works, which tend to concentrate on mainstream Orthodoxy, the materials presented in this reader include national churches—Georgian, Armenian, and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, as well as Eastern Rite Catholic churches (e.g., Ukrainian Catholic). Obviously, the author's selection includes only a small fraction of thousands of documents on this topic; but it provides a laudable beginning. Most of the documents relating specifically to Ukrainian affairs are listed in *The Ukrainian Review* article cited below.

◆ **Reviews:** *The Ukrainian Review* 43:3:92–93 (Autumn 1996).

1560. Steeves, Paul D., ed. **The Modern Encyclopedia of Religion in Russia and the Soviet Union.** Vol. 1: Aaron-Annunciation. Gulf Breeze, Fla.: Academic International Press, 1988. 241p.

The first volume of this projected set of some 25 to 30 volumes was published in 1988. It covers primarily Russian religious leaders but also includes some political figures and writers. The article on Alexander I, written by Walter Sawatsky, is the longest in the first volume. As was the case with the encyclopedia on Russian history published by the Academic International Press, this set will contain occasional articles related to Ukrainian religious leaders.

Primary Sources

1561. Bilaniuk, Petro B. T. "The Laurentian Chronicle as a Witness to Some Distinctive Characteristics of the Religious Culture in Old Rus´." *Canadian-American Slavic Studies* 25:1/4:81–102 (1991).

It is the author's contention that the religious culture of Kyivan Rus´, both in its pre-Christian and Christian forms, has exhibited many distinctive characteristics.

There is a great tendency towards the portrayal of the sacred in the aesthetic dimension: it interprets all the history of Kyivan Rus´ as a sacred history (or a history of salvation), and it is strongly prophetic.

1562. Franklin, Simon, trans. **Sermons and Rhetoric of Kievan Rus´.** Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University, dist., 1991. 213p. (Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature. English Translations: vol. 5).

The authors included in this volume—Ilarion, Klim Smoljatič, and Kirill of Turov—are remarkable for both their personal and literary achivements. Ilarion was the first of only two recorded native metropolitans of Kyiv, and his *Sermon on Law and Grace* constitutes the finest piece of eleventh-century Rus´ theoretical literature. Klim Smoljatič, the second native metropolitan of Rus´, is the author of the controversial *Epistle to Foma*, which addresses the debate over the proper nature and limits of Christian learning. Finally, the twelfth-century monk Kirill of Turov is best known for his collection of allegorical lessons and some of the most accomplished sermons of Kyivan Rus´. Dr. Simon Franklin, Fellow of Clare College at Cambridge and Lecturer of Slavonic Studies at the University of Cambridge, provides a brief introduction.

◆ **Reviews:** L. S. Chekin. *Slavic Review* 51:2:387–88 (Summer 1992). G. Lenhoff. *Slavic and East European Journal* 36:3:362–63 (Fall 1992).

1563. **The Hagiography of Kievan Rus´.** Trans. with an Introduction by Paul Hollingsworth. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University, dist., 1992. 267p. (Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature. English Translations: vol. 2).

According to Professor Dean Worth, this thoroughly researched and handsomely executed volume makes available the major texts and text-sets dealing with the martyrs Boris and Gleb, and with Feodosii, a principal organizer of the Kyivan Caves Monastery. Texts also deal with the innovative monk and abbot Avramii of Smolensk and with Ol'ga and her grandson Volodymyr, the early rulers responsible for the Christianization of Rus´. There are seven appendixes containing translations of brief ancillary texts, a bibliography, indexes of biblical citations, terminology, and a general index. The detailed introduction written by Professor Hollingsworth covers the technology of the chosen works, and his translation renders the sense of the Slavic originals accurately—with only occasional passages open for discussion.

◆ **Reviews:** A. Geifman. *Canadian-American Slavic Studies/Reveu Canadienne-Americaine d'etudes Slaves* 30:1:88–89 (Spring 1996). G. N. Knysh. *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 49:2:205–8 (Summer 1993). R. R. Robson. *Russian History-Histoire Russe* 20:1–4:270–71 (1993). D. S. Worth. *Slavic Review* 54:2:529–31 (Summer 1995).

1564. Heppell, Muriel, trans. **The *Paterik* of the Kievan Caves Monastery.** Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University, dist., 1989. With a preface by Sir Dimitri Obolensky. 262p. (Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature. English Translations: vol. 1).

For centuries, the Kyivan Caves Monastery was the most important Ukrainian monastic establishment. It was the outstanding center of literary production, and its monks served throughout the territory of Rus´ as bishops and monastic superiors. The most detailed source of the monastery's early history, the *Paterik* is a thirteenth-century compilation containing stories reaching back to the monastery's foundation in the mid-eleventh century.

This first complete English translation of the *Paterik* is based on the Ph.D. dissertation of Muriel Heppell. Dr. Heppell provides a comprehensive introduction discussing the work's Byzantine background and sets the *Paterik* in proper historical context. A bibliography; indexes of biblical references, Greek forms, and Slavonic forms; and a general index conclude this volume.

◆ **Reviews:** D. Frick. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:1/2:200–201 (June 1990). R. Hill. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:1/2:200–201 (June 1991). G. Lenhoff. *Slavic and East European Journal* 35:1:138–39 (Spring 1991). D. K. Prestel. *Russian Review* 49:4:492–94 (October 1990).

1565. Lunt, Horace G., and Moshe Taube. **The Slavonic Book of Esther: Text, Lexicon, Linguistic Analysis, Problems of Translation.** Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1998. 311p. (Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies).

The Old Testament Book of Esther in Slavonic translation is known from East Slavic manuscripts of the late fourteenth to late sixteenth centuries. Using the Masoretic texts and Greek translations, Dr. Lunt and Dr. Taube examine the textological clues to the circumstances of Esther's translation, sources, and redactions. Both authors explain in their preface why this study creates a solid basis for the nature of East Slavic biblical translating activities and the relationship of old East Slavic bookmen to Hebrew and Greek. This edition contains a full redaction with variants, a word index, grammatical analysis, verse-by-verse commentary, and discussion of vocabulary of selected semantic fields, not only of the Book of Esther, but of comparable texts.

1566. Perfecky, George A. "The Christianization of Rus´ in the Hustyn Chronicle." *Canadian-American Slavic Studies* 25:1/2:1959–77 (1991).

The purpose of this well-documented article is to examine the depiction of the baptism of Rus´ in the Hustyn Chronicle and to compare it with the depictions found in the Primary Chronicle and Zakhariia Kopystens'kyi's seventeenth-century *Palinodiia*.

It should be noted that in the first volume of *Ukraine* (Wynar, no. 391) we had a long review of the author's *The Hypatian Codex Part II: The Galician Volynian Chronicle*. We made several factual errors that should be corrected. Professor Perfecky has used in his studies Dmitrieva's bibliography of Russian chronicles published in Russian in 1962 and Eremin's literature of ancient Rus´ published in 1966. Professor Pritsak prepared the genealogy of the Rurikias, not the author. We are sorry, there are not many errors of this kind in our book.

Professor Perfecky wrote a number of articles in *The Modern Encyclopedia of East Slavic, Baltic and Eurasian Literatures*, e.g., "Hustyn Chronicle" (v. 10, 1996. pp. 44–46) and "Hypatian Chronicle" (*ibid.*, pp. 47–49). See also his "The Christianization of Old Rus´" (*Canadian-American Slavic Studies* 25:1/4:163–81 1991).

1567. Petrov, Aleksei I. **Medieval Carpathian Rus´: The Oldest Documentation About the Carpatho-Rusyn Church and Eparchy.** Ed. with a biographic introduction by Paul Robert Magosci. New York: Columbia University Press, dist., 1998. 209p. (Classics of Carpatho-Rusyn Scholarship).

This book consists of three parts: "Carpatho-Rusyn Historiography," "The Origins of Carpathian Rus´," and "Documentary Appendices." It also contains a brief article about Aleksei L. Petrov as historian, and a detailed index. Of special interest are texts of documents in appendixes, such as charters of King Mátyás I (one dated 14 August 1458 and several dated in later years), charters of King László II, and charters of several other important historical figures.

"The Tasks of Carpatho-Rusyn Historiography," written by Aleksei I. Petrov, will retain a great deal of scholarly interest.

1568. **Seventeenth Century Writings on the Kievan Caves Monastery.** With an Introduction by Paulina Lewin. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University, dist., 1987. 429p. (Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature. Texts: vol. 4).

In the seventeenth century, the Kyivan Caves Monastery played a leading role in the development of a Ukrainian historical consciousness. An important aspect of that role was the linking of the monastery's medieval past and its early modern present. Several works written by inhabitants of the monastery testified, not only to the site's previous saints and miracles, but also to its current holy men and wonders.

This volume contains facsimile reproductions of two such works. The first of these, the *Paterikon* (Kyiv, 1635) by Syl'vestr Kosov, is a reworking and elaboration in Polish of a text that dates back to the early centuries of Old Rus´. The second work is Afanasij Kal'nofojs'kyj's *Teraturgèma* (Kyiv, 1638), a collection of additional accounts about the monastery, including more recent miracles. Together they became a powerful medium for propagating Orthodox Ukrainian values within the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

In addition, an appendix contains Johannes Herbinius's *Religiosae Kiovensis Cryptae* (Jena, 1675), a Latin-based study on first-hand data supplied by Archimandrite Innokentij Gizel'. Paulina Lewin, a former Research Associate of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, examines the cultural context of these works and discusses their literary significance.

◆ **Reviews:** P. A. Rolland. *Russian Review* 48:4:413–14 (October 1989).

1569. Veder, William R., trans. **The Edificatory Prose of Kievan Rus´.** With Introductions by William R. Veder and Anatolij A. Turilov. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University, dist., 1994. 202p. (Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature. English Translations: vol. 6).

The two works brought together in this volume have had very different histories. *The Izbornik of 1076* is a precious ancient manuscript, the third oldest of the dated Slavic books. The introduction lauds it as a famous "encyclopedia handbook of theology, history, biblical and legal learning and morals" to be "put on par with such original eleventh-century monuments of the literature of Old Rus´ as Ilarion's *Homily on Law and Grace*, Nestor's *Life of Feodosij of the Caves*, the *Tale of Boris and Gleb*, and the *Tale of the Bygone Years*" (p. xiii). The second work, *Homilies* by Grigorij the Philosopher, contains the instructions of a preacher to his congregation and has as its source the preacher's own knowledge of church doctrine and piety. A bibliography and an index of biblical references conclude the volume.

◆ **Reviews:** F. Butler. *Slavic and East European Journal* 39:3:439–40 (Fall 1995). D. M. Goldfrank. *Slavic Review* 55:1:475–76 (1996).

1570. Wawryk, Michael. "The Offices of Monastic Initiation in the *Euchologium Sinaiticum* and Their Greek Sources." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 10:1/2:5–47 (June 1986).

The importance of this early Glagolitic manuscript was recognized at once, and the first edition of this work was published in 1882. Unfortunately, the first edition proved to have several flaws. Father Wawryk's article, originally written in Ukrainian, discusses those problems. Regrettably, the author died (March 3, 1984) before he could answer the final set of questions on the English version; this task was completed by

Dr. Strumiński of Harvard University and Professor R. Mathiesen of Brown University.

The Problem of Baptism in Rus´

1571. Obolensky, Dimitry. "Ol'ga's Conversion: The Evidence Reconsidered." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:145–58 (1988–1989).

The time and place of the baptism of Princess Ol'ga, after the death of her husband, Igor, in 944, have long been the subject of scholarly debate. The author discusses recent studies on this topic.

1572. Piccio, Riccardo. "From Boris to Volodimer: Some Remarks on the Emergence of Proto-Orthodox Slavdom." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:200–213 (1988–1989).

Modern scholars are aware of the legendary atmosphere that surrounds the Primary Chronicle story of Volodymyr's conversion to Christianity. According to the author, it is plausible that for political reasons the writers of the Primary Chronicle emphasized and even exaggerated the importance of Volodymyr's conversion—even if by doing so they deprived their own Christian community of more than a century's seniority.

1573. Poppe, Andrzej. "Two Concepts of the Conversion of Rus´ in Kievan Writings." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:488–504 (1988–1989).

One of these two concepts is represented by Ilarion's philosophical treatise, composed 62 years after the baptism. The second interpretation is preserved in the primary chronicle in the cycle of stories conditionally called the "Tales of the Spread of Christianity in Rus´." These concepts vary, not only in the element of time, but more importantly, in the circumstances surrounding their formation.

1574. Tolochko, Peter. "Volodimer Svjatoslavič's Choice of Religion: Fact or Fiction?" *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:816–29 (1988–1989).

The Chronicle account of the baptism of Rus´ has been much discussed in historical literature. The range of opinions is extraordinarily wide, from acceptance to complete denial. Dr. Tolochko, a noted historian and archaeologist from Ukraine, discusses the literature on this topic.

Biographical Studies

1575. Avenarius, Alexander. "Metropolitan Olarion on the Origin of Christianity in Rus´: The Problem of the Transformation of Byzantine Influence." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13: 689–701 (1988–1989).

There is substantial literature about Olarion and his work *Sermon on Law and Grace*. The author presents principal ideas in this work that laid the cornerstone of deliberate transformation and reception of Byzantine influence.

1576. Bednarsky, Dushan. "Dymytrij Tuptalo's Ukrainian Sermons: A Study in Kievan Rhetoric." M.A. thesis, University of Alberta (Canada), 1991. 97p.

An analysis of eight Ukrainian sermons by Dymytrij Tuptalo based on renaissance interpretation of classical rhetoric and the homiletical theory of Ivannykij Galjatovs'kyj.

1577. Frick, David A. **Meletij Smotryč'kyj.** Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1995. 395p. (Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies).

Meletij Smotryč'kyj was born in Ukraine (1577–1633) and was one of the outstanding figures in Orthodox spirituality in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth

centuries. His life, described in this carefully documented monograph, reflected the tensions and contradictions that characterized Rus´ (or as it was known, Ruthenian nation) by which was meant the Orthodox Christians of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Based on his doctoral dissertation, this monograph is divided into 2 parts: "A Life in Controversy" and "Conformities and Deviations." Totaling 13 chapters, the book contains numerous notes to individual chapters and a comprehensive bibliography of works in several languages. Smotryč'kyj is the author of the famous defense of the Orthodox Church titled *Trenos* (1610). In 1627, he joined the Uniate (Ukrainian Catholic) Church, but in Kyiv the next year was forced to recant his conversion to the Catholic Church. As a linguist, he is noted for his *Gramatika Slovenska* (1619) that had a powerful influence on Church Slavonic, not only in Ukraine but also in Russia, Bulgaria, Romania, and other countries.

Professor David Frick is a major authority on Smotryč'kyj, and, in addition to this monograph as the first comprehensive English-language study on this prominent figure, he edited *The Collected Works of Meletij Smotryč'kyj* (Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature. Texts and Facsimiles: vol. 1) and *Jevanhelije Učytelnojc of Meletij Smotryč'kyj* (Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature. Text and Facsimiles: vol. 2). He is the author of several articles in *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, and a partial list of his contributions will be found in the "Works Cited" section on pp. 372–73.
◆ **Reviews:** D. Bednarsky. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 22:1/2:168–70 (Summer–Winter 1997).

1578. Frick, David A. " 'Foolish Rus´': On Polish Civilization, Ruthenian Self-Hatred, and Kasijan Sakovyč." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 18:3/4: 210–48 (December 1994).

Professor Frick provides a biography of Kasijan Sakovyč (born ca. 1580), the son of an Orthodox priest, who published a cycle of poems in Ruthenian on the death of Petro Sahajdačnyj, Hetman of the Ukrainian Zaporozhian Cossack host. Later, Sakovyč converted to the Uniate Church and in 1641, at about 60 years of age, he converted once again—this time from the Uniate Church to the Roman Catholic Church. The author feels that in Sakovyč's life we find only more extreme reactions to the same challenges and insecurities that were faced by the Ruthenian mainstream on both sides of the major confessional divide.

1579. Goldblatt, Harvey. "On the Language Beliefs of Ivan Vyšens'kyj and the Counter-Reformation." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:1/2:7–34 (June 1991).

Long-standing historiographic tradition teaches that Ivan Vyšens'kyj, the Orthodox Ruthenian, was a resolute foe of the post-Tridentine Catholic Church and a fierce opponent of the Jesuit-inspired "new learning." Professor Goldblatt (Wynar, nos. 487, 802) summarizes the historiography on this topic, concluding that it is wrong to suggest that Ivan Vyšens'kyj's language beliefs did not depend on certain well-defined principles or traditions of language speculation. Goldblatt writes it is also incorrect to define either Vyšens'kyj's ideas on the "vulgar tongue" and its relationship to the Slavic language or the language of his writings as conceived primarily under the influence of the Protestant Reformation. See pp. 33–34 for other interesting arguments in Professor Goldblatt's well-researched documentary essay.

1580. Goldblatt, Harvey. "On the Reception of Ivan Vyšens'kyj's Writings Among Old Believers." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:3/4:354–82 (December 1991).

Professor Goldblatt offers a concise, historical background on this important writer of Ukrainian cultural life in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Of particular influence on the Old Believers were two collections, both published in

Moscow in the 1640s, consisting largely of Ruthenian writings that originally appeared as a consequence of the Union of Brest. They are the so-called "Book of Cyril" (1644), which was reprinted several times by Old Believers in the eighteenth century, and the so-called "Book of the Faith," which was first printed in 1648.

1581. Knysh, George D. **The Methodian Roots of Medieval Ukrainian Christianity.** Winnipeg, Man.: UVAN Publications, 1989. 69p.

This volume contains two studies—"St. Gorazd in Ukraine: A New Hypothesis Concerning the Missionary Activity of St. Methodius' Designated Successor" and "The Contribution of St. Methodius' Archeparchy to the Development of Early Ukrainian Christianity." These studies were read by the author at conferences in connection with Ukraine's millennium.

1582. Zieba, Andrzej. "Sister Maria Krysta Szember and Her Memoirs." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:1/2:88–171 (June 1991).

The memoirs of Sister Maria Krysta are among the most interesting of the family memoirs about Metropolitan Andrei Sheptyts'kyi. The author is closely related to the metropolitan through her mother, Maria Szembekowa, née Fredro, niece of the metropolitan mother, Zofia Szeptycka, née Fredro. Andrzej Zieba is an Associate of the Polonia Institute, Jagellonian University, Cracow.

Special Topics

1583. Strumińsky, Bohdan A. "The Orthoephy of Ukrainian Church Slavonic and Ukrainian." In: *Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine 988–1988.* Ed. by Oleh W. Gerus and Alexander Baran. Winnipeg, Man.: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 1989. pp. 193–218.

The first known language of culture for Ukrainians and their upper class of Scandinavian origin was Old Bulgarian (Church Slavonic) introduced in the tenth century through contacts with foreigners, church, administration, etc. This prestigious language of the Bulgarian Empire retained its validity for Ukrainians even after the collapse of the Empire in 1018. It was adapted, however, to Ukrainian phonetics. The oldest church texts, of the eleventh century, show phonetic Ruthenization quite clearly.

Union of Brest and Union of Florence (see also The Divided Church in Ukraine)

1584. Dmitriev, Mikhail. "The Religious Programme of the Union of Brest in the Context of the Counter-Reformation in Eastern Europe." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 17: 1/2:29–44 (Summer–Winter 1992).

The Union of Brest was concluded in 1596, during the time of fierce struggle between the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation in Europe. Relations between Catholic and Orthodox believers in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland were not as hostile as some scholars have assumed. This is evident from attitudes toward the Union of Florence (1439). The Union of Brest was begotten by developments during the sixteenth century within Ukrainian and Belarussian society in the Commonwealth. Also, there was a need to curtail the dissemination of heresy and Protestantism among the Orthodox faithful. Under pressure from all these circumstances, and after consultations with the Catholic hierarchy, the Orthodox bishops, led by Ipatii Potii and Kyrylo Terletsky, approached Rome with the request that the Union be concluded.

1585. Goldblatt, Harvey. "Notes of the Text of Ivan Vyšens'kyj's *Epistle to the Renegade Bishops*." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 18:1/2:47–75 (June 1994).

The subject of this well-documented study is one of the most important writings of Ivan Vyšens'kyj which was addressed to Archbishop Rahoza and six other bishops who supported the union of the Ukrainian Church with the Roman Catholic Church. Goldblatt also wrote "Ivan Vyšens'kyj's Conception of St. John Chrysostom and His Idea of Reform for the Ruthenian Lands" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2:37–66 June 1992). Because of the 1996 quatercentenary, a number of articles dealing with the Union of Brest have been published. A popular account of the Union appears in *The Ukrainian Review* ("The Union of Brest, 1596" 42:4:21–50 Winter 1995), as does a translation of an article originally written in 1895 by the prominent Ukrainian writer Ivan Franko ("From History of the Union of Brest, 1596" *The Ukrainian Review* 43:1:44–67 Spring 1996). It should be noted that Dr. Franko wrote one of his best poems on Vyšens'kyj, and his doctoral dissertation also dealt with this outstanding religious leader.

1586. Gudziak, Borys Andrej. "Crisis and Reform: The Kievan Metropolitanate, the Patriarchate of Constantinople, and the Genesis of the Union of Brest." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1992. 458p.

From its establishment, Kyivan ecclesiastical province belonged to the jurisdiction of the Patriarchate of Constantinople. The history of the relationship between the Metropolitanate in Kyiv and the Patriarchate of Constantinople serves as background for understanding how in 1590 it became possible for Ruthenian hierarchy to turn away from Constantinopolitan obedience. Western religious upheavals and reforms offered the Ruthenian hierarchy models for renewing their church. The decision of the majority of Ruthenian bishops to reject Constantinopolitan authority through the Union of Brest can be viewed as another example of early modern repudiations of received assumptions.

1587. Gudziak, Borys A. "How Did They Drift Apart?: The Kievan Metropolitanate, the Patriarchate of Constantinople, and The Genesis of the Union of Brest." *Logos: A Journal of Eastern Christian Studies* 34:1/2: 43–66 (1993).

The author discusses the historical background of the Union of Brest, briefly commenting on the period before the Union and the role of the Patriarchate of Constantinople. According to the author, the onset of dialogue between members of the Church of Constantinople and her Ukrainian Orthodox spiritual dependents on the one hand, and members of the Kievan Church in communion with Rome on the other, is a significant ecumenical advance, especially when viewed in historical perspective. See also "Response to Borys A. Gudziak: How Did They Drift Apart?" by Oleh A. Krawchenko (*ibid.*, pp. 67–69).

1588. Gudziak, Borys. "The Union of Florence in the Kievan Metropolitanate: Did It Survive Until the Time of the Union of Brest? Some Reflections on a Recent Argument." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 17:1/2: 138–48 (June 1993).

The author reviews two major works on the question of the Ruthenian Church's union with Rome—Josef Macha's *Ecclesiastical Unification: A Theoretical Framework Together with Case Studies from the History of Latin-Byzantine Relations* (Rome, 1974) and Ihor Monchak's *Florentine Ecumenism in the Kyivan Church* (Rome, 1987).

1589. Luciv, Volodymyr. "Commemoration of the 400th Anniversary of the Brest Union in Rome (July, 1996)." *The Ukrainian Review* 43: 4:61–72 (Winter 1996).

A brief description of commemorations, including panel discussion (with participants Archbishop Stepan Sulyk, Archibishop Lubomyr Husar, Professor Fr. Anastaziy Pekar, and Professor Ivan Paslavskyi from Lviv); festivities in St. Peter's Square with Pope John-Paul II, the Holy Liturgy in the Byzantine-Ukrainian Rite in St. Peter's Basilica; the exhibition of historical documents in the Sistine Room of the Vatican Museum; and the concert of Ukrainian religious music in St. Ignatius Square.

1590. Monchak, Ihor. **Florentine Ecumenism in the Kyivan Church. The Theology of Ecumenism Applied to the Individual Church of Kyiv.** Rome: Universitis Catholicae Ucrainorum S. Clementis Papae, 1987. 376p.

Considering themselves true members of the Universal Church and professing the true Catholic faith, the Kyivans strove only to establish due communication with the supreme pontiff, while maintaining all the autonomous features of their own individual church intact. The Kyivan Church, operating in Christian countries by maintaining a close relationship with both the supreme Roman See and Constantinople, could have served as a link between the Universal Church and the "elder" church of Constantinople. Dr. Monchak's study has very well-documented theological and historical sections, with a separate bibliography of related studies in several languages. This volume is a part of Opera Universitis Catholicae Ucrainorum (vols. 63–66), a series of scholarly works dealing with Ukrainian Catholic theology.

1591. Peleshenko, Yuriy. "Metropolitan Isidore and the Union of Florence." *The Ukrainian Review* 44:2:32–50 (Summer 1997).

In 1430, Isidore drew up a memorandum on the need to convene a universal council to remove the differences between the Western and Eastern churches. The author describes subsequent events (e.g., events in Basel in July 1434) leading to the Union of Florence (July 6, 1439). According to the author, in addition to political factors, the failure of the Union of Florence in Ukraine is also due to a fundamental reluctance to subordinate unconditionally the Eastern Church to Roman dogma. The author is associated with the Institute of Literature, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv.

1592. Rich, Vera. "The Brest Union and Calendar Reform." *The Ukrainian Review* 43:3:46–61 (Autumn 1996).

A well-documented article by the Associate Editor of *The Ukrainian Review* discussing historical events that led to changes of the official calendar.

1593. Slipyi, Metropolitan Joseph. "The Union of Brest." *The Ukrainian Review* 43:2:32–44 (Summer 1996).

Metropolitan and Cardinal Yosyf Slipyi (1892–1984) was arrested by the Soviet authorities in April 1945 and spent 18 years in concentration camps in Siberia and Moldova. Following his release in 1963, he settled in Rome and was appointed by the Pope to the Collegium of Cardinals. Translated from Ukrainian, his essay on the Union of Brest is well documented with numerous references to published sources.

1594. Vsevolod (Majdansky), Bishop of Scopelos. "Divisions and Healing: Brest and Beyond." *Logos: A Journal of Eastern Christian Studies* 36:1–4: 133–51 (1995).

The Union of Brest (1596) also divided the local church of Kyiv. Differences in the expectations and goals of the hierarchs of the Kyivan Metropolia and Roman authorities respectively complicated the union process from the start. The model of uniatism and lack of respect for local church ecclesiology, as well as secular politics, have prevented a resolution of the problems created by Brest, in spite of the efforts of Orthodox churchmen like Peter Mohyla (1646). Ukrainian

Greco-Catholics and Orthodox should collaborate more in the areas of theological education, publications, and monasticism.

The Divided Church in Ukraine (see also Union of Brest and Union of Florence)

1595. Bednarsky, Dushan. "*Ex abundantia enim cordis os loquitor*: Dymytrij Tuptalo's Ukrainian Sermons and the Kievan Rhetorical Model." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 17:1/2: 217–43 (Summer–Winter 1992).

Dymytrij Tuptalo was one of the most outstanding preachers of his time, receiving acclaim for his skill throughout Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania, and Muscovy. Tuptalo's Ukrainian sermons demonstrate a practical application of classical rhetoric, according to Galjatovs'kyj's interpretation of homiletical theory.

1596. Blobaum, Robert. "Toleration and Ethno-Religious Strife: The Struggle Between Catholics and Orthodox Christians in the Chelm Region of Russian Poland, 1904–1906." *The Polish Review* 35:2:111–24 (1990).

Beginning in 1903, the imperial Russian government began to reverse its long-standing policy of religious discrimination against non-Orthodox religious minorities, especially the Russian Old Belief and the Roman Catholic Church. The author provides some statistical information, e.g., in Podlasie (Sedlice Province) and Lublin Province (or Cholm region proper) according to Polish sources, the Ukrainian (Ruthenian) minority amounted to 17.4% and 11.1% in the two provinces. Such official census is wide open for discussion. The author discusses the resistance of Uniate communities, as the state-conceived religious policy in the Cholm region as a part of a larger strategy designed to "de-Polonize" and "Russify" the East Slavic population. Several references to existing literature are used by the author, including Russian, Polish, and Ukrainian sources.

1597. Goldblatt, Harvey. "Godlike 'Simplicity' Versus Diabolic 'Craftiness': On the Significance of Ivan Vyšhens'kyi's 'Apology for the Slavic Language'." In: *Living Record: Essays in Memory of Constantine Bida (1916–1979).* Ed. by I. R. Makaryk. Ottawa, Ont.: University of Ottawa Press, 1991. pp. 3–22.

The "Apology for the Slavic Language" became an integral and vital part of Vyshens'kyi's call for the radical reform of Ruthenian society, of his struggle with the Antichrist for the purification of the Church in the face of the imminently approaching end of time. The *Knyzhka Ioanna mnikha Vishenskoho ot sviatyia afonskia hory . . .* (The Book of Monk Ivan Vyshens'kyi from the Holy Athonite Mountain . . .) was compiled sometime between 1599 and 1601.

1598. Grabowicz, George G. "The Question of Authority in Ivan Vyšens'kyj: A Dialectics of Absence." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:781–94 (1988–1989).

Vyšens'kyj is certainly the only writer from the entire middle period of Ukrainian literature (save, perhaps, Skovoroda) who is given prominent play in the contemporary Ukrainian school curriculum or in popular editions. As a writer living in self-imposed exile and isolation, Vyšens'kyj is seldom understood. Professor Grabowicz outlines all principal scholarly works and offers a number of comments.

1599. Frick, David A. "Zyzanij and Smotryc'kyj (Moscow, Constantinople, and Kiev): Episodes in Cross-Cultural Misunderstanding." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 17:1/2: 67–94 (Summer–Winter 1992).

In the 1620s, Ruthenian cultural leaders who were also engaged in Uniate-Orthodox polemics, were generally aware of the need for an authoritative statement of correct doctrine in the form of a handbook for popular instruction. Zyzanij and Smotryc'kyj were at work preparing a Ruthenian catechism of the Orthodox faith and had recently traveled to Constantinople to have the work approved by Patriarch Cyril Lukaris. Dr. Frick traces all chains of events at that time, providing a number of interpretations or hypotheses based on examination of relevant sources.

1600. Pawliczko, George Ihor. "A Crucial Turning Point: The Council of Lviv 1946: Its Background and Consequences." Ph.D. diss., Fordham University, 1989. 299p.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church with its allegiance to Rome and distinctly Eastern dogma, traditions, and language occupies a unique position, representing the bridge church between the Orthodox East and Catholic West. The Ukrainian Catholic Church was not only judgmental in the development and retention of Ukrainian self-identity, but in the Vatican's Ostpolitik of converting the East. As such, it was a treat to the political hegemony of the czarist and later Soviet government and especially to religious hegemony of the Russian Orthodox Church.

This dissertation studies the events leading to the 1946 Synod in Lviv, which liquidated the Ukrainian Catholic Church and incorporated it into the Russian Orthodox Church. It demonstrates that there was a very close similarity between the 1946 Sobor and the one held in 1839, which liquidated the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the part of Ukraine that was incorporated into the Russian Empire following the partition of Poland.

This is also the first study containing the complete original documents of the 1946 Synod, with many of those documents translated for the first time into English.

1601. Rolland, Peter. " *'Nieskoro' prawi 'monsztuk do tych trab otrzymacie'*: On Lazar Baranovyč's *Truby sloves propovidnyx* and Their Non-Publication in Moscow." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 17:1/2:205–16 (Summer–Winter 1992).

Symeon Poloc'kyj was among the most illustrious and successful figures associated with the Mohyla *Collegium.* Among Poloc'kyj's circle of correspondents was Lazar Baranovyč: poet, preacher, polemist, instructor, and rector (1650–1657) of the Mohyla *Collegium.* In his article, the author introduces three previously unpublished letters from Poloc'kyj to Baranovyč written between 13 June 1669 and May 1670. They reflect the epistolary campaign Baranovyč waged in his efforts to gain royal patronage for the printing and sale in Moscow of his second collection of sermons, *Truby sloves propovidnyx* (Trumpets of the Homiletic Word).

1602. Rubchak, Marian Jean. "The Cultural and Political Activities of the Lviv Stavropigiia Brotherhood and the Development of the Ukrainian National Consciousness, 1585–1632." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois, Chicago, 1988. 390p.

This dissertation concerns itself with the late sixteenth-century confessional struggle, and the related developments in Lviv, a city in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Notwithstanding that their own bishop had been among the Orthodox clerics who initiated the union of the Eastern and Western Churches, the Ukrainian town dwellers of Lviv vigorously resisted all efforts to bring them into union with the Roman Catholic Church. Patriarchal patents of monopoly in both church affairs and cultural endeavors were granted to Lviv's Ukrainian laity, who worked largely through the Lviv Uspensky Brotherhood. The most important effect of the lay monopolies was that they ennobled the Brotherhood to develop the

institutions capable of enhancing and preserving a Ukrainian national separateness. And, contrary to the fears of the Ukrainian Orthodox faithful, the Union Church did not result in polonization. Instead, it joined the Orthodox Confession in building a Ukrainian national consciousness.

1603. Sadkowski, Konrad. "From Ethnic Borderland to Catholic Fatherland: The Church, Christian Orthodox, and State Administration in the Chelm Region, 1918–1939." *Slavic Review* 57:4:813–39 (Winter 1998).

In the final third of the nineteenth century, the Polish-Ukrainian borderland of the Chelm region became a location of intense ethnic and religious rivalry. The author describes religious conflicts in the years 1918–1939, offering some historical background starting with the Lublin Union. According to the author, what began as essentially a Russian-Polish engagement in the final third of the nineteenth century became after World War I a Polish-Ukrainian conflict as the local "submerged" Ukrainian minority progressively sought to assert its cultural identity and rights. Religion (Greek-Catholic, Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox) was at the center of the conflict because of the rapid growth in the association of religion with the national identity. See also Chris Hann's "Ethnic Cleansing in Eastern Europe: Poles and Ukrainians Beside the Curson Line" (*Nations and Nationalism* 2:389–406 1996); Serge Kelchek's *Passion and Resurrection: The Greek-Catholic Church in Soviet Ukraine, 1939–1989* (Lviv, 1993); and C. M. Hann's "Religion and Central Europe: The Case of the Uniates" (*Ethnic Studies* 10:201–13 1993).

1604. Ševčenko, Ihor. "Religious Polemical Literature in the Ukrainian and Belarussian Lands in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 17:1/2:45–58 (Summer–Winter 1992).

The Reformation and the Counter-Reformation were sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Western events that produced a ferment in the intellectual life of parts of Eastern Europe, including the Ruthenian lands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The author summarizes religious polemics that raged among Protestants, Catholics, Uniates, and Orthodox.

1605. Strumiński, Bohdan, and Igor Strumiński, comp. **Lev Krevza's *A Defense of Church Unity* and Zaxarija Kopystens'kyj's *Palinodia*. Part 1: Texts.** Roman Koropeckyj and Dana R. Miller with William R. Veder, eds. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University, dist., 1995. 911p. (Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature. English Translations: vol. 3, part 1).

1606. Strumiński, Bohdan, and Igor Strumiński, comp. **Lev Krevza's *a Defense of Church Unity* and Zaxarija Kopystens'kyj's *Palinodia*. Part 2: Sources.** Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University, dist., 1995. 252p. (Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature. English Translations: vol. 3, part 2).

The Union of Brest (1596), whereby a large part of the Ruthenian ecclesiastical hierarchy declared itself in communion with the Roman Catholic Church, sparked an intense struggle among Ukrainian and Belarussian Christians in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. This confrontation was marked by a number of polemical works, of which Lev Krevza's *Defense of Church Unity* (Vilnius, 1617) on the Uniate side, and Zaxarija Kopystens'kyj's *Palinodia* (1621), a monumental defense of Orthodoxy, are arguably the most erudite and most comprehensive. Dr. Bohdan Strumiński

who died recently was an independent scholar and specialist in Slavic Philology residing in Arlington, Massachusetts. Igor Strumiński is an independent researcher who lives in Warsaw, Poland. Strumiński's English translation serves as a companion volume to the 1987 Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature facsimile edition of the two original texts. It is organized in two volumes: the first comprising the actual texts in translation and the second consisting of bibliographic sources.

As indicated by Dushan Bednarsky of the University of Alberta, "Strumiński's effort is admirable. He was required to work with an extraordinarily large set of documents, written in difficult seventeenth-century Polish and Ruthenian and dealing with a complicated religious controversy.... It is an invaluable research source" (pp. 272, 274).

◆ **Reviews:** D. Bednarsky. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 38:1/2:272–74 (March–June 1996). D. Bednarsky. *Slavonic Review* 38:1/2:272–74 (March–June 1994).

1607. Vsevolod (Majdansky), Bishop of Scopelos. "Orthodox-Catholic Reconciliation and the Ukrainian Church." *Logos: A Journal of Eastern Christian Studies* 36:1/4:199–217 (1995).

The author provides an overview of the alienation and rapprochement between Ukrainian Catholics and Orthodox, relating these to similar movements among Catholics and Orthodox as a whole. He gives details of his own ecumenical initiatives, in the West as well as in the Ukraine, and describes the genesis of the Kyivan Church Study Group.

Special Topics

1608. Cooper, Henry R., Jr. "The Bible in Rus´: A Case Study." *Canadian-American Slavic Studies* 25:1/4:71–79 (1991).

Although the eastern Slavs may have lacked a whole Bible during the first 500 years of their existence as a Christian state, they did not lack individual biblical books, at least in excerpted form. The direct knowledge of the Bible in Kyivan Rus´ cannot be assumed, even for the most educated of Kyivan churchmen. Biblical knowledge was derived primarily from hearing, not reading; hence, biblical quotes in original works are often defective.

1609. Featherstone, Jeffrey. "Ol'ga's Visit to Constantinople." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:3/4:293–312 (December 1990).

In the wake of scholarly activity during the millennium of the conversion of Rus´ under Volodymyr in 988, a great deal has been written concerning his grandmother, the Princess Ol'ga. That Ol'ga became a Christian, there is no doubt, but when and where she was baptized is a matter of controversy. The author provides a review of existing scholarly literature on this subject, including several articles from *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* (e.g., O. Pritsak's "When and Where Was Ol'ga Baptized." *ibid.* 9:1/2:5–24 June 1985).

1610. Galadza, Peter. "Liturgical Latinization and Kievan Ecumenism: Losing the Koine of Koinonia." *Logos. A Journal of Eastern Christian Studies* 35:1/4:173–94 (1994).

This paper was delivered at the Ottawa Consultation of the Kyivan Church Study Group in April 1993. Since liturgy functions as a language, the existence of a common "tongue" would be of central importance in helping the divided numbers of this "ecclesial family" to begin effectively communicating again. If Ukrainian Catholics and Orthodox again were to share a liturgical Koine, this would be of no small significance in helping them to communicate of the One Communion, and to reestablish koinonia. Reverend Galadza discusses the role of the Roman Catholic Church in the latinization of the Kyivan Church using numerous publications on this subject.

See also Sophia Senyk's "The Ukrainian Church and Latinization" (*Orientalia Christiana Periodica* 56:165–87 1990); Thomas Hopko's "Reflections on Eastern Rite Catholicism" (In: *All the Fullness of God: Essays on Orthodoxy, Ecumenism, and Modern Society*. Crestwood, N.Y.: St. Vladimir's Seminary Press, 1982); Paul Meyendorff's "The Liturgical Reforms of Peter Moghila: A New Look" (*Saint Vladimir Theological Quarterly* 29:101–14 1985); *Passion and Resurrection: The Persecution of the Greek Catholic Church in Soviet Ukraine, 1939–1989* (Lviv: Stauropegion, 1993); Laurence Huculak's "The Divine Liturgy of St. John Chrysontom in Kievan Metropolitan Province During the Period of Union with Rome, 1596–1839" (*Analecta OSBM*, Series 2, Opera no. 47. Rome: Basillian Fathers, 1990); and Johannes Madey's "Theology, Liturgy and Piety in the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the New Code of Eastern Church Law" (*Diakonia* 23:157–74 1990).

1611. Galadza, Peter. "Liturgy and Life: The Appropriation of the 'Personalization of Cult' in East-Slavic Orthodox Liturgiology, 1869–1996." *Studia Liturgica* 28:210–31 (1998).

The purpose of this study is twofold: to study the appropriation, or the relative lack of appropriation, in the New Testament notion of personalization of cult in modern Russian and Ukrainian Orthodox liturgiology; and to analyze how, in the absence of this New Testament notion, liturgy and life are nonetheless conjoined in the writings of East Slavic liturgists.

1612. Krawchenko, Rev. Oleh. "Skovoroda in the Bible." Ph.D. diss., Ukrainian Free University, Munich, 1993. No annotation available.

1613. Pritzak, Omeljan. "At the Dawn of Christianity in Rus´: East Meets West." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 12/13:87–113 (1988–1989).

The purpose of this paper is to show that by the end of the eighth century a corollary movement to that of the *Rus´-Nordmanni* (also called Vikings) in the West had also begun in the East, where the focal point was first the Crimea and later Kyiv.

1614. Scianca, Franklin A. "In Imitation of Christ: Boris and Gleb and the Ritual Consecration of the Russian Land." *Slavic Review* 49:2:253–60 (Summer 1990).

The author, as many Western scholars, has some problems with terminology and, for reasons only known to him, misinterprets sources that he himself cites. Example—his first footnote: "On the nomenclature *Russian land* see Arsenii N. Nasonov, *"Russkaia zemlia" I obrazovanie territorii drevnerusskogo gosudarstva* (Moscow: Akademiia Nauk, SSSR, 1951) and Omeljan Pritsak, "the Origin of Rus´," Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute Occasional Papers, Cambridge, 1975. Professor Pritsak, the founder of the Ukrainian Research Institute, is the author not only of this reprint of his lecture on the origin of the name *Rus´*, but also a comprehensive volume, *The Origin of Rus´*, 926p. (Wynar, no. 380). Rus´ is not Russia and even a very well-known work of academician Boris Grekov is translated as *Kiev Rus´* (Wynar, no. 373) and not Russia. The author discusses here manipulations of the New Testament by some theologians "to project the notion of the Russian land as the newest participating member of Christendom, fully benefiting from grace, and to interpret the politically motivated assassinations of the princes Boris and Gleb as acts having significant spiritual ramifications of the newly Christianized nation" (p. 260). Again, the author is using here a number of references to support this statement (all are Soviet authors), but we will spare our reader and not quote them. Sapienti sat.

Catholic Church

General Works

1615. Basil (Losten), Bishop of Stamford. "The Roman Primacy and the Church of Kiev." *Logos: A Journal of Eastern Christian Studies* 34:1/2:70–106 (1993).

Bishop Losten offers several comments about church unity and the ecumenical movement. See also "Response to the Presentation by His Grace, Bishop Basil (Losten)"; "The Roman Primacy and the Church of Kiev" by Bishop Kallistos (Ware) of Diokleia (*ibid.*, pp. 107–16).

See also "Does the Restoration of Communion Between Constantinople and the Greco-Catholic Church of Kiev Require a Break of Communion with Rome?" by Bishop Vsevolod (Majdansky) of Scopelos (*ibid.*, pp. 152–71) and "Response" by Archimandrite Boniface (Luykx) op. cit., pp. 172–99.

1616. Boniface (Luykx), Archimandrite. "Thirty Years Later: Reflections on Vatican II's *Unitatis Redintegratio and Orientalium Ecclesiarum*." *Logos: A Journal of Eastern Christian Studies* 34:3/4:364–87 (1993).

November 21, 1994, marks the anniversary of the second Vatican Council's decrees on ecumenism and the Eastern Catholic churches. Archimandrite Boniface analyzes both documents that seem to have fallen into oblivion in some circles. See also other articles that were presented as papers of the First Stamford Consultation of the Kyivan Church Study Group: " 'An Anxiety of Influence'," "A Response to Archimandrite Boniface (Luykx)" by Anthony Ugolnik (*ibid.*, pp. 388–97) and other papers published in *Logos* pp. 355–463.

1617. Chirovsky, Andriy. "The Place of Patristic Studies in the Restoration of Ukrainian Theological Education." *Logos: A Journal of Eastern Christian Studies* 34:1/2:270–85 (1993).

Concurrent with the resurgence of the Ukrainian Greco-Catholic Church in Ukraine, one may also witness the revival of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The author discusses difficulties in theological education and existing problems, and the problem of exploration of a possible patristic reorientation of theological education in both Ukrainian churches, Catholic and Orthodox.

1618. Chirovsky, Andriy. "Several Twentieth Century Institutions and Their Contribution to Ukrainian Catholic Scholarship." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 48:2:136–55 (Summer 1992).

The Rev. Chirovsky discusses in a brief historical note the origins of the Ukrainian Catholic journal *Bohoslovia* (Theology), founded in 1923 by the Ukrainske Naukove Bohoslovske Tovarystvo (Ukrainian Scholarly Theological Society). In the second part of the article the author describes activities of the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome and its monograph series, the journal *Bohoslovia*, and other publishing activities. A separate attention is given by the author to *The Analecta* of the Order of Saint Basil the Great, initiated in 1924. Several other publications are also mentioned, and the article contains numerous bibliographical references.

1619. Chirovsky, Andriy. "Toward an Ecclesial Self-Identity for the Ukrainian Greco-Catholic Church." *Logos: A Journal of Eastern Christian Studies* 35:1/4:83–123.

Rev. Chirovsky of the Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies in Ottawa, discusses difficult relations between the Ukrainian Greco-Catholic Church and the Roman Curia. In addition to a historical overview, the author offers a number of interesting comments on the modern striving for a patriarchate, the extraordinary synods of the 1980s and the church in a free Ukraine. See also "Response to Fr. Andriy Chirovsky: Towards an Ecclesial Self-Identity for the Ukrainian Greco-Catholic

Church" by Bishop Kallistos (Ware) of Diokleia (*ibid.*, pp. 125–31).

1620. Hayda, Roma M., and Andrew D. Sorokowski, eds. **A More Perfect Knowledge of Our Rite and Church.** Papers presented at the Ukrainian Catholic Laity Conference, Manor Junior College, Jenkintown, Penn., November 11–13, 1994. Lviv: Svichado Publishing, Studite Monastery, 1996. 110p.

Contains several papers: "The World Wide Mission of the Church of Kyiv" by Andriy Chirowsky; "Challenges to Today's Ukrainian Catholic Church" by Michael A. Fahey; "Ecclesial Integrity and Effective Pastoring: Validating the Spirit's Gifts to Particular" by Rev. Peter Galadza; and "The Lay Apostolate: Opportunity for Church Renewal" by Myron and Lesia Kuropas.

There are several articles discussing the current situation in the Ukrainian Catholic Church, as, for example, Alexander Baran, "The Ukrainian Catholic Church Today" (*Diakonia* 23:3:175–83 1990) or Victor Pospishil, "The Ukrainian Catholic Church and the New Code of Eastern Church Law" (*Diakonia* 23:3:157–74 1990). Some historical background is also offered by Constantine Simon, "Jesuits and Ukrainians" (*Diakonia* 25:2:161–79 1992) as well as other articles in *Diakonia.*

1621. Kravchuk, Andrii. "Between a Rock and Hard Place: Francophone Missionaries Among Ukrainian Catholics." In: *Canada's Ukrainians Negotiating an Identity.* Ed. by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk. Toronto: Published in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. pp. 206–17.

Early efforts by French-Canadian clerics to enter into the Ukrainian cultural and liturgical tradition appear to have been sincere and not mere covers for latinization. The main reason why French-Canadian priests felt called to serve in the Ukrainian missions was that this large Catholic immigrant constituency had far too few of its own priests. There was Ukrainian resistance to non-Ukrainian pastors, and even financial assistance to the impoverished immigrants was flatly refused as a matter of principle.

1622. McGowan, Mark G. " 'A Portion for the Vanished': Roman Catholics and the Ukrainian Catholic Church." In: *Canada's Ukrainians Negotiating an Identity.* Ed. by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk. Toronto: Published in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991. pp. 218–37.

This paper explores the often tenuous relationship between Ukrainians and their anglophone and francophone Catholic brethren, from the arrival of the first Ukrainians in 1891 until the establishment of regional exarchates in 1948. The relations between the Greek and Latin rites that emerged in this period manifested distinctive historical phases: 1891–1912, the period of Latin control; 1912–1929, the struggle for Ukrainian autonomy; and 1929–1948, a period of survival and expansion for Ukrainians in the Canadian-Catholic mosaic.

1623. Olszamowski, Leon Marion. "Maintaining Religious Identity: A Study of Formal Catechesis in the Byzantine Ruthenian Catholic Church in the United States of America." Ph.D. diss., Catholic University of America, 1984. 606p.

The Byzantine Ruthenian Catholic Church is struggling to maintain its identity vis-à-vis increasing culturo-ethnic dilution and liturgical-catechetical dissonance. This dissertation assesses the past and present role of this church.

1624. Plokhy, Serhii. "In the Shadow of Yalta: International Politics and the Soviet Liquidation of the Greco-Catholic Church." *Logos: A Journal of Eastern Christian Studies* 35: 1/4:59–76 (1994).

On March 2, 1945, Joseph Stalin and Viacheslav Molotov ordered the Head of the Council on the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church, MGB Colonel Georgi Karpov, to prepare a memorandum that would include historical data and current information on the Russian Orthodox Church's relations with the Vatican and proposals as to how that church could be used to fight Catholicism. The memorandum was prepared by Karpov, and the author analyzes its contents, indicating that certain foreign policy considerations influenced the decision to liquidate the Ukrainian Greco-Catholic Church. The international factor in the liquidation of the Church remained extremely important in the development of Soviet policy toward the remnants of the Church in later years. The article is well documented, with over 40 references to existing literature on this subject. For general background in Eastern European countries under communism see Pedro Ramet's *Christianity Under Stress* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1990. 454p.).

1625. Sorokowski, Andrew. "Vatican Diplomacy and the Ukrainian Greco-Catholic Church." *Logos: A Journal of Eastern Christian Studies* 36:1/4: 47–66 (1995).

Dr. Sorokowski (Wynar, nos. 708, 715, 1023) presents the background of Vatican Ostpolitik, indicating it may no longer be valid. Nevertheless, it continues to influence Vatican policy toward the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The central issue of the Ukrainian Church is the territorial jurisdiction of the major archbishop and his synod. According to the author, the latter is complicated by ecclesiastical divisions and canonical irregularities among Ukraine's Orthodox. Recent Vatican moves seem to indicate that, in its typically cautious and gradual manner, the Holy See is involving the UGCC more and more in the ecumenical process.

1626. "Study Paper: The Territory of the Ukrainian Greco-Catholic Church." *Logos: A Journal of Eastern Christian Studies* 35:1/4:313–85 (1994).

This study paper was drafted for discussion at the Synod of the Ukrainian Greco-Catholic Bishops in Lviv in February 1994. It brings together materials, arguments, and documents regarding the question of territorial jurisdiction of the bishops of the Greco-Catholic Church in Ukraine today.

Historical Studies

1627. Baran, Alexander. "The Ukrainian Catholic Church." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 147–57.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church in postwar Germany had much greater significance for the Ukrainian refugees, and for displaced persons (DP) generally, than any ordinary spiritual organization that simply took care of the religious needs of its faithful. The author, Professor emeritus of History at the University of Manitoba (Wynar, nos. 406–407), describes in some detail activities of the Catholic Church, indicating that, it had a stronger influence on the émigrés than any other DP church organization in Germany.

1628. Blazejowskyj, Dmytro. **Historical Šematism of the Eparchy of Peremyšl Including the Apostolic Administration of Lemkivščyna (1828–1939).** Published in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the Union of Berestja. Lviv: Kamenyar, 1995. 1,008p.

Reverend Blazejowskyj is a prolific scholar, and two of his previous books were mentioned in the first volume of *Ukraine* (Wynar, nos. 54, 1066). This comprehensive historical survey offers a wealth of information about churches, priests, and Ukrainian Catholics. The author's material is based mostly on information found in šematisms of Peremyšl, which were published in the years covered by this work. The Eparchy and the Apostolic Administration of Lemkivščyna disappeared during the 1940s after the ethnic cleansing in Poland. Of the churches under Polish domination, very few escaped destruction, as is depicted on a map appended to this volume.

Two other works of Dr. Blazejowskyj, unavailable for review in 1989, are worthy of mention. *Byzantine Kyivan Rite Metropolitanates, Eparchies and Exarchates Nomenclature and Statistics* (Rome: Universitatis Catholicae Ucrainorum S. Clementis Papae, 1980. 171p.), presents in nine chapters historical and statistical information about Byzantine Kyivan Rite in Ukraine, the United States, and Canada. Separate chapters deal with religious orders for men and women, priests, seminaries, and so forth. The book concludes with a chapter of diagrams and maps that illustrate successive divisions of the Eparchy of Philadelphia, Winnipeg, Mukachevo, and Kyivan Metropolitanate (seventeenth century).

Byzantine Kyivan Rite Students in Pontifical Colleges, and in Seminaries, Universities, and Institutes of Central and Western Europe, 1576–1983 (Rome: PP. Basiliani, 1984. 365p.) provides descriptive and statistical information about student enrollment in several colleges and universities—with separate chapters on students living in Rome and Italy; doctorates of theology and philosophy in Rome and Louvain, Vienna; and names of students and titles of doctoral dissertations.

◆ **Reviews:** A. Sorokowski. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:1/2:194–96 (June 1990).

1629. Bociurkiw, Bohdan R. **The Ukrainian Catholic Church, 1939–1950.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1996. 310p.

Written by one of the most knowledgeable scholars of religion in the former Soviet Union, this pioneering study examines the Soviet regime's suppression of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The author conceived the work many years ago and completed its first draft in 1989. When Ukrainian archives were opened to researchers from abroad, it became possible for Bociurkiw to make this fundamental revision of his study based on authentic primary sources. In addition to a historical introduction to the development of the Uniate/Greek Catholic Church in Ukraine, the author offers seven chapters of condensed information about Soviet policy toward the church—from the first occupation of Galicia in 1939 through the liquidation of the visible structures of the Greek Catholic Church in Galicia, Poland, and Transcarpathia in the mid- and late 1940s. In doing so, Dr. Bociurkiw identifies the main executors of the Kremlin-ordered "reunion" with the state-controlled Moscow Orthodox Patriarchate and shares many other interesting facts.

Bociurkiw has certainly produced a study of great importance, not only for the history of religion in Ukraine, but also for the general history of twentieth-century Ukraine. The late Professor emeritus Bociurkiw is author of many other writings that deal with the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox churches (Wynar, nos. 708, 714, 868, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052). Of more recent writings of Bociurkiw, one should mention "Nationalities and Soviet Religious Policies" (In: *The Nationalities Factor in Soviet Politics and Society*. Lubomyr Hajda and Mark Beissinger, eds. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1990. pp. 148–74); "The Rise of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, 1919–1922" (In: *Church, Nation and State in Russia and Ukraine*. G. A. Hosking, ed. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991); "The

Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church" (In: *Christianity Under Stress: Eastern Christianity and Politics in the Twentieth Century*. Pedro Ramet, ed. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1988. pp. 309–19); and "Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in the Contemporary USSR" (*Nationalities Papers* 20:1:17–30 Spring 1992). On this subject see also Serge Kelcher's *Passion and Resurrection: The Greek Catholic Church in Soviet Ukraine* (Lviv: Stauropegion, 1993). ◆ **Reviews:** J. P. Himka. *Slavic Review* 56:1: 136–38 (Spring 1997). *The Ukrainian Review* 43:4:88–94 (Winter 1996).

1630. Bociurkiw, Bohdan R. "The Ukrainian Catholic Church in the USSR Under Gorbachev." *Problems of Communism* 39:6:1–19 (November–December 1990).

Dr. Bociurkiw discusses the suppression of the Ukrainian Catholic Church by Stalin and its forcible merger with the Russian Orthodox Church. Of special interest is the discussion concerning the "Initiative Group of Reunion" and the situation of the Uniate Church after Stalin's death. As is known, since the norming of Soviet-Vietnamese relations in the early 1960s, the Holy See raised the issue of Ukrainian Catholic rights in numerous direct and indirect contact with Soviet leaders, but without getting a satisfactory response. During perestroika, the revival of civil society and its growing politicization affected the religious situation in Ukraine, and the Ukrainian Catholic Church became legalized.

1631. Chojnowski, Andrej. "The Controversy over Former Uniate Property in Interwar Poland." *Nationalities Papers* 16:2:177–90 (Fall 1988).

Out of the total number of 3,100 churches in the hands of the Orthodox Church, in 1923 the Catholic bishops claimed 800, maintaining that 640 were of Uniate origin and 240 of Latin origin. Up to 1924, the Roman Catholic Church seized 140 former Uniate churches and just as many former Orthodox churches. Archbishop Andriy Sheptytskyi, the Metropolitan of the Uniate Church in Galicia and its spiritual leader, protested against this action. The final text of the agreement, concerning "former Uniate land, churches, and chapels," was coordinated at the beginning of 1938 and the Roman Catholic Church gave up claims to all former Uniate lands, regardless in whose possession they were. In return, it received from the state 12,000 hectares of land, free of charge. As regards the material level, the agreement was very favorable for the Catholic Church, since it was granted ownership of former Uniate property seized after 1918. But this policy destroyed all chances for a permanent alleviation of the national conflicts.

1632. Galadza, Peter. "Tyt Myshkovsky: The Esteemed Russophile of Lviv Greco-Catholic Theological Academy." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 18:1/2:93–122 (Summer–Winter 1993).

The author teaches liturgy at the Sheptytsky Institute of East Christian Studies, St. Paul University, Ottawa. The sketch of the Rev. Dr. Tyt Myshkovsky (1861–1939) is based primarily on archival materials from the recently declassified holdings of the Lviv Central State Historical Archive. Recognized as one of the modern Ukrainian Catholic Church's most qualified liturgists and biblical scholars, Myshkovsky was Dean of Theology (1930–1935) and first Prorector (1936–1937) of the Lviv Greco-Catholic Theological Academy.

1633. Himka, John-Paul. "The Conflict Between the Secular and the Religious Clergy in Eighteenth-Century Western Ukraine." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:1/2:35–47 (June 1991).

In the eighteenth century, a conflict between the secular clergy, backed by the episcopate and the Basilian religious order, was

one of the dominant features of ecclesiastical life in Western Ukraine. The conflict generated a substantial body of documentation, and Dr. Himka provides a well-researched historiography of this topic.

1634. Himka, John-Paul. "The Greek Catholic Church in Nineteenth-Century Galicia." In: *Church, Nation, and State in the Russia and Ukraine.* Ed. by Geoffrey A. Hosking. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 55–64.

The author divides the history of the Greek Catholic Church in Austrian Galicia into six periods: 1772–1815, from the acquisition of Galicia by Austria until the end of the Napoleonic period; 1815–1848, from the Congress of Vienna until the Revolution of 1840–1848; 1848–1882, from the Spring of the Nations until the year of the greatest internal crisis in the Greek Catholic Church; 1882–1900, from the crisis until the elevation of Andrei Sheptyts'kyi to the Metropolitan throne; 1901–1914, to the outbreak of the First World War; and 1914–1918 from the beginning of the war until the collapse of Austria.

1635. Himka, John-Paul. "The Issue of Celibacy at the Lviv Provincial Synod of 1891: Unpublished Documents from Lviv and Przemyšl (Peremyshl) Archives." In: *Mappa Mundi. Studia in Honorem Jaroslavi Daškevyč Septugenorio Dedicata.* Lviv, Kyiv, New York: V-vo M. P. Kotz, 1996. pp. 648–70.

When the bishops of the Ukrainian and Belarussian Church entered into union with Rome in 1595–1596, the principle in forming the union was that this particular church would accept the jurisdiction of the Pope, but would retain its ancient rituals and customs, including the custom of ordaining married men into the priesthood. The author describes the progress of Latinization and discusses the celibacy question. The celibacy introduced in the Eparchies of Przemyšl and Stanislaviv generated considerable public controversy, and its roots were sought in the 1891 Synod. A number of documents are appended to the essay.

1636. Himka, John-Paul. **Religion and Nationality in Western Ukraine. The Greek Catholic Church and the Ruthenian National Movement in Galicia, 1867–1900.** Montreal, Que.: McGill-Queens's University Press, 1999. 236p.

Using library and archival material in several countries, including Ukraine, Dr. Himka examines the history of the Greek-Catholic Church in Galicia and the role of this church in the national movement of the local population that called themselves "Rusyny" and who gradually developed their national consciousness. As the author indicates, "The book is also meant to be a contribution to Ukrainian and East European studies. It is not a footnote to the history of the development of the Ukrainian national movement, but a substantial chapter, a chapter that has been neglected, both because it has been difficult to research and because it throws a spanner into the standard national conception" (p. 5). The book consists of two parts, with the crisis of 1882 serving as a dividing point. There is also a brief, historical introduction, several hundred bibliographic notes, a bibliography of sources consulted, and an index. One of the best documented books on this subject.

1637. Mojnowski, Andrej. "The Controversy over Former Uniate Property in Interwar Poland." *Nationalities Papers* 16:2:177–90 (Fall 1988).

Because Majnowski's article was not covered in the previous edition of *Ukraine*, it is briefly described in this volume. Very little has been written about the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Poland. Out of some 3,100 Orthodox churches, Catholic bishops claimed 880; and by 1924 the Roman Catholic Church had systematically seized

140 Uniate churches. This brief article documents the situation using archival material from Polish state institutions as well as Polish secondary sources. The condition in Soviet Ukraine is discussed by Wasyl Veryha in his article, "Looting of Churches in Ukraine in 1922" (*The Ukrainian Review* 37:4:13–22 Winter 1989).

1638. Pawliczko, George Ihor. "A Crucial Turning Point: The Council of Lviv 1946, Its Background and Consequences." Ph.D. diss., Fordham University, 1989. 299p.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church is primarily responsible for the development and retention of Ukrainian self-identity, representing the bridge between the Orthodox East and the Catholic West. The author discusses the events leading to the 1946 Synod of Lviv, which liquidated the Ukrainian Catholic Church and incorporated it into Russian Orthodox Church. Pawliczko points out the similarities between the 1946 Synod and the one held in 1839, which liquidated the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the territory of Ukraine incorporated into the Russian Empire following the partition of Poland. This is the first detailed study of the Sobor in Lviv, with the translation of many pertinent documents.

1639. Pekar, Athanasius B. **The History of the Church in Carpathian Rus´.** Trans. by Marta Skorupsky. Biobibliography by Edward Kasinec and Richard Renoff. New York: Columbia University Press for East European Monographs, dist., 1992. 296p.

This volume is a revised and updated translation of the original Ukrainian-language version that appeared in 1967 under the title *Narysy istoriji cerkvy Zakarpattja.* This historical study begins with the introduction of Christianity in the ninth century and carries us to the post-World War II suppression of the Greek Catholic Church in Ukraine, also describing developments in America during the 1980s. The study has nine chronological chapters, a bio-bibliography of Athanasius B. Pekar, and a comprehensive bibliography of primary sources and published works. In this edition, the name Ukrainian (which appeared in the original text) is changed to Carpatho-Rusyn, or simply Rusyn, and is included in a series, Classics of Carpatho-Rusyn Scholarship, along with such titles as *Rusyn Easter Eggs from Eastern Slovakia* (1987) or *The Rusyns* (1990) by Alexander Bonkáló.

1640. Sorokowski, Andrew Dennis. "The Greek-Catholic Parish Clergy in Galicia, 1900–1939." Ph.D. diss., University of London, School of Slavonic and East European Studies, 1991. 288p.

Dr. Sorokowski, author of several studies pertaining to Ukraine (Wynar, nos. 715, 1023) examines a transformation of the Greek-Catholic clergy in its social, national, and cultural consciousness. The clergy gradually abandoned their Russophile orientation of the Old Ruthenians and adopted first Ruthenian populism, then Ukranian nationalism. Ukrainian clergy found a common cause with the secular intelligentsia, and the Ukrainian orientation forced them to redefine the Eastern Ukrainian tradition in a manner compatible to Catholicism, formulating at the same time their stance toward Orthodoxy and the Kyivan Byzantine tradition.

1641. Terelia, Iosyp. "Ukraine—The Church—The KGB." In: *Echoes of Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine.* Ed. by R. Bahry. North York, Ont.: Captus University Publications, 1989. pp. 56–58.

Mr. Terelia, a former dissident and activist in the Ukrainian Catholic Church, formed an Initiative Group for the Defense of the Rights of Believers and the Church. In 1987 he arrived in Toronto, and in this brief comment the author talks about the activities of his Initiative Group. See also Petro Ruban's "Unofficial Groups and Semi-Official Groups

and *Samizdat* Publications in Ukraine" (*ibid.*, pp. 66–101). Ruban was a prisoner of consciousness from 1959 until 1988 and was adopted by Amnesty International. Interesting comments are also provided by Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk, "Hlasnist and Democratyzatsiia in the USSR," a former Soviet prisoner who was released from exile in Siberia and later came to Canada.

Biographical Studies

1642. Chirovsky, Andriy. "Light, Water and Wisdom: Glimpses into Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky's Mystical Experiences." *Logos: A Journal of Eastern Christian Studies* 36:1/4:101–24 (1995).

The author identifies texts from three moments in the life of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky (1865–1944), which appear to be descriptions of his own mystical experiences.

1643. Chirovsky, Andriy. **Pray for God's Wisdom: The Mystical Sophiology of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky.** Ottawa, Ont.: The Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies, 1992. 179p.

Fr. Andriy Chirovsky, the founder and Director of the Sheptytsky Institute at Saint Paul University, Ottawa, provides a brief introduction to the main philosophical elements of the metropolitan's thoughts, little known in the West. Metropolitan Andrey's sophiology receives its best expression in his two major works, *The Wisdom of God* (1932) and *Christian Righteousness* (1936).

1644. Galadza, Peter. "The Theological Foundations of the Liturgical Work of Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky (1865–1944)." Ph.D. diss., University of St. Michael's College (Canada), 1995. 640p.

As Primate of the Ukrainian Greco-Catholic Church from 1901 to 1944, Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky became the most important Ukrainian churchman of the modern era. Among his noteworthy initiatives were a revision of his church liturgical books and the publication of several pastorals on worship. Sheptytsky intended to bring those books into greater conformity with those used by the neighboring Orthodox of the Russian Empire, and later the Soviet Union. The foundation of Sheptytsky's liturgical work then was essentially a function of his "unionistic" vision. Sheptytsky faced opposition from fellow churchmen who denounced his easternizing efforts as attempts to Russify the Church, or otherwise separate it from Rome. By the mid-1930s, the Vatican became convinced that Sheptytsky's liturgical work was grounded in unionistic methods after all. In 1938, Rome took over Sheptytsky's liturgical program as part of its own campaign to "win back" the Orthodox.

1645. Kaszczak, Ivan. "Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky and the Establishment of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States." M.A. thesis, Oblate College, Ont.: 1985. 89p.

The thesis provides a short biography of Metroplitan Sheptytsky and describes the early years in the development of Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States and the role of Sheptytsky in this process. Separate chapters discuss the period of Ortynsky, the administration of Poniatishin, and Bishop Bohachevsky. There is a helpful bibliography of sources compiled by the author.

1646. Keywan, Zonia. **A Turbulent Life: Biography of Josaphat Hean, O.S.B.M. (1885–1972).** Verdun, Quebec: Clio Editions, 1990. 156p.

Recounting the life and work of one of the most remarkable Francophone priests to serve Ukrainian immigrants in Canada, this book also offers readers a glimpse of the environments in which Josaphat lived.

As one of many Francophone priests who came to Galicia in the early part of the twentieth century, Josaphat joined the Basilian order there. He was assigned a variety of duties and served in many capacities—for example, as translator and interpreter for the Ukrainian government. In 1925, he left for Canada, and after World War II, he served as a delegate of the Ukrainian Catholic Committee to Aid Ukrainian Refugees. It is a fascinating account, and in his review of the work, Dr. Krawchuk indicates that these stories are "not only fascinating historical narratives; they also offer a unique perspective on the national psychology of the immigrant community and of those who were drawn to it across ethnic boundaries."

◆ **Reviews:** A. Krawchuk. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 18:42:267–71 (Summer–Winter 1993).

1647. Krawchuk, Andrii. **Christian Social Ethics in Ukraine: The Legacy of Andrei Sheptytsky.** Edmonton, Ottawa, Toronto: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies and The Basilian Press, 1997. 424p.

Based on Krawchuk's doctoral dissertation, "Social Theory and Christian Praxis in the Writings of Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky, 1899–1944" (University of Ottawa, 1990), this comprehensive study of a great metropolitan consists of five chapters: "The Social Question in the Austrian Context, 1899–1914;" "New Challenges During and After World War I, 1914–1923;" "The Struggle for Justice Within Poland, 1923–1939;" "Defending the Faith Against Soviet Atheism, 1939–1941;" and "The Sanctity of Life: Resistance to Nazi Rule, 1941–1944." There are also brief conclusions discussing the social mission of the church and the church and politics with two appendixes: polemics concerning Sheptytsky's views during World War I and his attitude toward the formation of the Division Galizien. Sheptytsky's published works in chronological order and a comprehensive bibliography conclude this study, one of the best about this unique figure in the Ukrainian Catholic Church and Ukrainian society during the twentieth century.

Needless to say, there are several doctoral dissertations about the metropolitan, e.g., I. Dacko's "Metropolitan Andrej Szeptyckyj—Discoverer of Traditional Eastern Ecclesiology and Ecumenism" (University of Innsbruck, 1974); P. Galadza's "The Theological Foundation of the Liturgical Work of Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky, 1865–1944" (University of Saint Michael's College, 1994); L. Husar's "Andrej Sheptycky, Metropolitan of Halych, 1901–1944: A Pioneer of Ecumenism" (Pontificia University Urbaniana, 1972); and numerous books, collections, and articles in many languages, including English. Dr. Krawchuk is editor of a multivolume archival project entitled "Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky: His Life and Work." The first volume of this series, *The Church and Church Unity*, appeared in Lviv in 1995.

1648. Krawczuk, Andrii. "Social Theory and Christian Praxis in the Writings of Metropolitan Andrii Sheptytsky, 1899–1944." Ph.D. diss., University of Ottawa (Canada), 1990. 675p.

This dissertation surveys the social thought and activity of Metropolitan Sheptytsky, as a contextual instance of Catholic social ethics. Proceeding chronologically through the five major periods which the metropolitan's career encompassed, it focuses on the key social and political issues that Metropolitan Sheptytsky addressed, with a view toward shedding new light on his ethical reflections.

1649. Lencyk, Wasyl. "Iosyf Slipyi—Patriarch and Martyr." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 45:3:248–63 (Fall 1989).

A brief sketch of Cardinal Slipyi's life starting with the early years, his work in Lviv's Theological Academy, his imprisonment and exile during the second Soviet occupation, and finally, his duties in Rome. There are separate sections on the establishment

of the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome in 1963, the relationship to Roman papacy, and visits of Ukrainian settlements in the diaspora. It is a popularly written account by a well-known scholar of Ukrainian church history.

1650. Pelikan, Jaroslav. **Confessor Between East and West: A Portrait of Ukrainian Cardinal Josyf Slipyj.** Grand Rapids, Mich.: William B. Eerdmans, 1990. 249p.

Pelikan, distinguished Professor of History at Yale University and author of some twenty monographs, explores the relationship between Orthodox and Catholic churches as he tells the story of Cardinal Josyf Slipyj, a well-known Ukrainian religious leader of the twentieth century. In Part 1, "The Heritage of Josyf Slipyj," Professor Pelikan examines the history of the Slavic Church, starting with the disputed legacy of Cyril and Methodius, covering developments between the Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches over concepts of autocephaly, as well as foreseeing plans of the great Metropolitan Andrei Šeptyc'kyj, whom Slipyj succeeded. The second part of the book covers the biography of Cardinal Slipyj—his theological studies, events during World War I, early years of teaching, the Nazi occupation and Soviet occupation, followed by 18 years as a prisoner in the gulags. Released in 1963 but exiled to Rome, Josyf Slipyj continues his lifelong efforts to preserve the unique place of Ukrainian Catholicism, using his influence to bridge the gap between East and West.

This scholarly study is based on primary and secondary sources in several languages. It provides the best biography of Cardinal Slipyj, far surpassing other biographies, such as A. Dragen's *Our Ukrainian Cardinal* (Trans. by Oksana Drahan. Jersey City: Ukrainian National Association, 1966). A comprehensive bibliography of the scholarly work of Cardinal Slipyj was prepared by Volodymyr Janiv ("Bibliohrafiia prac' Kardynala Josyfa Slipoho," revised as "Bibliographie der Werke des Kardinals Josyf Slipy." In: *Studien und Butrăge zur Neueren Geschichte der Ukraine.* Munich: Ukrainische Freie Universität, 1983).

◆ **Reviews:** N. L. Chirovsky. *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 46:3:315–18 (Fall 1990). *Cross Currents* 10:57–66 (1991). J. W. Cunningham and K. P. Dyrud. *Modern Greek Studies Yearbook* 7:586–88 (1991). B. P. Procko. *Catholic Historical Review* 77:1:130 (January 1991).

1651. Rich, Vera. "Andrey Sheptytskyi: Man of God and the People." *The Ukrainian Review* 41:5:5–9 (Winter 1994).

Vera Rich, a well-known translator of Ukrainian literature and the current Associate Editor of *The Ukrainian Review*, has written a number of articles pertaining to the Ukrainian cultural process. This article offers a popular presentation of important events in the life of a great metropolitan—one of the leading figures in modern Ukrainian history. Another article about Sheptytskyi ("Andrey Sheptytskyi and the Social Role of the Church Under the Occupational Regimes" by the Ukrainian scholar Oksana Hayova) appears in the same issue of this journal (pp. 9–22). Hayova's article is based on materials of the Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Lviv and offers information on some little-known facts about the life of the metropolitan during the Soviet and German occupations of Western Ukraine. In addition, there are a number of other articles about this outstanding religious leader, some of them quite specialized (e.g., Henry Abramson's "Metropolitan Sheptytskyi's Hebrew Correspondence, 1903." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:1/2:171–76 June 1991). In 1993, Father Serge Keleher translated from French into English Cyril Korolevsky's *Metropolitan Andrew, 1865–1944* (Lviv: Stauropegion, 1993. 619p.), initially published in 1964 and considered a classic biography. One of the best books on this subject is Paul Magosci's *Morality and Reality: The Life and Times of Andrei Sheptyts'kyi* (introduction by Jaroslav Pelikan. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press,

University of Alberta, 1989. 485p.), which contains many important details about this important religious leader. Reviews of Magosci's book were not available in 1989 for the first volume of *Morality* (Wynar, no. 1060); therefore, they are listed at the end of this annotation.

◆ **Reviews:** J. P. Himka. "Metropolitan Andrew, 1865–1944." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 34:1/2: 278–80 (March–June 1994). R. Holiat. *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 46:2:189–91 (Summer 1990). T. C. Prousis. *Russian History* 17:4:449–50 (Winter 1990). S. Senyk. "Morality and Reality." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 15:3/4:454–56 (1991).

Orthodox Church

General Works

1652. Batalden, Stephen K., ed. **Seeking God: The Recovery of Religious Identity in Orthodox Russia, Ukraine, and Georgia.** DeKalb, Ill.: Northern Illinois University Press, 1993. 299p.

A total of 12 essays, most of them well documented, cover recent developments in the Orthodox Church in three countries. Of special note is Frank Sysyn's article "The Third Rebirth of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and the Religious Situation in Ukraine, 1989–1991." As always, his contribution is authoritative and well written. Together, the articles provide a careful analysis of the complex relationship between Orthodox churches, Moscow, and later the Kyiv Patriarchate.

See also Konrad Sadkowski's "From Ethnic Borderland to Catholic Fatherland: The Church, Christian Orthodox and State Administration in the Chelm Region, 1918–1939." *Slavic Review* 57:4:813–39 (Winter 1998).

◆ **Reviews:** J. Ellis. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 19:3/4:405–7 (December 1993).

1653. Bociurkiw, Bohdan. "The Issues of Ukrainization and Autocephaly of the Orthodox Church in Ukrainian-Russian Relations, 1917–1921." In: *Ukraine and Russia in Their Historical Encounter.* Ed. by Peter Potichnyj, et al. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 245–76.

The late Dr. Bociurkiw was Professor emeritus of Political Science at Carleton University in Ottawa and author of several books and articles about Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox cultures in Ukraine (Wynar, nos. 708, 714, 868, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052). In this brief essay, the author outlines the religious situation during the Ukrainian Revolution and the rise of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in the 1920s. In his conclusion, Dr. Bociurkiw indicates that the Ukrainian Church movement that emerged after the collapse of the czarist regime combined Ukrainian nationalism with ecclesiastical radicalism and fundamentalist religious zeal.

1654. Bociurkiw, Bohdan R. "The Rise of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, 1919–1922." In: *Church, Nation, and State in Russia and Ukraine.* Ed. by Geoffrey A. Hosking. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1990. pp. 228–49.

The emergence of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and its final constitution at the All-Ukrainian Sobor in 1921 represents a major divide in modern Ukrainian ecclesiastical history. As it is known, Russified theological schools and monasteries in Ukraine zealously guarded against the infiltration of "Ukrainophile" influences. They produced clergy that with few exceptions were alien to Ukrainian national and social aspirations. Arrayed against the national church movement was

virtually the entire episcopate of Ukraine. Dr. Bociurkiw enumerates all important events in the emergence of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The forcible suppression by the Stalin regime did not stop the striving for an Autocephalous Ukrainian Church; it was revived during the short wartime German occupation.

1655. Bociurkiw, Bohdan R. "The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in West Germany, 1945–50." In: *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons After World War II.* Ed. by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1992. pp. 158–84.

Dr. Bociurkiw, a noted expert on this subject (also on the Ukrainian Catholic Church), provides a brief overview of the organization and activities of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church, which, under difficult circumstances, preserved important elements of the Ukrainian Orthodox legacy and provided some 60,000 Ukrainian Orthodox refugees with spiritual care.

1656. Jarmus, Andrew. "Issues and Themes in Contemporary Orthodox Literature on the Relationship Between Clergy and Laity." *Vira i Kultura* (Faith and Culture) 9:129–36 (1995).

One of the most important serial publications of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, edited by Very Reverend Dr. Jarmus and published by the St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg. There are occasional articles in English, some based on sound scholarship. In this brief article, the editor of this journal indicates that among the Orthodox theologians, there is a common concern to denounce the ideas of clericalism (with their suppositions of an ontological superiority of "clergy" over "laity"), which have divided Christians not only in the West but also in the East. The bibliography contains several books in English on this topic.

1657. Veryha, Wasyl. "Looting of Churches in Ukraine in 1922." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 46:3:233–45 (Fall 1990).

According to the Soviet scholar V. Samofalov, total valuables taken from the churches in Ukraine amounted to 780 billion rubles, in 1921 value. Soviet authorities have never produced any specific statement as to what was requisitioned, but as is now known, the starving Ukrainian population received very little help. According to the sources quoted by Dr. Veryha, the relief for the starving in Ukraine was insignificant; for example, the Ukrainian government asked the Russian Relief Committee "that from the collected church treasures in Ukraine 15% be assigned for the relief purposes in Ukraine" (p. 241). Many valuables were sold on the black market and never reached the appropriate government agencies.

1658. Zencuch, Stefan. "The Question of the Lay Ministry in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Diaspora." *Vira i Kultura* (Faith and Culture) 9: 167–93 (1995).

A survey article on this subject with a selected bibliography.

Historical Studies

1659. Altbauer, Moshé, ed. **An Orthodoxy *Pomjanyk* of the Seventeenth-Eighteenth Centuries.** With the collaboration of Ihor Ševčenko and Bohdan Strumińsky. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, dist., 1989. 292p.

This is a publication of a diptych dating from the 1630s to the 1730s. In exchange for alms for the monastery and the prayers of its monks, names of the dead and living Orthodox faithful and members of their familes (including czars, princes, patriarchs of Muscovy, and Ukrainian hetmans) were entered by emissaries of St. Catherine's Monastery to Muscovy, the

Ukrainian Hetmanate, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Crimea, and the Ottoman Empire. Entries in the diptych are mostly in Ukrainian, even from places in the Crimea and Istanbul with its environs; hence the Ukrainian name *pomjanyk* is used to describe it. The volume contains a preface written by Moshé Altbauer, Professor of Slavic Studies emeritus at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. The reproduction of the original is very clear, concluding with the index of personal and geographic names. In this project, Professor Altbauer was assisted by Dumbarten Oaks, Professor emeritus of Byzantine History and Literature, Dr. Ihor Ševčenko, and Dr. Bohdan Strumiński, Research Fellow of the Ukrainain Research Institute of Harvard University.

1660. Charipova, Liudmila V. "The Library of Petro Mohyla." *The Ukrainian Review* 44:4:55–76 (Winter 1997).

A brief biography of Petro Mohyla followed by a description of Mohyla's private library, which included books with the stamp of Simeon Mohyla (early acquisitions), books with signatures dated 30 May 1639, acquisitions of 1645–1646, and other topics. There is a concluding appendix of translated titles of Greek and Latin works quoted in the article.

1661. Cymbalisty, Petro. "Ukrainian Religious and Cultural Influences on Muscovy in the 17th and 18th Centuries." *The Ukrainian Review* 41:1:33–53 (Spring 1994).

This topic is well covered in many articles and several books, e.g., the classic *Little-Russian Influence on Great-Russian Church Life* published in Russian in 1914 by K. V. Kharlampovich. In our previous volume (Wynar, no. 136), we reviewed in some detail David Saunders's *The Ukrainian Impact on Russian Culture 1750–1850* as one of the most comprehensive treatments of this subject in English. Cymbalisty's article is more popular in treatment and offers little new on this important topic. The author describes the broad and long-lasting cultural activity of Ukrainians in Russia and a very personal impact of Ukrainian theologians on Muscovite theology and clergy.

1662. Gerus, Oleh W. "The Ukrainian Orthodox Disunity in Historical Context." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 53:4:301–22 (Winter 1997).

Dr. Gerus traces the development of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church before World War II, describing tensions and contradictions that caused tragic disunity and damaged efforts to restore the historical Church of Ukraine.

1663. Kohut, Zenon E. "The Problem of Ukrainian Orthodox Church Autonomy in the Hetmanate, 1654–1780s." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 14:3/4: 364–76 (December 1990).

In this article, Dr. Kohut, author of the well-known monograph *Russian Centralism and Ukrainian Autonomy: Imperial Absorption of the Hetmanate: 1760s–1830s* (Wynar, entry 483), indicates how, at the time of the Khmelnytskyi uprising in 1648, the Orthodox Church in Ukraine had made a dramatic recovery from its decline in the sixteenth century. As the political situation deteriorated, the Kyivan metropolitan had great difficulty in maintaining the unity of the Orthodox Church. In 1686, through diplomatic pressure and bribery, Moscow forced the patriarch of Constantinople to accede to the transfer of the Kyivan metropoly to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Moscow patriarch. The demise of the Ukrainian Church can be viewed as a twofold process: a response to strong outside political pressure and a voluntary movement from within the church. By the end of the eighteenth century, the Orthodox Church in the Hetmanate was completely integrated into Russian State Orthodoxy.

1664. Michels, George. "The First Old Believers in Ukraine: Observations About Their Social Profile and Behavior." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 16:3/4:289–314 (December 1992).

It is relatively well known that Ukrainian religious texts had a strong influence on the intellectual formation of the Russian Old Belief. This essay focuses on another, much less thoroughly explored chapter in the relations between the Old Belief and Ukrainian culture: the settlement of the first Russian Old Believers on Ukrainian territory during the late seventeenth-century. The examples of Starodub and Vitka illustrate that seventeenth century Old Belief cultures followed rules different from those of later Old Belief communities. Early Old Believers shared the secular values and norms of their immediate neighbors, whether Ukrainian, Cossack, or Russian. Dr. Michels was Assistant Professor of History, University of California, Riverside, at the time of this writing.

1665. Mironowicz, Antoni. "Orthodox Centres and Organizations in Podlachia from the Mid-Sixteenth Through the Seventeenth Century." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 17:1/2: 59–66 (Summer–Winter 1992).

This article is an abbreviated summary of the author's doctoral dissertation, written at the Institute of History of the Bial'ystok Branch of Warsaw University. It traces the changes that took place in Orthodox centers and organizations in Podlachia (Pidliashshia).

1666. Pliguzov, Andrei I. "Canon Law as a Field for Ecclesiastical Debate: The Sixteenth-Century *Kormchaia* of Vassian Patrikeev." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 18:3/4:191–211 (December 1994).

The institutional structure of the Eastern Slavic Orthodox Church resisted any systematic reforms until the early eighteenth century. Nevertheless, as discussions about how to organize the church increased, ecclesiastical debate gradually became dependent on canon law in the search for an authoritative source. By the early sixteenth century, a sharp dispute had appeared between those within the Rus´ Church known as the "possessors," who condoned monastic land ownership, and "non-possessors," who were opposed to burgeoning wealth and property of monasteries. Among the "non-possessors" of this period was the monk Vassian Patrikeev, who spent almost fifteen years compiling and editing his own redaction of a canon law compendium, *Kormchaia*. The author, a Senior Research Associate at the Institute of History, Russian Academy of Sciences, discusses the structure of several editions of this source and its significance for the canon law.

1667. Polec, Andrzej, and Leonid Rudnytsky, eds. **Faith and Hope: The Kyivan Church in Communion with Rome 1596–1996.** Elkins Park, Penn.: St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics, 1997. 143p.

This is a well-executed photo collection published by the St. Sophia Association to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the Union of Brest. It contains several dozen full-page color plates with good lithography. Interspersed among the color photographs of the active religious life of Greek Catholics and images of secular life in Ukraine during the past few years are photos and document reproductions dating from before the 1991 declaration of Ukrainian independence.

1668. Taube, Moshe, and Hugh M. Olmstead. " 'Povest' o Esfiri': The Ostroh Bible and Maksim Grek's Translation of the Book of Esther." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 11:1:2: 100–17 (June 1987).

The authors offer some new insight into close relations between the Ostroh Bible and "Povest' o Esfiri'." See pp. 111–12 for specific conclusions.

1669. Yereniuk, Roman. "The Kyivan Ukrainian Orthodox Metropolitanate in the XVIII Century." *Vira I Kultura* (Faith and Culture) 10:126–65 (1996).

Prepared by Dr. Yereniuk, Rector of St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg, this survey article of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church for the last 300 years provides a good overview of this important church in Ukrainian history. A brief bibliography is included.

1670. Yereniuk, Roman. "The Ukrainian Orthodox Metropolitanate of Kiev, 1686–1730: From Autonomy to Autocracy." Ph.D. diss., Pontifical Institute of Oriental Studies, 1988. Annotation not available.

1671. Zhukovsky, A. "Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church." In: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Ed. by Danylo Husar Struk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. Vol. V. pp. 350–53.

Little has been written about the several Ukrainian Orthodox churches in English, and some books on this subject were published many years ago, e.g., M. Yavdas, *Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church 1921–1936* (Munich, 1956), with two more recent books published in Ukrainian: I. Vlasovs'kyi, *Narys istorii Ukrains'koi Pravoslavnoi Tserkvy,* 4 vols. (South Bound Brook, N.J., 1961, 1966), or O. Zinkevych and O. Voronyn, eds. *Martyrolohiia Ukrains'kykh Tserkov.* volume 1 *Ukrains'ka Pravoslavna Tserkva* (Baltimore, Md.: Smoloskyp, 1987). This brief encyclopedia article written by Dr. Arkadii Zhukovsky provides a good encyclopedic treatment of this independent Ukrainian Orthodox Church that gained strength following the Revolution of 1917 and the rebirth of a Ukrainian state. Rev. V. Lypkivsky was the church's first metropolitan. This church was closely allied with the Ukrainian national revival in the 1920s. The 1930s brought the physical liquidation of the entire hierarchy, but Ukrainian Orthodoxy survived in other territories not controlled by the Soviets and in the diaspora. At present there is a revival of this church in Ukraine, but the Russian Orthodox Church is still in the dominant position. There are other Ukrainian Orthodox churches with a smaller following, e.g., the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (Consiliar) and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Exile.

Biographical Studies

1672. Featherstone, J. M. E., trans. **The Life of Paisij Velyčkovs'kyj.** With an Introduction by Anthony-Emil N. Tachiaos. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University, dist., 1989. 172p. (Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature. English Translation: vol. 4).

Paisij Velyčkovs'kyj (1722–1794) attended the Kyivan Mohyla Academy and after four years renounced secular studies and became a monk. He lived in several monasteries in Ukraine, including the Kyivan Caves Monastery, on Mt. Athos, and in Moldavia. Throughout his life, Velyčkovs'kyj collected and translated Byzantine texts (especially works pertaining to Hesychasm) into church Slavonic. This volume contains the first English translation of Velyčkovs'kyj's unfinished autobiography, as well as a biography of the elder of his disciples, Mytrofan. Anthony-Emil N. Tachiaos's introduction discusses both works against their historical and generic backgrounds. J. M. E. Featherstone is Fellow at the Harvard Research Institute and Anthony-Emil N. Tachiaos is Professor of Slavic Church History at the University of Thessaloniki.

◆ **Reviews:** D. K. Prestel. *Canadian-American Slavic Studies* 27:1/4:426–28 (1993).

1673. Kutash, Ihor George. "Kyivan Metropolitan Petro Mohyla and Church Unity." *Vira i Kultura* (Faith and Culture) 11:125–34 (1997–1998).

Dr. Kutash's brief article about Petro Mohyla probably adds very little to the biography of this outstanding Orthodox Metropolitan. There are several books in several languages on this topic, including the doctoral dissertation of Ronald Popivchak (Wynar, no. 1082).

1674. Partykevich, Andre. **Between Kyiv and Constantinople. Oleksander Lototsky and the Quest for Ukrainian Autocephaly.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1998. 103p. (Church Studies Papers).

Based on a doctoral dissertation "My Prayer Went Unanswered: Oleksander Lototsky and Ukrainian Autocephaly, 1917–1939 (Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois at Chicago, 1994. 311p.), this study in five chapters examines the life and writings of Oleksander Lototsky (1870–1939), a prominent politician and scholar who served as a Minister of Religious Affairs in the government of Hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky and later as Ukraine's Ambassador to Turkey (1919–1920). Oleksander Lototsky contributed greatly to the proclamation of the autocephaly of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, striving to gain official recognition of the church from the Orthodox Patriarchate of Constantinople. He wrote a number of scholarly studies and memoirs, e.g., *Ukrains'ki dzerela tserkovnoho prava* (Ukrainian Sources of Church Law, Warsaw: Ukrainian Scientific Institute, 1931) and his memoirs *Storinky mynuloho* (Papers of the Past. Warsaw: Ukrainian Scientific Institute, 1932–1939. 4 vols.). His son, Borys Lototsky, published an abridged version of his memoirs under the title *Borys' Odyssey* (Denver, 1994), where he mentions his father on numerous occasions. Unfortunately, this book lacks professional editing but, nevertheless, is an interesting document for the historian of the Ukrainian diaspora.

1675. Partykevich, Andre. " 'My Prayer Went Unanswered': Oleksander Lototsky and Ukrainian Autocephaly, 1917–1939." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois at Chicago, 1994. 311p.

A prominent scholar, politician, and civic leader, Oleksander Lototsky (1870–1933) served in three independent Ukrainian governments during the Ukrainian Revolution and was also Ambassador of the Ukrainian government to Turkey (1919–1920). The dissertation covers all interesting aspects of Lototsky's life, and the author analyzes two of his major works: *Autocephaly and Ukrainian Sources of Ecclesiastical Law* and four volumes of his memoirs.

Millennium

1676. Chirovsky, Nicholas Fr. "The Significance of the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 42:1:18–22 (Spring 1991).

A great deal has been said and written about the meaning and significance of the millennium. In this article, Dr. Chirovsky summarizes the history of the Christian faith in Ukraine—its religious, cultural, and political aspects. He also discusses some negative developments in commemorating the millennium by Ukrainians in the diaspora.

1677. Gerus, Oleh W., and Alexander Baran, eds. **Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine (988–1988).** Winnipeg, Man.: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 1989. 302p.

As part of the worldwide observance of the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, a number of books were prepared by Ukrainian or Russian scholars because, as is well known, this topic evokes substantial controversy in scholarly circles. Several books on this topic were published in 1988 (Wynar, nos. 1021, 1023), and additional titles are discussed in this edition.

Millennium consists of 16 papers by such scholars as Petro B. T. Bilaniuk, Alexander Baran, Oleh W. Gerus, Roman Serbyn, George Knysh, Jaroslav Rozumnyj, and others. The emphasis is on the medieval and early modern periods of Ukrainian history. Of special interest are Baran's articles on Ilarion of Kyiv (the first metropolitan born in Rus´). Rozumnyj presents onomastic insights into the well-known *Lexicon* of Pamva Berynda; Gerus deals with a more contemporary subject, namely the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Canada.

Members of the Ukrainian Academy also prepared a companion volume in the Ukrainian language, *Zbirnyk tysiacholittia khrystyianstva v Ukraini* ([Collection of Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine] Winnipeg: Ukrains'ka Vil'na Akademiia Nauk v Kanadi, 1991). Contributions in the Ukrainian volume are in three sections: history, literature, and the fine arts. As Prof. Krawchenko pointed out in *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, "While not all contributions are of the same scholarly value, they do, nonetheless, make for engaging and profitable reading. They show that the study of the interplay between faith and culture is, indeed, an enriching and ever-gratifying experience. They are a valuable addition to the literature—both in English and in Ukrainian—on the meaning of Christianity and its influence on the shaping of Ukrainian cultural and political identity."

◆ **Reviews:** O. A. Krawchenko. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 7:1/2:163–64 (June 1993).

1678. Hosking, Geoffrey A., ed. **Church, Nation and State in Russia and Ukraine.** Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, University of Alberta, 1990; New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991. 357p.

Several books were published in English dealing with the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, e.g., *A Thousand Years of Christianity in Ukraine. An Encyclopedic Chronology* by O. Zinkewych and A. Sorokowski (Wynar, no. 1023) or *The Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity* by N. L. Fr.-Chirovsky (Wynar, no. 1021), as well as several books in Ukrainian. The papers published in this collection are the product of a conference that was jointly organized in July 1988 by Keston College and the School of Slavonic and Eastern European Studies, University of London, where the editor of this volume, Geoffrey A. Hosking, teaches. As is stated in the book's preface, this conference celebrated the millennium of Christianity in Rus´ and (as a small footnote) in Ukraine, and the articles attempt to describe the current role of religion in Soviet society. "Of the various branches of Christianity, Orthodoxy is distinguished by its close identification with both the nation and the state" (p. ix). Obviously, this statement of Professor Hosking pertains more to the Russian Church and its Orthodoxy.

Three of the 19 chapters were contributed by Ukrainian scholars. In his article "The Formation of Modern Ukrainian Religious Culture: The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century," Frank Sysyn analyzes Ukrainian culture during that period, contending that the mingling of Western and Eastern Christianity in Ukraine during that time shaped Ukrainian religious history. The history of the Greek Catholic Church in Galicia during the nineteenth century is the topic discussed by Professor Himka and Professor Bociurkiw, who chronicles the emergence of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church between 1919 and 1922.

As it was pointed out by Professor Freeze in his review, "The contributions for the Soviet period are distinctly inferior—in the past because of an inadequate source base and (until recently) the inaccessibility of archival material. The exception is Bohdan F. Bociurkiw's contribution, 'The Rise of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, 1919–1922,' which describes the emanation of renovationist currents in the Ukraine."

The remaining essays, however, are of limited scholarly interest. In his 1993 review, Professor Dennis J. Dunn agrees and states that this book is somewhat dated

because it misses the many developments in the relationship between church and state taking place in Ukraine and Russia since the collapse of the Soviet Union.

See also Boris Gasparov and Olga Raevsky-Hughes, eds. *Slavic Cultures in the Middle Ages* (Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1993. 374p.). Several papers contained in this volume are based on proceedings of a conference held in May 1988 at the University of California, Berkeley and Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies (Washington, D.C.) to commemorate the millennium of the Christianization of Kievan Rus´. Among several contributors there are papers of Donald Ostrowski, "Why Did the Metropolitan Move from Kiev to Vladimir in the Thirteenth Century?" (pp. 83–103); Jaroslaw Pelenski, "The Origins of Muscovite Ecclesiastical Claims to the Kievan Inheritance, Early Fourteenth Century to 1458/1461" (pp. 102–15); and Paul Robert Magosci, "Religion and Identity in the Carpathians: East Christians in Poland and Czechoslovakia" (pp. 116–38).

◆ **Reviews:** D. J. Dunn. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 17:42:164–65 (June 1993). G. L. Freeze. *Russian Review* 140–41 (January 1993). W. Heller. *Slavic Review* 52:2:395 (Summer 1993).

1679. Leong, Albert, ed. **The Millennium: Christianity and Russia, 988–1988.** Crestwood, N.Y.: St. Vladimir's Seminary Press, ca. 1988–1990. 133p.

This volume is a result of The Oregon Millennium Project, a public symposium that examined "the meaning of Orthodox Christianity and its influence on the humanities in Russia and the Soviet Union." The work includes several papers by well-known Russian and American scholars (e.g., Alan Kimball, Nicholas Riasanovsky, Marie Cheremeteff). Basil Dmytryshyn offers the Ukrainian view on the acceptance of Christianity in his article "The Ukrainian Church: Observations on the Occasion of Its Millennium." Many books represent the Russian point of view about the millennium. Two related titles that should be mentioned here are *Religion and Nationalism in Soviet and East European Politics*, edited by Pedro Ramet (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1989. 516p.), and *Religion in the Soviet Republics: A Guide to Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Buddhism, and Other Religions*, edited by Igor Troyanovsky (San Francisco: Harper, 1991. 210p.).

◆ **Reviews:** D. J. Goa. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 34:1/2:169–71 (March–June 1992). J. A. Loya. *Occasional Papers on Religion in Eastern Europe* 19:5:35–36 (September 1989). J. E. Rexine. *Diakonia* 22:2:127–41 (1988–1989). P. D. Steeves. *Journal of Church and State* 31:3:567–68 (Autumn 1989).

1680. Pritsak, Omeljan, and Ihor Ševčenko, general eds. With the assistance of Miroslav Labunka. **Harvard Ukrainian Studies, Vol. 12/13 1988–1989: Proceedings of the International Congress Commemorating the Millennium of Christianity in Rus´ Ukraine.** Cambridge: Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, 1990. 894p.

Proceedings of the International Congress held in Ravenna, Italy. As is stated in the preface, its organizers were guided by two considerations: that their speakers be the leading scholars in the field, and that a comparative approach be used in treating the topic of the millennium and its aftermath. Some 50 papers arranged in 14 sections are incorporated in these proceedings.

The volume opens with the Inaugural Session—Professor Ihor Ševčenko speaking on "Religious Missions Seen from Byzantium." The second part consists of four papers—Christianization of Armenia by Professor R. Thomson, followed by contributions about the Christianization of Scandinavia, Hungary, and Poland. Five papers deal with Christianity in Rus´ before 988, including papers of Professor O. Pritsak (introductory comments), followed by an interesting article of Dimitri Obolensky on Princess Ol'ga's conversion and Miroslav Labunka about "Religious Centers and Their

Missions to Kiev and Rus´: From Ol'ga to Volodimer." "Transmission of Literary Language and Culture" consisted of two parts, with the participation of such well-known scholars as Ricardo Picchio, Francis J. Thomson, Horace G. Lunt, Moshe Taube, and others.

"Byzantium and Old Rus´" included four papers, and biographical information on St. Volodimer contained two papers. The session on "Organization of the Church" contained four papers—Peter Sawyer, Andrzej Poppe, Henrikh Birnbaum, and Teresa Dunin-Wasowicz. "Echoes and Aftermath of the Conversion" is represented by two papers, and "Linguistic Aspects" by three, including the contribution of two Ukrainian scholars—Professor George Y. Shevelov and Olexa Horbatsch. "Ideological Aspects" and "Juridical Aspects" are followed by seven contributions, and "Problems of the Kievan Legacy" by three contributions—two Ukrainian scholars, Jaroslaw Pelenski and George G. Grabowicz, and Edward L. Keenan from Harvard. "Cultural Aspects" is represented with three contributions, including a paper by the Ukrainian Academician Petro Tolochko from Kyiv on "Volodimer Svjatoslavič's Choice of Religion: Fact or Fiction?"

The concluding session was conducted by Professor Alexander Gieysztor, with closing remarks by Dimitri Obolensky and Omeljan Pritsak. The volume is well edited and should be considered as one of the most important scholarly contributions to the millennium.

1681. Moroziuk, Russel P. "Politics and Ecumenics of the Millennium of Christianity in Kyivan Rus´." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 45:2:120–32 (Summer 1989); *ibid.* 45:3:318–31 (Fall 1989).

On March 19, 1979, Pope Paul II announced the commemoration of the millennium of Christianity in Kyivan Rus´—particularly on behalf of all Roman and Ukrainian Catholics. The Patriarch of Moscow (Pimen) also announced the commemoration of the same millennium as the millennium of the Baptism of Rus´. Moreover, he identified it with the institutional existence of the Russian Orthodox Church. The Orthodox Church in Soviet Ukraine made no announcement. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church outside Ukraine announced the commemorations as the millennium of the Baptism of St. Volodymyr. The author traces all these developments and provides some statistics about membership of the Russian Orthodox Church, indicating that 64% of its membership is not ethnically Russian.

Protestant Churches

1682. Charter, Miriam Lorna. "Theological Education for New Protestant Churches of Russia: Indigenous Judgments on the Appropriateness of Educational Methods and Styles." Ph.D. diss., Trinity Evangelical Divinity School, 1997. 311p.

Theological education for new evangelical churches in the former Soviet Union has taken place in the 1990s in a manner unprecedented in the history of Protestantism. After years of religious repression, institutions of theological education are being established today without considering the issues which, over time, may cripple the growth of the church. Ethnographic interviews were conducted with 66 students and 20 faculty in 3 institutions of Protestant churches in Russia and Ukraine.

1683. Rauser, Cheri Isabell. " 'Clean Hearts and Clean Homes': The Work of Methodist Women Missionaries Among Ukrainian Immigrants in East-Central Alberta, 1904–1925." M.A. thesis, Carleton University (Canada), 1991. 197p.

Between 1904 and 1925, the Women Missionary Society of the Methodist Church committed financing of 44 female missionaries to conduct educational missions in the Ukrainian Star block settlement in East Central Alberta. Their aim was to fulfill the social service, educational, and spiritual needs of new Canadians.

1684. Trantham, Raymond Scott. "Developing a Logistical Support Structure for an Independent Christian Church Missionary Working in Odessa, Ukraine." D. Min. diss., Fuller Theological Seminary, 1996. 231p.

This Ministry Focus Paper develops a logistical support structure for an independent Christian Church missionary working in Odesa, Ukraine. This paper answers the question, "How does a person in the Christian Church get to the mission field?" Because of tremendous opportunities for evangelism that now exist in the former Soviet Union, Trantham's family prepared to move to Odesa as missionaries. The Christian Church supports missionaries on an independent basis, with each missionary independently raising support and each church independently choosing which individuals to support. Five goals have been developed and this paper addresses them.

Jewish Religion

1685. Sinkoff, Nancy Beth. "Tradition and Transition: Mendel Lefin of Satanow and the Beginnings of the Jewish Enlightenment in Eastern Europe, 1749–1826." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1996. 285p.

This study reexamines the beginnings of the Jewish Enlightenment (Haskalah) in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries by focusing on its preeminent figure, Mendel Lefin of Satanow (1749–1826). Lefin defined the Haskalah in opposition to what he believed was a radicalizing trend among his Berlin peers and to Hasidism, the mystical movement which emerged and flourished in eighteenth-century Poland and Volhynia in Ukraine. This study examines Lefin's distinctive conception of the Haskalah.

Church in the United States and Canada

1686. Galadza, Peter. "Canadian Ukrainian Catholic Worship: Towards a Framework for Analysis." *Logos: A Journal of Eastern Christian Studies* 34:1/2:248–69 (1993).

Ukrainian-Catholic worship in Canada has recently become the object of increased scholarly attention. The author discusses the process of latinization and related problems.

1687. Gerus, Oleh W. "Metropolitan Ilarion Ohienko and the Ukrainian Greek-Orthodox Church of Canada." In: *Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine 988–1988.* Ed. by Oleh W. Gerus and Alexander Baran. Winnipeg, Man.: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada. pp. 239–74.

The author provides a brief historical sketch of Metropolitan Ilarion, a prominent religious leader and very productive scholar with a remarkable literary legacy of over a thousand published works on a broad variety of linguistic, literary, historical, and religious subjects. In the second part of his essay, Dr. Gerus outlines important styles in the development of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Canada.

1688. Gerus, Oleh W. "The Reverend Semen Sawchuk and the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2: 61–88 (Summer–Winter 1991).

The history of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada, which emerged from the confusion and disruption of the pioneer years, cannot be separated from its leading personalities, especially the Very Reverend Dr. Semen Volodymyr Sawchuk who was not only the church's chief architect but also its driving force for over three decades. The author presents in this article an evaluation of Sawchuk's impact on the key stages in the transformation of an immigrant national-religious dissident movement into first a peculiarly Ukrainian-Canadian institution and then a major Orthodox ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The article is based on primary and secondary sources, diaries, and pertinent correspondence.

1689. Makuch, Andrij. **Hlus' Church: A Narrative History of the Ukrainian Catholic Church at Buczacz, Alberta.** Edmonton: Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism Historical Resources Division, 1989. 140p. (Historic Sites Service, Occasional Paper no. 19).

The Historic Sites Service Occasional Papers are designed to describe several projects for interested specialists. The first Ukrainian Catholic Church at Buczacz was completed by 1912, and this paper describes several stages in its historical development. The list of other occasional papers is as follows:

1. Ukrainian Vernacular Architecture in Alberta. By John Lehr. 43p., 1976.
2. Archaeological Investigations: Fort Victoria, 1974. By Timothy C. Losey, et al. 342p., 1977.
3. Archaeological Investigations: Fort Victoria, 1975. By Timothy C. Losey, et al. 235p., 1975.
4. Archaeological Investigations: Writing-on-Stone N.W.M.P. Post. By Gary Adams, et al. 356p., 1977.
5. A History of Writing-on-Stone N.W.M.P. Post. By Leslie J. Hurt. 242p., 1979.
6. The Overlord of the Little Prairie: Report on Charles Plavin and His Homestead. By Jane McCracken. 194p., 1979.
7. The Victoria Settlement: 1862–1922. By Leslie J. Hurt. 242p., 1979.
8. A Gentleman of Strathcona: Alexander Cameron Rutherford. By Douglas R. Babcock. 203p., 1980.
9. Stephan G. Stephansson: The Poet of the Rocky Mountains. By Jane W. McCracken. 264p., 1982.
10. The Ukrainian Bloc Settlement in East Central Alberta, 1890–1930: A History. By Orest T. Martynowych. 421p., 1985.
11. Ukrainian Dug-Out Dwellings in East Central Alberta. By Andriy Nahchewsky. 286p., 1985.
12. The Chernochan Machine Shed: A Land Use and Structural History. By Sonia Maryn. 211p., 1985.
13. The Chernochan Machine Shed: Ukrainian Farm Practices in East Central Alberta. By Sonia Maryn. 211p., 1985.
14. The Greul House: A Land Use and Structural History. By Demjan Hohol'. 202p., 1985.
15. Geographical Naming in Western British North America: 1780–1820. By Randolph Freeman. 97p., 1985.
16. Out of the Peasant Mold: A Structural History of the M. Hawreliak Home in Shandro, Albert. By Marie Lesoway. 166p., 1989.

17. Commerce in the Country: A Structural History of the Luzan Grocery Store. By Cathy Chorniawy. 130p., 1989.

18. Shelter, Feed, and Dray: A Structural History of The Radway Livery Barn. By Peter Melnycky. 80p., 1989.

1690. Rotoff, Basil, Roman Yereniak, and Stella Hryniuk. **Monuments to Faith: Ukrainian Churches in Manitoba.** Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press, 1990. 197p.

Published to commemorate the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, this monograph was made possible because of the previous work of the Manitoba East European Heritage Society, which in 1983 initiated a documentation of the Ukrainian Byzantine Rite churches of the province. The volume is divided into seven chapters. The first describes very briefly the political events, cultural trends, and socioeconomic factors that influenced church architecture in Ukraine and Canada. The second and third chapters examine the Judaic, Syrian, Roman, and Byzantine sources of Ukrainian church architecture, describing the salient features of the Kyivan, Cossack Baroque, and Western Ukrainian schools and identifying those regional and distinct styles that have a significant impact on the Manitoba landscape. Thirty-two Manitoba churches are then described to illustrate the presence of these regional architectural types in Manitoba. An additional twenty churches are also described to show "Manitoba variations" on the Ukrainian tradition. The final chapter pays tribute to artists, master builders, and architects who have been active in Manitoba. They include such internationally known figures as Leo Mol, Sviatoslav Hordynsky and Radoslav Zuk, as well as gifted amateurs. The book contains numerous black-and-white and some color photographs.

◆ **Reviews:** D. J. Goa. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 16:1/2:245–46 (Summer–Winter 1991). O. T. Martynovych. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 33:3/4:372–78 (December 1991).

Church Politics in Contemporary Ukraine

1691. Anderson, John. **Religion, State and Politics in the Soviet Union and Successor States.** Cambridge, England and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1994. 236p.

Apparently, this is the first study of Soviet religious policy to make use of the Soviet Party archives. As was pointed out by the reviewer, the author probably was inspired to undertake this study by Bohdan Bociurkiw's article "The Shaping of Soviet Religious Policy," which appeared in 1973 in *Problems of Communism* (Wynar, nos. 1050, 1051, 1052). Unfortunately, there are some errors and misinterpretations regarding Soviet policy toward Ukraine during the Gorbachev period, as well as in the last chapter, "Religion, State and Policies into the 1990s." Some of the unfortunate statements are discussed by Serhii Plokhy in his review.

There are several studies dealing with the current status of Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic churches, some examples follow. Patricia Lefevere, "Orthodox-Catholic Relations in the USSR" (*Occasional Papers on Religion in Eastern Europe* 11:6:39–43 December 1991); Thomas Nemeth, "Karpov and Jurkevič on Kant: Philosophy in Service to Orthodoxy?" (*Studies and East European Thought* 45:3:169–211 September 1993); Michael J. Lavelle, "New Perspective for the Catholic Church in Former Iron Curtain Countries: Relations Within the Church-Relations with the Orthodox" (*Diakonia* 27:2/3:128–43 1994); Serhii Plokhy, "Kyiv vs. Moscow: The Autocephalous Movement in Independent Ukraine" (*Harriman*

Review 9:1/2:32–37 Spring 1996); Kent R. Hill, "The Orthodox Church in a Pluralistic Society" (In: *Russian Plurialism—Now Irreversible?*" Uri Ra'anan, et al., New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992 pp. 165–88); Gretchen Knudson Gee, "Geography, Nationality, and Religion in Ukraine: A Research Note" (*Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion* 34:3:383–90 September 1990).

◆ **Reviews:** S. Plokhy. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 21:339–42 (Summer–Winter 1996).

1692. Gerus, Oleh W. "Church Politics in Contemporary Ukraine." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 52:1:28–46 (Spring 1996).

Dr. Gerus, Associate Professor at the University of Manitoba, provides a brief overview of the modern historical experience of Ukraine, discusses the legalization of the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church, and describes the situation in Orthodox churches that are now divided. The author interviewed Arsen Zinchenko, Chair of the Council of Religious Affairs in the Ukrainian government.

1693. Gudziak, Borys. "Ukrainian Religious Life During the First Five Years of Independence." In: *Towards a New Ukraine I: Ukraine and the New World Order, 1991–1996.* Ed. by T. Kis, I. Maharyk, and T. Weretelnyk. Ottawa, Ont.: Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Ottawa, 1997. pp. 49–72.

Borys Gudziak is Chairman of the Institute of Church History at the Lviv Theological Seminary. In this article, the author discusses major trends in Ukrainian religious life from 1991 to 1995, providing several statistical tables (e.g., regional statistics for religious communities; religious organizations of the main confessions as of January 1, 1997; and graphic presentation of jurisdictional divisions of Ukrainian Orthodoxy, 1989 to 1997). A good bibliography is appended.

1694. Little, David. **Ukraine: The Legacy of Intolerance.** Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press, 1991. 111p.

The author tries to provide a historical narrative about various branches of Eastern Christianity that during the past five centuries have evolved into several distinct and occasionally rival churches. The main protagonists are (1) the Ukrainian Catholic or Greek Catholic Church, established at the end of the sixteenth century; (2) the Russian Orthodox Church, beginning in the late seventeenth century when Muscovy (later the Russian Empire) began to extend its rule over Ukraine; and (3) the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, established in 1921. The status of all three churches changed following the ascent to power of Mikhail Gorbachev. Both the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church were allowed once again to function legally. The result was an immediate conflict with the Russian Orthodox Church for the allegiance of the faithful and control of church property. The author actually begins his commentary with 1990, the year of a conference about religion held in June in Washington. As Professor Magosci points out in his review, the book is not the result of original scholarship; it is rather a report prepared by David Little based on this conference. There is almost an exclusive focus on Eastern Christians, ignoring several Protestant groups, etc.; but Protestants are not involved in the conflict, and it is the conflict that most interests the author.

◆ **Reviews:** P. R. Magosci. *Slavic Review* 53:4:1138–40 (1994).

1695. Sutton, Jonathan. **Traditions in New Freedom. Christianity and Higher Education in Russia and Ukraine Today.** Nottingham, England: Bramcote Press, 1996. 128p.

Based on a five-month-long visit to Russia and Ukraine in 1993, this work describes Russian and Ukrainian state and independent teaching institutions with courses

addressed to students intending to enter the clergy or work full-time in religious institutions. Many of these social science-oriented courses are taught by former teachers of scientific atheism. Only one university, Fedkovych University in Chernivtsi in Ukraine, has a department with the word "theology" in its title. According to the 1993 directives, the Ukrainian language is supposed to be used as a compulsory university entrance examination requirement. Raising the question of Ukrainian identity of religious studies, the author notes such significant developments as the reopening of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy and the reevaluation of writings of such noted Ukrainian philosophers as Skovoroda (1722–1794) and Yurkevych (1826–1874).

While this book is of informative rather than scholarly value, it describes many Ukrainian and Russian religious institutions and the challenges they are confronting after 70 years of religious restriction and oppression under the Soviet regime. For example, the Ukrainian Catholic Church was officially liquidated and forced into an underground existence for 43 years. Now it is finding its place in society and is teaching religious values, albeit to a predominantly secular populace. In the chapter "Theological Education in Ukraine" (Sutton quotes Sysyn's study but not Bociurkiw's), the author concludes that, despite tremendous financial and social obstacles, there exists in the former Soviet Union a strong desire to learn about Christianity and religion.

A Research Fellow in the Department of Theology and Religious Studies at the University of Leeds, Dr. Sutton is author of a book on the philosophy of Vladimir Solovyov and other Russian topics. Unfortunately, he has only limited knowledge of Ukrainian affairs, and the sources he used for this work are restricted to those published in English and Russian. Sutton is also author of the articles "Religious Education in Contemporary Ukraine: Some Courses of Study Analyzed" (*Religion, State, and Society* 22:2:209–35 1994) and "Religious Education in Contemporary Ukraine: A Further Explanation" (*ibid.* 23:2:219–20 1995).

Appendix (Added Entries)

1696. Averianova, Irina Eugenievna. "The Career Choices of Ukrainian Academic Women." Ed.D thesis, Columbia University Teachers College, 1998. 216p.

The purpose of this study was to examine career perceptions and aspirations of Ukrainian academic women. Research revealed that aspiration to top academic and administrative positions is not conceived within the typical model of women's academic careers, which is truncated at the level of the middle rank teaching positions.

1697. Best, Paul J. "Some Additional Light on the Lemkos." *The Polish Review* 44:1:59-68 (1999).

This short review article is in response to materials published in *The Polish Review* (35:3/4:255-60 1990). The author discusses the Apostolic Administration of the Lemko Region during 1934–1944 and the Ukrainian question in the Lemko region in postwar Poland. Some materials used by Dr. Best were originally prepared for a conference held in Przemyšl ("The Catholic Church Unions in Central and Eastern Europe—Idea and Reality," October 25-27, 1996) and as a paper for the Third International Congress of Ukrainianists held in Kharkiv (August 26-29, 1996).

1698. Borzecki, Jerzy. "Issues of Language and National Identity in the Population Censuses of the Polish-Russian Borderlands: Reexaminations and Comments." *The Polish Review* 44: 1:29-46.

The author relies heavily on Polish sources in discussing national identity in Polish-Russian borderlands that include part of Ukraine and Belarus. There are many discrepancies between the results of the census and their interpretation and the author feels that by 1931 many people had not developed clear national identities and occasionally quotes Dr. Magosci who is not completely objective in his evaluation of the so called "Rusyn" question. It is unfortunate that Dr. Borzecki has not used numerous writings on this subject by the late Professor Kubijovyč, who is one of the best known authorities on this area. The author rightly criticizes Stephen D. Corrsin, "Literary Rates and Questions of Language, Faith and Ethnic Identity in Population Censuses in the Partitioned Polish Lands and Interwar Poland" (*The Polish Review* 43:2: 131-60). See also Theodore R. Weeks, *Nation and State in Late Imperial Russia: Nationalism and Russification on the Western Frontier, 1863-1914* (Dekalb, IL; Northern Illinois University Press, 1996).

1699. Chernobuk, Marharyta. "The Family Archives of Vasyl Tomara." *The Ukrainian Review* 45:4:51-64 (Winter 1998).

The Museum of History in Kyiv acquired a collection of documents in 1989, which once belonged to Vasyl Tomara, a Senator of the Russian Empire and a notable

diplomat of the late eighteenth century. The article provides a description of this collection.

1700. Goldfrank, David M. "Some Observations Concerning the Galician-Volynian Chronicle and Its Lithuanian Entries for the 1260s." *Russian History* 25:1/2:51–63 (Spring-Summer 1998).

The reports of the events of 1262–1266/67 concerning Lithuania in the Galician-Volynian Chronicle comprise an excellent vantage point for probing the historical significance of the earliest southwestern Rus'svody. The creation and uses of Ukrainian historiography in the seventeenth century was a complex process and the Galician-Volynian Chronicle played a modest but useful role.

1701. Hinich, Melvin J., Valeri Khmelko, and Peter C. Ordeshook. "Ukraine's 1998 Parliamentary Elections: A Spatial Analysis." *Post-Soviet Affair* 15:2:149-185 (1999).

Two American political scientists and a Ukrainian sociologist analyze the results of Ukraine's 1998 elections. The purpose is to test propositions about the cognitive organization of voters' attitudes about issues and evaluations of the political parties that seek to mobilize their vote.

1702. Holowinsky, Ivan, and Valentyna M. Pavlenko. "Ukrainian Psychology in Search of Identity and the New Dimensions in Ethnopsychology." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 55:1:5-21 (Spring 1999).

The general ideological context for psychology in the former Soviet Union was such that this discipline did not achieve visibility until the late 1950s and 1960s. The establishment of ethnopsychology as an independent science in Ukraine and Russia is tied to the name of O. O. Potebnja and the article discusses a number of works and scholars devoted to the problems of ethnopsychology in the later period.

1703. Hrushevsky, Mykhailo. **History of Ukraine-Rus': Vol. VII. The Cossack Age to 1625.** Trans. by Bohdan Strumiński. Ed. by Serhii Plokhy and Frank E. Sysyn. With the assistance of Uliana M. Pasicznyk. Edmonton, Toronto: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 1999. 548p.

Hrushevsky's *History of Ukraine-Rus'* was originally published in Ukrainian in ten volumes between 1898 and 1937. The Hrushevsky Translation Project is being prepared by the Peter Jacyk Centre for Ukrainian Historical Research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. The first volume of Hrushevsky's *History* is listed in this book in the section covering the Medieval period. Dr. Plokhy wrote an interesting introduction entitled "Revisiting the 'Golden Age': Mykhailo Hrushevsky and the Early History of the Ukrainian Cossacks," providing a concise historiography about Ukrainian Cossacks.

The present volume focuses on the early history of the Ukrainian Cossacks from their origins in the fifteenth century to their rise as an independent minority and social and political force in the first decades of the seventeenth century. Bohdan Strumiński (1930-1998), a well-known scholar and translator, provided a professional translation of this difficult project. The introduction to the English translation by Frank E. Sysyn, published in volume I, discusses the place of the *History of Ukraine-Rus'* in Ukrainian and European scholarship. Dr. Plokhy provides in this volume a brief historiography of Ukrainian Cossacks discussing individual historical studies published in several languages indicating that "Hrushevsky's profound knowledge of the source material and of the extensive literature on the subject enabled him to produce the most definitive study of the early Cossack history published to this day" (p. xxxv).

1704. Hrycak, Alexandra. "The Coming of 'Chrysler Imperial': Ukrainian Youth and Rituals of Resistance." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 31:1-2: 63-92 (June 1997).

This issue of *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* features a special section with works by younger scholars who present a broad survey of the directions in which Ukrainian studies have headed since Ukraine's independence in 1991. Thus, in this current issue of HUS, anthropology and cultural studies are represented by Alexandra Hrycak and her study of Bu-Ba-Bu and the significance of "Vyvykh-92" as a marker of a new type of nationalism.

Cultural anthropology is represented by Laada Bilaniuk, political science by Raymond A. Smith and government and policy studies by Susan Fink's close analysis of the Ukrainian-American community's lobbying efforts. Karel Berkhoff presents a contemporary history of the use of a Ukrainian leitmotif—the democractic and powerful Cossack—on the eve of Ukrainian independence, and Katrin Bertram reviews Oleksandr Sokolovs'kyi's *Bohun*, combining literary criticism and history. We are listing here the table of contents of this volume: " 'Chicken Kiev' to Ukrainian Recognition: Domestic Politics in U.S. Foreign Policy Toward Ukraine" by Susan Fink; "The Coming of 'Chrysler Imperial': Ukrainian Youth and Rituals of Resistance" by Alexandra Hrycak; "Speaking of Surzhyk: Ideologies and Mixed Languages" by Laada Bilaniuk; " 'Brothers, We are All of Cossack Stock': The Cossack Campaign in Ukrainian Newspapers on the Eve of Independence" by Karel C. Berkhoff; "Indigenous and Diaspora Elites and the Return of Carpatho-Ruthenian Nationalism, 1989–1992" by Raymond A. Smith; and "(Re-) Writing History: Oleksandr Sokolovs'kyi and the Soviet Ukrainian Historical Novel" by Katrin Bertram.

1705. Kay, Matthew William. "Translating Holy Writ Into East Slavic: The 'Peresopnyc'ke Jevanhelije' " (1556–1561). Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1998. 396p.

In this dissertation, the author examines the orthography, phonology and inflectional morphology of a controversial East Slavic translation of the Gospels, the Peresopnyc'ke Jevanhelije, often called the first Ukrainian gospel.

1706. Konz, Louly Peacock. "Marie Bashkirtseff (1858-1884): The Self-Portraits, Journal, and Photographs of a Young Artist." Ph.D. diss., The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1998. 391p.

The young Ukrainian aristocrat Marie Bashkirtseff presented herself as a brilliant artist in her journal and self-portraits, making them unique among works by nineteenth-century women artists. She experimented with many different styles and subjects, but her most successful works were her portraits. Many drawings were lost during World War II, over one hundred still remain in French, Ukrainian, and Russian collections.

1707. Kurbanov, Erjan R. "Ethnic Identity and Intergroup Perceptions Among Post-Soviet Youth." Ph.D. diss. University of Maryland, 1998. 92p.

This research examines theoretical concepts of ethnic identity using survey data from probability samples of about 13,000 youth from 11 countries of the former Soviet Union, including Ukraine.

1707a. Lieven, Anatol. **Ukraine and Russia: A Fraternal Rivalry.** Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press, 1999. 182p.

The author of this survey on Ukrainian-Russian relations is a well known scholar having written several books about Eastern Europe, including *Baltic Revolution and Chechnya: The Touchstone of Russian*

Power (Yale University Press, 1998). Lieven discusses the main features of Ukraine's regional diversity and the ties that connect some regions to Russia more closely than others. He discusses the importance of language, of history and other features of Soviet communist society and their impact on present-day Ukraine. The assumption held by western Ukrainians that the current Russian Federation is essentially the same as the Soviet Union is no longer strong current thinking in Eastern Ukraine. Ukraine's problems were created by malign Russian policy and are being perpetuated by imperialistic forces that persist in Moscow to this day.

1708. Mackiw, Theodore. "The Year of Revolutions: 1848 and Ukrainian National Consciousness." *The Ukrainian Review* 45:4:37-43 (Winter 1998).

The Greek Catholic or Uniate Church played a very important role in the history of the Galician Ukrainians in the nineteenth century. The chain reaction of revolutionary movements in Europe in 1848 roused the Ukrainians in Galicia to formulate their own national rights. The author describes all important events, the activities of the Supreme Ruthenian Rada that produced a turning point in the history of Galicia.

1708a. Matlock, Jack F. Jr. "The Nowhere Nation." *The New York Review of Book*s 47:3:41-45 (February 24, 2000).

A rather critical review of five recently published books dealing with Ukrainian affairs by such known authors as Paul J. D'Anieri, Taras Kuzio, Martin Dean, Bohdan Nahaylo, and Anatol Lieven.

On November 14, 1999, President Leonid Kuchma won reelection to a second term in a runoff vote against his communist opponent, Petro Symonenko. Kuchma won by a large margin of 56 percent to 38 percent. This campaign, however, was the dirtiest and most scandal-ridden in Ukraine's eight years of independence, according to the author of this article. Kuchma's strategy seemed modeled on Boris Yeltsin's 1996 reelection campaign in Russia. Immediately after his re-election President Kuchma gave few signs that he was prepared to break with the policies that led to what he called economic and political stagnation. Kuchma nominated Victor Yushchenko, the chairman of the Ukrainian State Bank, as the prime minister and following the Christmas and New Year holidays, Kuchma initiated several moves designed to tame the Ukrainian parliament. On January 15, he issued a decree calling for a referendum April 16 on confidence in the current parliament, and at the time of this writing we have a parliamentary crisis with 241 of the 450 deputies trying to remove Tkachenko as a speaker of parliament.

1709. Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. **Constitution of Ukraine.** Adopted at the Fifth Session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on June 28, 1996. Kyiv. Ukranian Legal Foundation, 1996. 134p.

This is an official translation with English prepared by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. The constitution consists of fifteen chapters with a concluding section "On the Adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine and Bringing it Into Effect."

1710. Nahaylo, Bohdan. **The Ukrainian Resurgence**. Toronto, Ont., University of Toronto Press, 1999. 608p.

In this book containing 18 chapters, Mr. Nahaylo provides in the first three chapters, a brief historical background of the total history of Ukraine, emphasizing Ukraine in the post-Stalin period. The rest of the monograph is devoted to the most recent period—covering political parties, parliamentary politics, international recognition of Ukraine and other topics. The book concludes with a selective bibliography and an analytical index.

The author, born in Britain, is a widely published specialist on the former Soviet Union, especially Ukraine. Formerly with Amnesty International in London and on the broadcasting staff of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty in Munich, he is now based in Geneva where, since 1994, he has been a senior advisor on the CIS countries. He is also co-author, with Victor Swoboda, of *Soviet Disunion*, which was translated into French, Italian, and Japanese.

1711. Naulko, Vsevolod, and Stephen Rapawy. "Nationality and Linguistic Changes in Ukraine." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 55:2:117-150 (Summer 1999).

Both authors offer historical studies pertaining to linguistic changes in Ukraine. The effects of Tsarist and Stalinist-forced Russification remains. The share of pupils in general education schools, grades 1 to 11, taught in Ukrainian decreased from 54.5 percent to 47.9 percent during 1980–1990, while those taught in Russian, increased from 44.5 percent to 51.3 percent. There is also a brief discussion about other ethnic groups in Ukraine, indicating that there are some 200 active national-cultural societies in Ukraine covering Bulgarian, Greek, Hebrew, Polish, Tartar and other ethnic groups. The article contains a number of statistical tables and numerous references to pertinent literature.

1712. Onyshkevych, Larissa M. L. Z. "Language Policies in Ukraine: 1933-1998." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 55:2:151–63 (Summer 1999).

The author, a well-known literary scholar (Wynar, nos. 873, 994) produced a short and well-documented overview of language policies of the Soviet government and some changes in connection with Ukrainian independence. In general, linguistic policies in Soviet Ukraine were visibly political policies that directed the language on how to change in order to achieve symmetry with the Russian or blending of the *Soviet languages*. While the constitution states that Ukrainian is now the state language, the current government policy, in theory, guarantees "the multifaceted development and functioning of the Ukrainian language in all areas of social life throughout the territory of Ukraine." Dr. Onyshkevych provides a chronological listing of orthographic changes in the Ukrainian language at the end of the article.

1713. Ryabchuk, Mykola. "Ukrainian Case to Ukrainian Cause." *The Harriman Review* 12:1:19-25 (Fall 1999).

A critical review of Catherine Wanner, *Burden of Dreams, History and Identity in Post-Soviet Ukraine* (The Pennsylvania State University Press, 1998). The author, a Deputy Editor of *Krytyka* (published in Kyiv) feels that Wanner's book, despite some analytical shortcomings and minor errors, gives an insightful view of contemporary Ukraine.

1714. **Scythian Gold. Treasures from Ancient Ukraine.** Ed. by Ellen D. Reeder. New York, Harry N. Abrams in Association with the Walters Art Gallery and the San Antonio Museum of Art, 1999. 351p.

One of the most exciting frontiers in archaeology today is the exploration of the extraordinary Ukrainian historical mounds of the ancient nomadic people known as the Scythians. This beautifully illustrated album presents the most important Scythian gold objects in Ukraine, many of them discovered only recently. In addition to excellent photographs, there are nine essays written by well-known authorities—"Scythia and the Scythians," by Lada Onyshkevych; "Scythian Art," by Ellen Reeder; "Early Nomadic Sources for Scythian Art," by Esther Jacobson; "The Workshop of the Gorytos and Scabbard Overlays," by Michael Treister; "Burial Mounds of the Scythian Aristocracy in the Northern Black Sea Area," by P. P. Tolochko and S. V. Polin;

"A Short Note on Scythians in the History of Ukraine," by V. I. Murzin; "Scythian Culture in the Central Dnipro Areas," by Tetiana Bohush and Halyna Buzian; "The National Museum of the History of Ukraine. The Iron Age Collection," by Svitlana Koret'ska and Liudmyla Strokova; and "Scythian Gold in the Museum of Historical Treasures," by Olena Pidvysot'ska.

Catalog descriptions start on page 102 and maps on page 332. The volume concludes with a comprehensive bibliography on sources relating to Scythians and an analytical index. Ellen D. Reeder is curator of Ancient Art at the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore and the author of several books.

1715. Snyder, Timothy. "The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth Since 1989: National Narratives in Relations Among Poland, Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine." *Nationalism and Ethnic Politics* 4:3:1–32 (Autumn 1998).

There are several theories about national identities. National identity can be manipulated by political elites, nationally conscious people can create narratives which, while constrained by brute historical facts, invariably prove their right to statehood. National conflicts are best predicted not by the actual precedent of bloodshed, but by the interactions of the narratives of neighboring nations which have recently attained sovereignty. This argument is tested by the case of contemporary relations among Belarus, Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine.

1716. Taylor, Pickurel Jennifer. "Beyond Politics: Internal Problems of the Ukrainian Language." *The Ukrainian Review* 45:1:3–27 (Spring 1998).

Two problems confronting the Ukrainian language demand immediate attention. First, whatever standard eventually emerges, it must, for the sake of easy communication and mutual intelligibility, encompass forms understandable for all speakers of Ukrainian. Secondly, and perhaps more optimistically, the language enthusiasts would like this standard to be aesthetically pleasing, following rules of Ukrainian style and word-formation.

1717. Weiner, Miriam. **Jewish Roots in Ukraine and Moldova. Pages from the Past and Archival Inventories.** Secaucus, N.J., The Miriam Wener Routes to Roots Foundation, 1999. 600p.

As is indicated by the publisher, this volume is a combination reference book, travel guide, Holocaust book, and genealogical handbook. It contains numerous inventories of the vast Jewish materials in the archives of Ukraine and Moldova with over one thousand photographs, maps, and document examples. Printed on heavy, white paper with many color plates, this volume should be of interest to students of Holocaust and Jewish history in Ukraine and Moldova. The author is the former executive director of the American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors in New York and co-editor of the *Encyclopedia of Jewish Genealogy* (1991). She also wrote in 1997 *Jewish Roots in Poland: Pages from the Past and Archival Inventories*. This volume was co-published by YIVO Institute for Jewish Research.

1718. Wise, Charles R., and Trevor L. Brown. "The Separation of Powers in Ukraine." *Communist and Post-Communist Studies* 32:23–44 (1999).

The authors examine the passage of a new constitution in Ukraine in order to determine which factors contribute to the establishment of a stable separation of powers system at the national level. Three types of factors were taken into consideration: legacies of the past, the structure of institutions at key time periods, and the nature of dynamics between political groups. See also L. Brown Wise, "Laying the Foundation for Institutionalization of Democratic Parliaments in the Newly Independent States: The Case of Ukraine," (*The Journal of Legislative Studies* 2:3:216–44 1966) and his "The Internal

Development of the Ukrainian Parliament" (*Public Administration and Development* 16:3:265–79 1996).

1719. Wolchik, Sharon L., and Volodymyr Zviglyanich, eds. **Ukraine, The Search for a National Identity.** New York: Rowman & Littlefield, 2000. 310p.

A collection of articles on the problem of Ukrainian National Identity covering several aspects. Dr. Orest Subtelny in his introduction offers his comments on "The Ambiguities of National Identity" followed by fifteen articles: "Nation-Building and Foreign Policy" by Ilya Prizel, "Ukraine: Toward a Viable National Ethos" by Victor Basiuk, "The Political Economy of Delayed Reform in Ukraine" by Oleh Havrylyshyn, "Ukraine as a Military Power" by Stephen D. Olynyk, "Ukraine's Russian Dilemma and Europe's Evolving Geography" by Nikolai A. Kulinich, "Establishing Independence in an Interdependent World" by Paul A. Goble, "U.S.-
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